SIMPLY CLEVER

ŠkodaOctavia
OWNER´S MANUAL

Introduction

You have opted for a Škoda – our sincere thanks for your confidence in us.

Your new Škoda offers you a vehicle featuring the most modern engineering and a wide range of equipment which you will undoubtedly wish to use to the full during your daily motoring. That is why, we recommend that you read this Owner's Manual attentively to enable you to become familiar with your car and all that it offers as quickly as possible.

Please do not hesitate to contact your specialist garage or importer should you have any further questions or any problems regarding your vehicle which may arise. He will be ready at any time to receive your questions, suggestions and criticisms.

Any national legal provisions which vary from the information contained in this Owner's Manual take precedence over the information contained herein.

We wish you much pleasure with your Škoda and pleasant motoring at all times.

Your **Škoda** Auto

On-board literature

The on-board literature for your vehicle consists of this "**Owner's Manual**" as well as the brochures "**Quick Reference Guide**", "**Service Schedule**" and "**Help on the road**". There can also be a variety of other additional operating manuals and instructions on-board (e.g. an operating manual for the radio) depending on the vehicle model and equipment.

If one of the publications listed above is missing, please contact a Škoda Service Partner immediately, where one will be glad to assist you in such matters.

One should note that the details given in the vehicle's papers always take precedence over those in the Owner's Manual.

Owner's Manual

This Owner's Manual describes the **current scope of equipment**. Certain items of equipment listed are only installed later on and only envisaged for particular markets. The **illustrations** can differ in minor details from your vehicle; they are only intended for general information.

In addition to information regarding all the controls and equipment, the Owner's Manual also contains important information regarding care and operation for your safety and also to retain the value of your vehicle. To provide you with valuable tips and aids. You can learn how how you can operate your vehicle **safely**, **economically** and in an **environmentally** conscious way.

For safety reasons, please also pay attention to the information on accessories, modifications and replacement of parts ⇒ page 229.

The other chapters of the Owner's Manual are also important, however, for proper treatment of your car - in addition to regular care and maintenance - helps to retain its value and in many cases is also one of the conditions for possible warranty claims.

The Brief instruction

includes an overview of the most important controls of your vehicle.

The Service schedule

contains:

- Vehicle data,
- Service intervals,
- Overview of the service work,
- Service proof,
- Confirmation of mobility warranty,
- important information on the warranty.

The confirmations of the carried out service work are one of the conditions for possible warranty claims.

Please always present the Service schedule when you take your car to a Škoda Service Partner.

If the Service schedule is missing or worn, please contact your Škoda Service Partner, where your car is serviced regularly. You will receive a duplicate, in which the previously carried out service work are confirmed.

Help on the road

contains the addresses and telephone numbers of Škoda Importers.

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Layout of this Owner's Manual (explanations)

The Owner's Manual has been systematically designed, in order to make it easy for you to find and absorb the information you require.

Chapters, table of contents and subject index

The text of the manual are divided into relatively short sections which are combined into easy-to-read **chapters**. The chapter you are reading at any particular moment is highlighted at the bottom right of the page.

The **Table of contents** is arranged according to the chapters and the detailed **Subject index** at the end of the Owner's Manual helps you to rapidly find the information you are looking for.

Sections

The majority of **Sections** apply to all models.

Since there is a wide range of different equipment and options available it is clearly unavoidable, despite dividing the contents into sections, that mention may be made of equipment which is not fitted to your vehicle.

Equipment which is marked * is only standard on certain vehicle model versions or only suppliable as optional equipment for certain models.

Brief information and instructions

Each section has a **Heading**.

This is followed by **Brief information** (in large italic lettering), which tells you the subject which is dealt with in this section.

Most of the illustrations are accompanied by an **Instruction** (in relatively large letters) which explains to you in a straightforward way the action you have to take. **Work steps** which have to be carried out are illustrated with a hyphen.

Notes

All four kinds of notes, which are used in the text, are always stated at the end of the respective section.

WARNING

The most important notes are marked with the heading WARNING. These WARNING notes draw your attention to a serious risk of accident or injury. While reading the text you will frequently encounter a double arrow followed by a small warning symbol. This symbol is intended to draw your attention to a WARNING note at the end of the section to which you must pay careful attention.

Caution

A **Caution** note draws your attention to the possibility of damage to your vehicle (e.g. damage to gearbox), or points out general risks of an accident.

For the sake of the environment

An **Environmental** note draws your attention to environmental protection aspects. This is where you will, for example, find tips aimed at reducing your fuel consumption.

Note

A normal **Note** draws your attention in a general way to important information.

Direction indications

All direction indications such as “left”, “right”, “front”, “rear” relate to the direction of travel of the vehicle. ■

Using the system

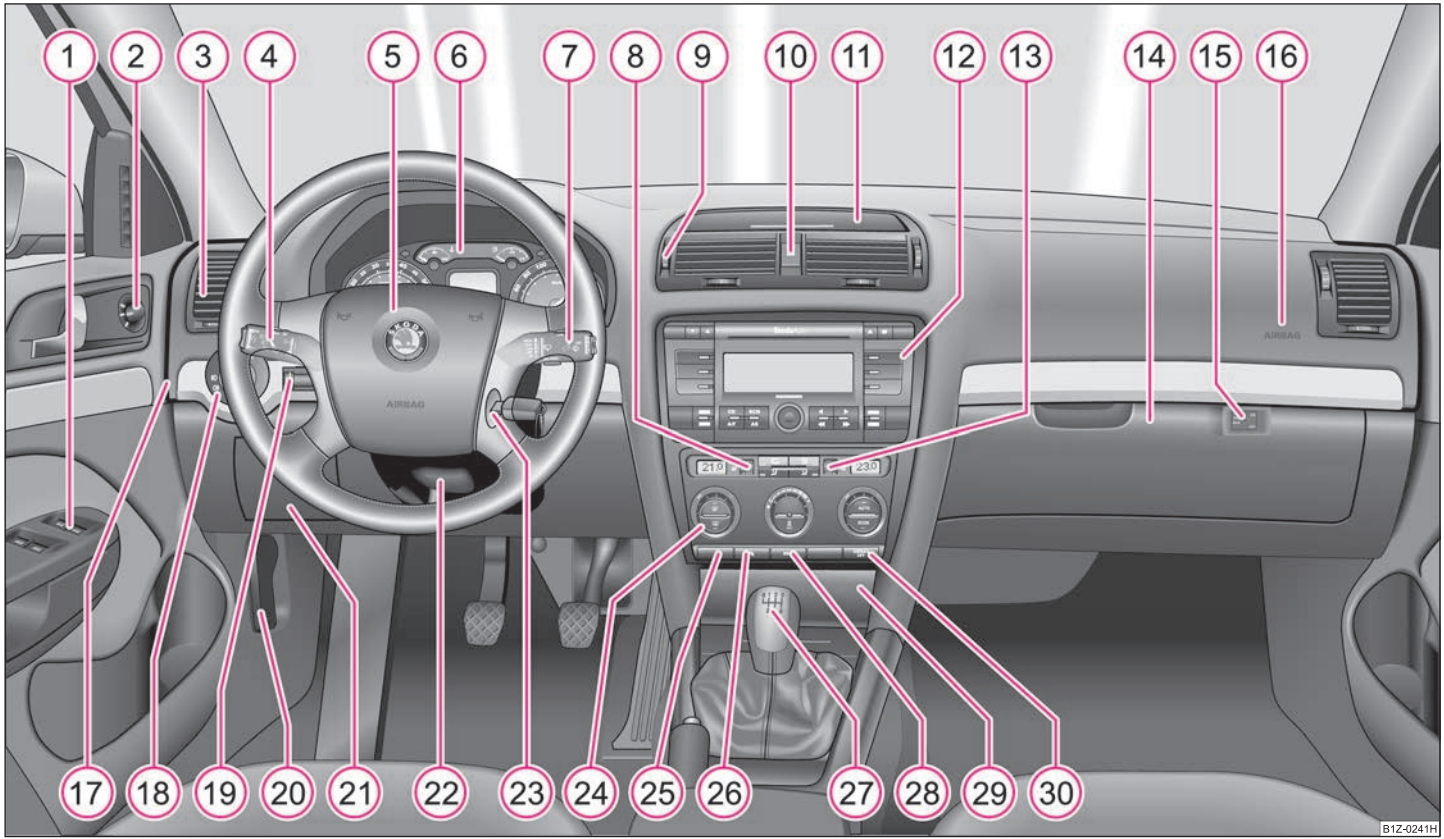

Fig. 1 Certain items of equipment shown in the illustration are only fitted to particular model versions or are optional items of equipment.

Cockpit

Overview

This general view is designed to help you to quickly become familiar with the instruments, gauges and controls.

1 Electric power-operated window* 45
2 Electric exterior mirror adjustment* 65
3 Air outlet vents 102
4 Lever for the multi-functional switch:
– Turn signal light, headlight and parking light, headlight flasher 56
– Speed regulating system* 123
5 Steering wheel:
– with horn
– with driver airbag 165
– with pushbuttons for radio and mobile phone* 138
6 Instrument cluster: Instruments and indicator lights 10
7 Lever for the multi-functional switch:
– Multi-functional indicator* 14
– Windshield wiper and wash system 61
8 Control dial for heating on the driver's seat* 75
9 Air outlet vents 102
10 Switch for hazard warning lights 55
11 Storage compartment on the dash panel 91
12 Radio*
13 Control dial for heating on the front passenger seat* 75
14 Storage compartment on the front passenger side 90
15 Switch for the front passenger airbag* (in front passenger stowage compartment) 172
16 Front passenger airbag* 165
17 Fuse box (on side of dash panel) 243
18 Light switch 51
19 Control dial for the instrument lighting and control dial for the headlight beam range regulation 54, 55
20 Bonnet release lever 209
21 Storage compartment on the driver's side 91
22 Lever for adjusting the steering wheel 116
23 Ignition lock 117
24 Depending on equipment fitted:
– Operating controls for the heating 100
– Operating controls for Climatic* 103
– Operating controls for Climatronic* 108
25 Depending on equipment fitted:
– Switch for the ESP* 181
– Switch for TCS 183
26 Front and rear parking aid* 122
27 Depending on equipment fitted:
– Gearshift lever (manual gearbox) 119
– Selector lever (6-speed automatic gearbox)* 127
– Selector lever (automatic DSG)* 133
28 Tyre inflation pressure-control system* 187
29 Depending on equipment fitted:
– Rear ashtray - high centre console* 88
– Storage compartment* 89
30 Indicator light for a switched off front seat passenger airbag* .. 172

Note

- Equipment which is marked * is only standard on certain vehicle model versions or only suppliable as optional equipment for certain models.
- Vehicles with factory-fitted radio, mobile phone, navigation system, CD player etc. are supplied with separate instructions for operating such equipment.

- The arrangement of the controls and switches and the location of some items on right-hand drive models may differ from that shown in ⇒ page 7, fig. 1. The symbols on the controls and switches are the same as for left-hand drive models. ■

Instruments and Indicator/Warning Lights

General view of the instrument cluster

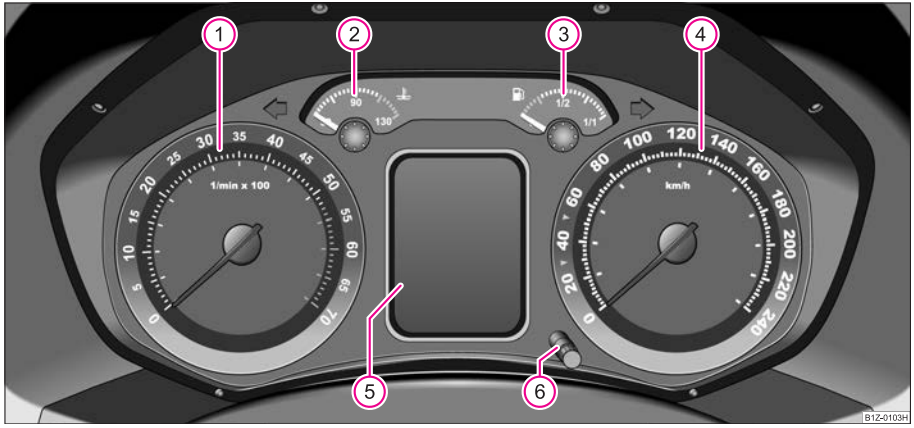

Fig. 2 Instrument cluster

1. Engine revolutions counter ⇒ page 10
2. Coolant temperature gauge ⇒ page 11
3. Fuel gauge ⇒ page 11
4. Speedometer
5. Display:
   - with counter for distance driven ⇒ page 12
   - with Service Interval Display ⇒ page 12
   - with digital clock ⇒ page 14
   - with Multi-functional indicator* ⇒ page 14
   - with Information display* ⇒ page 18
6. Clock-set button / reset button

When the lights are switched on, the instrument cluster is illuminated. ■

Engine revolutions counter

The start of the red zone in the revolutions counter (1) ⇒ fig. 2 indicates the maximum permissible engine speed for all gears for an engine which has been run in and operating at a normal temperature. You should shift into the next higher gear before this red zone is reached, or move the selector lever into position **D** if your car is fitted with an automatic gearbox.

One should shift to the next lower gear at the latest when the engine is no longer running "smoothly".

Avoid high engine speeds during the running-in period ⇒ page 189.

Caution

The needle of the revolutions counter must on no account move into the red zone of the scale - risk of engine damage!

For the sake of the environment

Shifting up early helps you save fuel and reduce the operating noise of your vehicle. ■

Coolant temperature gauge

The coolant temperature gauge (2) ⇒ page 10, fig. 2 operates only when the ignition is switched on.

In order to avoid any damage to the engine, please pay attention to the following notes regarding the temperature ranges:

Cold range

If the pointer is in the left-hand area of the scale it means that the engine has not yet reached its operating temperature. Avoid running at high engine speeds, at full throttle and at severe engine loads.

The operating range

The engine has reached its operating temperature as soon as the pointer moves into the mid-range of the scale. The pointer may also move further to the right at high engine loads and high outside temperatures. This is not critical provided the warning symbol in the instrument cluster does not flash.

If the symbol in the instrument cluster flashes it means that either the coolant **temperature** is too high or the coolant **level** is too low. Please refer to the guidelines ⇒ page 28, “Coolant temperature/ Coolant quantity ”.

WARNING

Pay attention to the warning notes ⇒ page 210, “Working in the engine compartment” before opening the bonnet and inspecting the coolant level.

Caution

Additional headlights and other attached components in front of the fresh air inlet impair the cooling efficiency of the coolant. There is then a risk of the engine overheating at high outside temperatures and high engine loads! ■

Fuel gauge

The fuel gauge (3) ⇒ page 10, fig. 2 only operates when the ignition is switched on.

The fuel tank has a capacity of about 55 litres (on vehicles with four-wheel drive approx. 60 litres). The warning symbol in the instrument cluster lights up when the pointer reaches the reserve marking. There are now about 8 litres of fuel remaining in the tank. This symbol is a reminder for you, **that you must refuel**.

The following will be displayed in the information display*:

Please refuel! (Please refuel!)

A peep sounds as an additional warning signal.

Caution

Never run the fuel tank completely empty! An irregular fuel supply can result in poor ignition or misfiring. Unburnt fuel may get into the exhaust system and damage the catalytic converter. ■

Speedometer

Warning against excessive speeds*

An acoustic warning signal will sound when the vehicle speed exceeds 120 kilometres per hour. The acoustic warning signal will switch off again when the vehicle speed goes below this speed limit.

Note

This function is only valid for some countries. ■

Counter for distance driven

Fig. 3 Display: Trip counter for distance driven

The distance which you have driven with your vehicle is shown in kilometres (km). On certain model versions, the readout is shown in “miles”.

The kilometer counter for distance driven is shown on the display when the ignition is switched off. The trip counter for distance driven is shown on the display after switching on the ignition. You can then switch over to the counter display with the reset button.

Reset button

By briefly pressing the reset button (6) ⇒ page 10, fig. 2 you can switch over from the trip counter to the kilometer counter. In order to recognize which counter for the distance driven is shown on the display at that moment, **trip** ⇒ fig. 3appears after the trip counter.

If you hold the reset button (6) pressed for about 1 second, the trip counter is set back to zero.

If you hold the reset button (6) pressed for longer than 2 seconds when the ignition is switched on, a display regarding the kilometers still to be driven and the days until the following service interval (for this the trip counter is not set back) appears ⇒ page 12.

Counter for distance driven

The counter for distance driven indicates the total distance in kilometers or miles which the vehicle has been driven.

Trip counter for distance driven

The trip counter indicates the distance which you have driven since this counter was last reset - in steps of 100 metres or 1/10 of a mile.

Fault display

dEF will appear as a constant text in the display if there is a fault in the instrument cluster. Have the fault rectified as soon as possible by a specialist workshop.

WARNING

Never seek to adjust the trip counter for distance driven while driving for safety reasons!

Note

On vehicles without multi-functional indicator or information display, both counts of the counters are shown simultaneously on the display. ■

Service Interval Display

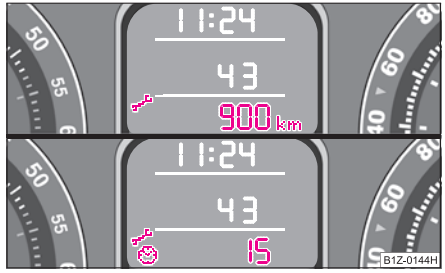

Fig. 4 Service Interval Display: Note

Depending on the equipment installed in the vehicle, the text can differ slightly on the display. ▶

Service Interval Display

A key symbol appears in the counter display for distance driven about 15 days before reaching the due date for the service ⇒ page 12, fig. 4. The remaining distance to be driven will be indicated for 10 seconds next to the key symbol and then the remaining number of days to the due date for the service inspection.

The following will be displayed in the information display*:

Service in ... km or... days

The kilometre indicator or the days indicator reduces in steps of 100 km. or days until the service due date is reached.

The following text appears as a flashing key symbol as soon as the due date for the service is reached.

The following will be displayed in the information display*:

Service now!

The display disappears within 20 seconds after switching on the ignition. The trip counter is also displayed after pressing the reset button for the trip counter (for more than 1 second).

Display regarding the distance and days until the following service interval

You can have the distance still to be driven and the days until the following service interval displayed at any time as follows:

- Switch on the ignition and press the reset button (6) ⇒ page 10, fig. 2 for more than 2 seconds.

A key symbol is displayed on the display of the counter for the distance driven. The remaining distance to be driven will be indicated for 10 seconds next to the key symbol and then the remaining number of days to the due date for the service inspection.

Resetting Service Interval Display

It is only possible to reset the Service Interval Display, if a service message or at least a pre-warning is shown on the display of the instrument cluster.

We recommend having this resetting performed by a specialist garage.

The specialist garage:

- resets the memory of the display after the appropriate inspection,
- makes an entry in the Service schedule,
- affix the sticker with the entry of the following service interval to the side of the dash panel on the driver's side.

Reset the service interval displays as follows by using the reset button (6) ⇒ page 10, fig. 2 on the trip counter:

- Switch off the ignition, press the reset button of the trip counter for distance driven and hold it down.
- Switch the ignition on and release the reset button. Now turn the reset button to the right. The service interval display is reset.

Caution

We recommend that you do not reset the Service Interval Display yourself otherwise this can result in the service interval display being incorrectly set, which may also result in problems with operation of your vehicle.

Note

- Never reset the display between service intervals otherwise this may result in incorrect readouts.
- information is retained in the Service Interval Display also after the battery of the vehicle is disconnected.
- it is necessary to re-code the Service Interval Display if a new instrument cluster is installed during repair work. This work is carried out by a specialist garage.
- The data displayed is the same after resetting the display with flexible service intervals (QG1) using the reset button as that for a vehicle with fixed service intervals (QG2). We therefore recommend having the Service Interval Display reset only by a Škoda Service Partner who is familiar with the procedure for resetting the display with a vehicle system tester.
- Please refer to the brochure Service schedule for extensive information about the service intervals. ■

Digital clock

A clock-set button (6) is installed on the bottom left beside the speedometer for adjusting the clock ⇒ page 10, fig. 2.

Set hours

– Turn the reset button to the left.

Setting minutes

– Turn the reset button to the right.

WARNING

The clock should not be adjusted while driving for safety reasons but only when the vehicle is stationary! ■

Multi-functional indicator (onboard computer)*

Introduction

The multi-functional indicator appears in the display ⇒ fig. 5 or in the information display ⇒ page 18, fig. 10 depending on the equipment fitted to your vehicle.

The multi-functional indicator offers you a range of useful information.

The outside temperature	⇒ page 16
Current fuel consumption	⇒ page 16
Average fuel consumption	⇒ page 16
Range	⇒ page 16
Distance driven	⇒ page 16
Average speed	⇒ page 17
Driving time	⇒ page 17
Warning against excessive speeds*	⇒ page 17

Note

In certain national versions the displays appear in the Imperial system of measures. ■

Memory

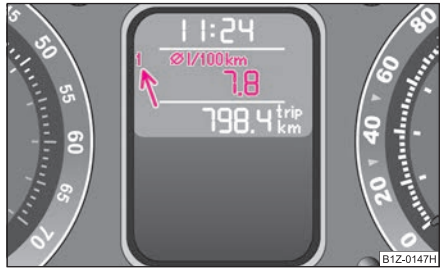

Fig. 5 Multi-functional indicator

The multi-functional indicator is equipped with two automatic memories. The selected memory is displayed in the middle of the display field ⇒ fig. 5.

The data of the single-trip memory (memory 1) is shown if a **1** appears in the display. A **2** shown in the display means that data relates to the total distance memory (memory 2).

Switching of the memory takes place when the button (B) ⇒ page 15, fig. 6.

Single-trip memory (memory 1)

The single-trip memory collates the driving information from the moment the ignition is switched on until it is switched off. New data will also flow into the calculation of the current driving information if the trip is continued **within 2 hours** after ▶

switching off the ignition. The memory will be is automatically erased, on the other hand, if the trip is interrupted for **more than 2 hours**.

Total-trip memory (memory 2)

The total distance driven memory gathers data from any number of individual journeys up to a total of 99 hours and 59 minutes driving or 9.999 kilometres driven. The memory is deleted when either of these limits is reached and the calculation starts from anew.

The total-trip memory will not, contrary to the single-trip memory, be deleted after a period of interruption of driving of 2 hours.

Note

All information in the memory is erased if the battery of the vehicle is disconnected. ■

Using the system

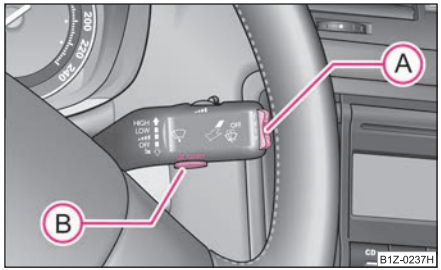

Fig. 6 Multi-functional indicator: Control elements

The rocker switch (A) and the button (B) are located in the grip of the window wiper lever ⇒ fig. 6.

Selecting the memory

– Repeated short-term pressing of the button (B) allows one to select the individual memories.

Selecting the functions

– Press the rocker switch (A) up or down. This will cause the individual functions of the multi-functional indicator to appear in the display one after the other.

Setting function to zero

– Select the memory you want.

– Press button (B) for more than 1 second.

The following readouts of the selected memory will be set to zero by button (B):

- average fuel consumption,
- distance driven,
- average speed,
- driving time.

You can only operate the multi-functional indicator when the ignition is switched on. After the ignition is switched on, the function displayed is the one which you last selected before switching off the ignition.

If the outside temperature drops below +4 °C, the outside temperature indicator with a snow flake symbol appears. The symbol warns the driver of the possible danger of ice on the road. After the rocker switch (A) is pressed, the function displays the one which you last selected before switching off the ignition. ■

Outside temperature

Fig. 7 Multi-functional indicator: the outside temperature

The outside temperature appears in the display when the ignition is switched on.

The correct outside temperature will be indicated with a delay of 5 minutes. If the vehicle is stationary (or driven at a very low speed) the temperature indicated may be slightly higher than the actual outside temperature because of heat radiated by the engine.

If the outside temperature drops below +4 °C, a snow flake symbol (warning signal for ice on the road) appears before the temperature indicator ⇒ fig. 7 and a warning signal sounds.

WARNING

Do not only rely upon the information given on the outside temperature display that there is no ice on the road. Please note that black ice may also be present on the road surface even at temperatures around +4 °C – warning, drive with care! ■

Current consumption

The current fuel consumption level is shown in the display in litres/100 km. This information can help you to adapt your style of driving to the fuel consumption you wish to achieve.

The display appears in litres/hour if the vehicle is stationary or driving at a low speed. ■

Average fuel consumption

The average fuel consumption since the memory was last erased is shown in the display in litres/100 km ⇒ page 14. This information can help you to adapt your style of driving to the fuel consumption you wish to achieve.

If you wish to determine the average fuel consumption over a certain period of time you must first erase the memory at the start of the new measurement using the button (B) ⇒ page 15, fig. 6. A zero appears in the display for the first 100 m you drive after erasing the memory.

The indicated value will be updated every 5 seconds while you are driving.

Note

The amount of fuel consumed will not be indicated. ■

Range

The estimated range in kilometres is shown on the display. It indicates the distance you can still drive with your vehicle based on the present level of fuel in the tank for the same style of driving. The readout is shown in steps of 10 km.

The fuel consumption for the last 50 km is taken as a basis for calculating the range. If you drive in a more economical manner from this moment on, the range will be increased accordingly.

You first drive 50 km if the readout is reset (after disconnecting the battery) before a new readout for the range is displayed. ■

Distance driven

The distance driven since the memory was last erased appears in the display ⇒ page 14. If you wish to calculate the distance driven from a particular time of day ▶

you must first erase the memory at this moment in time by pressing the button (B) ⇒ page 15, fig. 6.

The maximum distance indicated in both switch positions is 9999 km. The indicator is set back to null if this period is exceeded. ■

Average speed

The average speed since the memory was last erased is shown in the display in km/hour ⇒ page 14. If you wish to determine the average speed over a certain period of time you must first erase the memory at the start of the new measurement using the button (B) ⇒ page 15, fig. 6.

A zero appears in the display for the first 100 m you drive after erasing the memory.

The indicated value will be updated every 5 seconds while you are driving. ■

Driving time

The driving time which has elapsed since the memory was last erased, appears in the display ⇒ page 14. If you wish to calculate the driving time from a particular time of day you must first erase the memory at this moment in time by pressing the button (B) ⇒ page 15, fig. 6.

The maximum distance indicated in both memories is 99 hours and 59 minutes. The indicator is set back to null if this period is exceeded. ■

Warning against excessive speeds*

Fig. 8 Speed setting

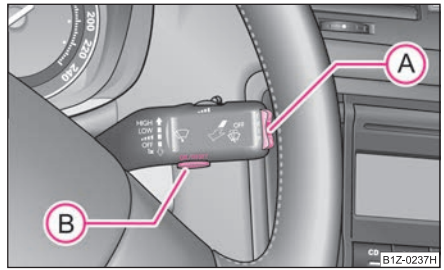

Fig. 9 Multi-functional indicator: Control elements

Warning against excessive speeds [1)]

This function enables you to set a speed limit, e.g. if you drive in town. A text in the display is intended to draw your attention to the fact that you have exceeded the set speed limit.

You can set the desired speed limit as follows:

- Select the menu **Speed warning --- km/h (warning at --- km/h)**.
- You can drive at the desired speed, e.g. 50 km/h

1) Valid for vehicles with information display.

- Press the button (B) ⇒ page 17, fig. 9 - **Speed warning 50 km/h (warning at 50 km/h)** is shown on the display.

If you now exceed the set speed limit, **Speed 50 km/h exceeded (speed 50 km/h exceeded)** will be shown on the display. This display will be shown until you have reduced the speed to the set speed limit.

A peep sounds as an additional warning signal.

The set speed limit remains stored in the memory, also when the ignition is switched off and on; it can only be erased by pressing the button (B) for more than 1 second. ■

Information display*

Introduction

Fig. 10 Instrument cluster: Information display

The information display provides you with information in a convenient way concerning the **current operating state of your vehicle**. The information system also provides you with data (depending on the equipment installed in the vehicle) relating to the radio, mobile phone, multi-functional indicator, navigation system and automatic gearbox.

Certain functions and operating conditions are always being checked on the vehicle when the ignition is switched on and also while driving.

Functional faults, if required repair work and other information are indicated by red symbols ⇒ page 21 and yellow symbols ⇒ page 22.

Lighting up of these symbols is combined with an acoustic warning signal.

Information and texts giving warnings are also shown in the display ⇒ page 24.

The display of text is possible in the following languages:

Czech, English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese.

You can select the desired language in the setting menu ⇒ page 22.

The following information can be shown in the display (depending on the equipment installed on the vehicle):

Main menu	⇒ page 19
Door, luggage compartment door and bonnet ajar warning	⇒ page 20
Service Interval Display	⇒ page 12
Selector lever positions of the 6-speed automatic gearbox	⇒ page 127
Selector lever positions of the automatic DSG	⇒ page 133

■

Main menu

Fig. 11 Information display: Menu

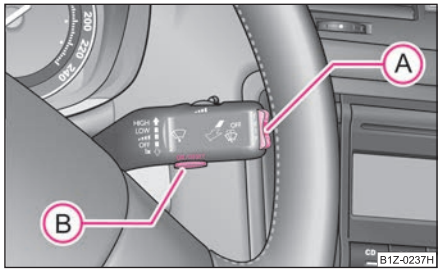

Fig. 12 Information display: Control elements

– You can activate the **MAIN MENU** by pressing the rocker switch (A) ⇒ fig. 12 for more than 1 second.

– You can select the menu through the rocker switch (A). When the pushbutton (B) is briefly pressed, the information you have selected is displayed.

You can select the following information (depending on the equipment installed on the vehicle):

- **MFD (Onboard computer)** ⇒ page 14
  - The outside temperature
  - Current consumption
  - Average fuel consumption
  - Range
  - Distance driven
  - Average speed
  - Driving time
  - Warning against excessive speeds
- **Audio** ⇒ page 20
- **Navigation** ⇒ page 20
- **Telephone** ⇒ page 142
- **Vehicle status** ⇒ page 21
- **Setup** ⇒ page 22
  - **Time**
  - **Winter tyres**
  - **Language**
  - **Units**
  - **Lights & Vision&**
  - **Aux. Heating (auxiliary heating)**
  - **Back**
- **Display off**

After selecting the menu **Display off** the display is switched off. Press rocker switch (A) for at least 1 second to switch the display on again.

The menu **Audio** is only displayed when the Radio* is switched on.

The menu **Navigation** is only displayed when the Navigation* is switched on.

Aux. Heating (auxiliary heating) is only then displayed, if the vehicle is fitted with auxiliary heating*.

Note

If you do not activate the information display at that moment, the menu shifts to one level higher every 10 seconds. ■

Door, luggage compartment door and bonnet ajar warning

Fig. 13 Information display: Door warning

The door, luggage compartment door and bonnet ajar warning lights up when at least one of the three items door, luggage compartment or bonnet are not closed when the ignition is turned on. The symbol indicates which door is still open or whether the luggage compartment door or bonnet is **not closed** ⇒ fig. 13.

The symbol goes out as soon as the doors, luggage compartment door and bonnet are completely closed.

As an additional warning signal, a 3 time peep sounds if the car is driven at a speed of more than 6km/hour and if the door, engine or luggage compartment door is open. ■

Audio

Fig. 14 Information display: Radio display

These displays **appear in addition** to the normal information in the radio display.

Operation of the radio system is described in separate operating instructions to be found in the on-board literature. ■

Navigation system*

The controls for the navigation system, radio, CD player are located in the centre console on both sides of the monitor screen. Navigation data is also shown in the information display of the instrument cluster.

Information and warning texts are displayed preferentially when the navigation system is switched on.

Operation of the navigation system is described in separate operating instructions to be found in the on-board literature. ■

Auto Check Control*

Car state

Fig. 15 Information display: Display of operational fault

The Auto Check Control carries out a check of certain functions and vehicle components. The check is performed constantly when the ignition is switched on, both when the vehicle is stationary, as well as when driving.

Operational faults, urgent repairs, service work or other information appear in the display of the instrument cluster. The displays are shown with a red or yellow light symbol depending on the priority of the message.

The red symbols indicate **danger** (priority 1) while the yellow symbols indicate a **warning** (priortity 2). Information for the driver may also appear in addition to the symbols ⇒ page 24.

There is at least one error message to be read when the term **Vehicle status** is flashing in the main menu. After selecting this menu the first of the error messages is displayed. If there are several error messages, they are shown on the display under the message e.g. **01/03** ⇒ fig. 15. This display indicates that the first of a total of three error messages should be displayed. The respective symbols light up one after the other in an interval of 5 seconds. Investigate the displayed faults as soon as possible.

As long as the operational faults are not rectified, the symbols are always indicated again. After the first display, the symbols are indicated without information for the driver.

If a fault occurs, a warning signal will also sound in addition to the symbol and text in the display:

- Priority 1 - three warning signals
- Priority 2 - one warning signal ■

Red symbols

A red symbol signals danger.

Fig. 16 Information display: Oil pressure is low

Proceed as follows if a red symbol is displayed:

– Stop the vehicle.

– Switch the engine off.

– Investigate the function indicated.

– Obtain professional assistance.

Meaning of the red symbols:

	Coolant level too low/coolant temperature too high	⇒ page 28
	Engine oil pressure too low	⇒ page 29

Three successive warning signals will sound if a red symbol appears.

If several operational faults of priority 1 exist, the symbols appear one after the other and are each illuminated for about 5 seconds. ■

Yellow symbols

A yellow symbol signals a warning.

Fig. 17 Information display: Fuel level low

Check the relevant function as soon as possible.

The meaning of the yellow symbols:

	Fuel level low	⇒ page 29
	Check engine oil level, engine oil sensor faulty	⇒ page 30
	Brake pad worn	⇒ page 29
	Washer fluid level low	⇒ page 29

One warning signal will sound if a yellow symbol appears.

If several operational faults of priority 2 exist, the symbols appear one after the other and are each illuminated for about 5 seconds. ■

Set-up

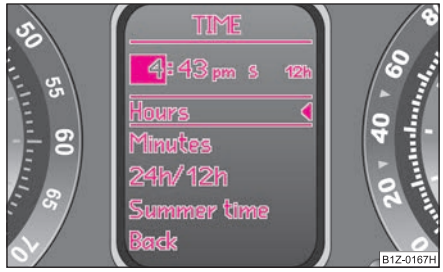

Fig. 18 Setting the clock

You can change certain settings by means of the information display. The current setting is shown on the information display in the respective menu at the top below the line ⇒ fig. 18.

You can select the following information (depending on the equipment installed on the vehicle):

- **Time**
- **Winter tyres**
- **Language**
- **Units**
- **Lights & Vision&**
- **Aux. Heating (auxiliary heating)**
- **Back**

After selecting the menu **Back** you will reach one level higher in the menu.

Set hours

Here you can set the time, the time format (12 or 24 hour indicator) and the time change summer/winter time.

Setting for winter tyre speed

Here you can set at which speed a warning signal should sound. These functions are used for e.g on winter tyres with the permissible maximum speed less than the maximum speed of the vehicle ⇒ page 225.

When exceeding the speed, the following is displayed on the information display*:

Speed warning

Language setting

Here you can set in which language the warning and information texts should be displayed. After selecting the language, e.g. English, the following is displayed on the information display:

Language: english set

Setting units

Here you can set the units for temperature, consumption and distance driven.

Setting lights

Here you can switch on or off the function convenience turn signal ⇒ page 56. Furthermore you can set how long the light should stay on for the function Coming/Leaving Home ⇒ page 53.

After selecting the menu **Factory setting** the factory setting is established again.

Convenience setting*

You can set the following functions (depending on the equipment installed on the vehicle):

Door open	Here you can switch on or off the functions for opening a single door and automatic closing ⇒ page 37.
ATA confirm	Here you can set if a signal tone should sound additionally when activating or deactivating the anti-theft alarm system ⇒ page 43.
Conv. mode	Here you can set the convenience mode only for the driver window or for all the windows ⇒ page 47.
Mirror adjust.	Here you can switch on or off the function for mirror adjustment on the front passenger side when engaging the reverse gear ⇒ page 65.
Mirror adjust.	Here you can switch on or off the function for left and right exterior mirror setting simultaneously ⇒ page 65.
Rain-closing	On vehicles with rain sensor you can switch on or off the function for automatic closing of the sliding/tilting roof in case of rain. If it is not raining and the function is set, the windows including the sliding/tilting roof are closed automatically after approx. 12 hours.
Factory setting	After selecting this menu the convenience setting is reset to factory setting. The following is displayed in the information display: **Factory setting for convenience is set** .

Warning lights

Overview

The warning lights indicate certain functions or faults.

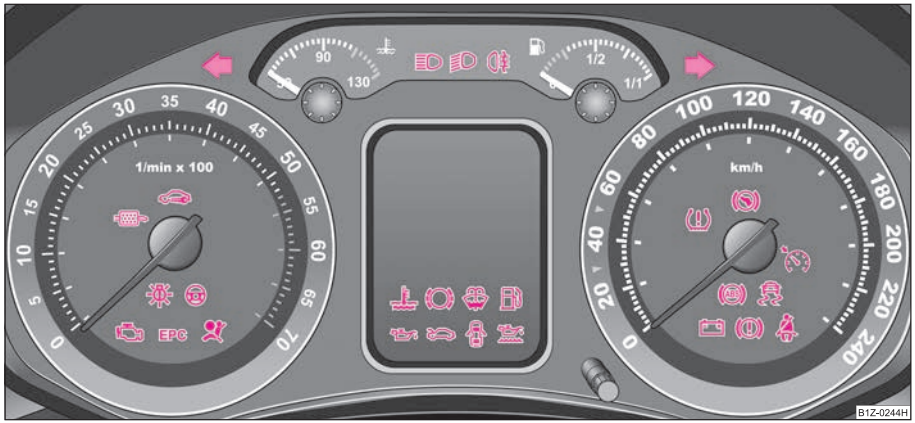

Fig. 19 Instrument cluster with warning lights

	Turn signal lights (to the left)	⇒ page 25
	Turn signal lights (to the right)	⇒ page 25
	Main beam	⇒ page 26
	Low beam	⇒ page 26
	Rear fog light	⇒ page 26
	Electronic immobiliser	⇒ page 26

	Diesel particle filter (diesel engine)	⇒ page 26
	Bulbs	⇒ page 27
	Electromechanical power steering	⇒ page 27
	Control system for exhaust	⇒ page 27
EPC	EPC fault light (petrol engine)	⇒ page 27
	Glow plug system (diesel engine)	⇒ page 27

	Airbag system	⇒ page 28
	Coolant temperature/coolant level	⇒ page 28
	Brake pad wear*	⇒ page 29
	Fluid level in windshield washer system*	⇒ page 29
	Fuel reserve	⇒ page 29
	Engine oil pressure	⇒ page 29
	Bonnet	⇒ page 30
	Open door*	⇒ page 30
	Engine oil level*	⇒ page 30
	Tyre pressure*	⇒ page 30
	Selector lever lock*	⇒ page 31
	Speed regulating system*	⇒ page 31
	Antilock brake system (ABS)	⇒ page 31
	Traction control system (TCS)	⇒ page 31
	Electronic stability programme (ESP)*	⇒ page 32
	Dynamo	⇒ page 32
	Brake system	⇒ page 32
	Seat belt warning light*	⇒ page 33

WARNING

- **If you do not pay attention to the warning lights coming on and the corresponding descriptions and warning notes, this may result in severe body injuries or major vehicle damage.**
- **The engine compartment of your car is a hazardous area. There is a risk of injuries, scalding, accidents and fire when working in the engine compartment, e.g. inspecting and replenishing oil and other fluids. It is also essential to observe all warnings ⇒ page 210.**

Note

- Arrangement of the indicator lights depends on the model and model version. The symbols shown in the following functional description are to be found as indicator lights in the instrument cluster.
- Operational faults are shown in the instrument cluster as red symbols (priority 1 - danger) or yellow symbols (priority 2 - warning). ■

Turn signal system

Either the left ⇦ or right ⇨ indicator light flashes depending on the position of the turn signal lever.

The indicator light flashes at twice its normal rate if a turn signal light fails. This does not apply when towing a trailer.

Switching off the hazard warning light system is switched on will cause all of the turn signal lights as well as both indicator lights to flash.

Further information about the turn signal system ⇒ page 56. ■

Main beam

The indicator light comes on when the main beam is selected or also when the headlight flasher is operated.

Further information about the main beam ⇒ page 56. ■

Low beam

The indicator light comes on when low beam is selected ⇒ page 51. ■

Rear fog light

The warning light comes on when the rear fog lights are operating ⇒ page 53. ■

Electronic immobiliser

Data is compared between the ignition key and the control unit when switching on the ignition. The indicator light will light up for a few seconds when ignition key authorisation is confirmed.

The warning light will start flashing continuously if a non-authorised ignition key (for example the wrong ignition key) has been used. The engine cannot be started ⇒ page 36.

It is only possible to start the engine of the vehicle with a Genuine Škoda key with the matching code.

The following text will be displayed in the information display*:

Immobilizer active ■

Diesel particle filter* (diesel engine)

If the warning light comes on, this means that soot has accumulated in the diesel particle filter because of the frequent short distances.

In order to clean the diesel particle filter, the vehicle should be driven at an even speed of at least 60 km/h at engine speeds of 1 800 – 2 500 rpm for at least 15 minutes or until the warning light goes out with the 4th or 5th gear engaged (automatic gearbox: position S) when the traffic situation permits it. This increases the exhaust temperature and the soot deposited in the diesel particle filter is burnt.

Always pay attention to the valid speed limits ⇒ .

The warning light goes out after the successful cleaning of the diesel particle filter.

If the filter is not properly cleaned, the warning light does not go out and the warning light begins to flash. **Engine fault Workshop!** is shown in the information display*. Afterwards the engine control unit shifts the engine into the emergency mode, which only has a reduced power output. After switching the ignition off and on again the warning light comes on.

Have the vehicle inspected without delay by your specialist garage.

WARNING

- **If you do not pay attention to the warning light coming on and the corresponding descriptions and warning notes, this may result in injuries or major vehicle damage.**
- **Always adjust your speed to suit weather, road, region and traffic conditions. The route indicated by the warning light must not tempt you to disregard the national regulations for road traffic.**

Caution

As long as the warning light lights up, one must take into account an increased fuel consumption and in certain circumstances a power reduction of the engine.

Note

Further information about diesel particle filter ⇒ page 188, “Diesel particle filter* (diesel engine)”. ■

Light bulbs

The warning light comes on if a light bulb is damaged:

- brakes applied (brake light),
- when switching on lighting (low beam and/or rear light).

The following text e.g will be displayed in the information display*:

Dipped beam front left defective! (Dipped beam front left defective!)

A peep sounds as an additional warning signal. ■

Electromechanical power steering

The warning light comes on for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on.

If the warning light after switching on the ignition or when driving lights up continuously, a fault exists in the electromechanical power steering.

- If the **yellow** warning light lights up, this indicates a partial failure of the power steering and the steering forces can be greater.
- If the **red** warning light lights up, this indicates a complete failure of the power steering and the steering assist has failed (significantly higher steering forces).

If the red warning light lights up, three peeps sound as an additional warning signal.

Further information ⇒ page 186, “Electromechanical power steering”.

WARNING

Contact your specialist garage if the power steering is defective.

Note

- If the yellow warning light goes out after starting the engine again and a short drive, it is not necessary to visit a specialist garage.
- If the battery has been disconnected and reconnected, the yellow warning light comes on after switching on the ignition. The warning light must go out after driving a short distance. ■

Control system for exhaust

The warning light comes on after the ignition has been switched on.

If the warning light does not go out after starting the engine or it lights up or flashes when driving, a fault exists in an exhaust relevant component. The engine management system selects an emergency programme which enables you to drive to the nearest specialist garage by adopting a gentle style of driving.

The following text will be displayed in the information display*:

Emissions workshop! (Emissions workshop)! ■

EPC fault light EPC (petrol engine)

The **EPC** (Electronic Power Control) warning light comes on for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on.

If the warning light **EPC** does not go out or lights up after starting the engine, a fault exists in the engine control. The engine management system selects an emergency programme which enables you to drive to the nearest specialist garage by adopting a gentle style of driving.

The following text will be displayed in the information display*:

Engine fault Workshop! (Engine fault workshop!) ■

Glow plug system (diesel engine)

The indicator light lights up for a **cold** engine when switching on the ignition (pre-heat position) **2** ⇒ page 117. Start the engine just as soon as the indicator light goes out.

The glow plug indicator light will come on for about 1 second if the engine is at a **normal operating temperature** or if the outside temperature is above +5°C. This means that you can start the engine **right away**.

There is a fault in the glow plug system if the **indicator light does not come on at all** or **lights up continuously**. Contact a specialist garage as soon as possible to obtain assistance.

If the **warning light** begins **to flash** while driving, a fault exists in the engine control. The engine management system selects an emergency programme which enables you to drive to the nearest specialist garage by adopting a gentle style of driving.

The following text will be displayed in the information display*:

Engine fault Workshop! (Engine fault workshop!) ■

Airbag system

Monitoring the airbag system

The warning light comes on for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on.

There is a fault in the system if the warning light does not go out or comes on or flashes while driving ⇒ . This also applies if the warning light does not come on when the ignition is switched on.

The following text will be displayed in the information display*:

Airbag fault!

The functionality of the airbag system is also monitored electronically, when one airbag has been switched off

Front, side or head airbags which have been switched off using the vehicle system tester:

- The warning light lights up for 4 seconds after switching on the ignition and then flashes again for 12 seconds afterwards in 2 second intervals.

The following text will be displayed in the information display*:

Airbag belt tensioner deactivated!

Front passenger airbags switched off using the switch for front passenger airbags* in stowage compartment on the front passenger side:

- The warning light comes on for 4 seconds after the ignition has been switched on.
- Switching off airbags is indicated in the middle of the dash panel by the lighting up of the indicator light **AIRBAG OFF (airbag switched off)** ⇒ page 172.

WARNING

Have the airbag system checked immediately by a specialist garage if a fault exists. Otherwise, there is a risk of the airbag not being activated in the event of an accident.

Note

Further information about switching off airbags ⇒ page 171. ■

Coolant temperature/ Coolant quantity

The warning light comes on for a few seconds [2] when the ignition is switched on.

The coolant temperature is too high or the coolant level too low if the warning light does not go out or flashes while driving.

3 peeps sound as an additional warning signal.

In this case stop and switch the engine off and check the coolant level; top up the coolant as necessary.

Do not continue your journey if for some reason it is not possible under the conditions prevailing to top up with coolant. **Keep the engine switched off** and obtain professional assistance from a specialist garage, otherwise it could lead to severe engine damage.

If the coolant is within the specified range, the increased temperature may be caused by an operating problem at the coolant fan. Check the fuse for the coolant fan, replace it if necessary ⇒ page 244, “Fuse assignment in engine compartment - version 1” or ⇒ page 246, “Fuse assignment in engine compartment - version 2”.

Do not continue driving if the warning light does not go off although the fluid is at the correct level and also the fuse of the fan is in proper order. Contact a specialist garage to obtain assistance.

Please also refer to the additional instructions ⇒ page 214, “Cooling system”.

[2] The warning light on vehicles fitted with information display does not come on after switching the ignition on, but only if the coolant temperature is too high or the coolant level is too low.

The following text will be displayed in the information display*:

STOP Check coolant! Owner's manual (STOP! Check coolant! Owner's manual)

WARNING

- **If you must stop for technical reasons, then park the vehicle at a safe distance from the traffic and switch off the engine and switch on the hazard warning light system ⇒ page 55.**
- **Take care when opening the coolant expansion bottle. If the engine is hot, the cooling system is pressurized – risk of scalding! It is best to allow the engine to cool down before removing the cap.**
- **Do not touch the coolant fan The coolant fan may switch on automatically even if the ignition is off.** ■

Thickness of the brake pads*

The warning light comes on for a few seconds [3] when the ignition is switched on.

If the warning light comes on, contact a specialist garage immediately and have the brake pads on **all of the wheels** inspected.

A peep sounds as an additional warning signal.

The following text will be displayed in the information display*:

Check brake pads! ■

Windshield washer fluid level*

The warning light comes on when the ignition is switched on if there is insufficient fluid in the windshield washer system. Top up with liquid ⇒ page 221.

A peep sounds as an additional warning signal.

[3] The warning light on vehicles fitted with information display does not come on after switching the ignition on, but only if a fault exists.

The following text will be displayed in the information display*:

Top up wash fluid! ■

Fuel reserve

The warning light comes on, if the fuel level is still below 8 litres.

A peep sounds as an additional warning signal.

The following text will be displayed in the information display*:

Please refuel! (Please refuel!)

Note

The Text in the information display* goes out only after refuelling and driving a short distance. ■

Engine oil pressure

The warning light comes on for a few seconds [4] when the ignition is switched on.

Stop the vehicle and switch the engine off if the warning light does not go off after the engine has started or flashes while driving. Check the oil level and top up with oil as necessary ⇒ page 213.

3 peeps sound as an additional warning signal.

Do not continue your journey if for some reason it is not possible under the conditions prevailing to top up with oil. **Keep the engine switched off** and obtain professional assistance from a specialist garage, otherwise it could lead to severe engine damage.

Do not drive any further if the warning light flashes even if the oil is at the correct level. Do not run the engine not at idling speed either. Contact the nearest specialist garage to obtain professional assistance.

[4] The warning light on vehicles fitted with information display does not come on after switching the ignition on, but only if a fault exists or the engine oil level is too low.

The following text will be displayed in the information display*:

STOP! Oil Pressure Engine off! Owner's manual

WARNING

- **If you must stop for technical reasons, then park the vehicle at a safe distance from the traffic and switch off the engine and switch on the hazard warning light system ⇒ page 55.**
- **The red oil pressure light is not an oil level indicator! One should therefore check the oil level at regular intervals, preferably after every refueling stop.** ■

Bonnet

The warning light comes on if the bonnet is unlocked.

The warning light comes on even when the ignition is switched off. The warning light goes out about 15 seconds after locking the vehicle. ■

Open door*

The warning light comes on if one or several doors are opened or if the boot lid is opened.

The warning light on vehicles fitted with information display comes on when switching the ignition off. The warning light goes out about 15 seconds after locking the vehicle.

The warning light on vehicles fitted with information display goes out after switching the ignition off. ■

Engine oil level*

Warning light lights up

If the warning light lights up, the quantity of oil in the engine is probably too low. Check as soon as possible the oil level or top up ⇒ page 213 with engine oil.

A peep sounds as an additional warning signal.

The following text will be displayed in the information display*:

Check oil level!

The warning light will go out if the bonnet is left open for more than 30 seconds. If no engine oil has been replenished, the warning light will come on again after driving about 100 km.

Warning light flashes

A fault on the engine oil level sensor is indicated additionally by an audible signal and the warning light coming on several times after the ignition has been switched on.

In this case have the engine inspected without delay by a specialist garage.

The following text will be displayed in the information display*:

Oil sensor workshop! ■

Tyre inflation pressure*

The warning light lights up, if there is a substantial drop in inflation pressure in one of the tyres. Reduce the speed and check or correct as soon as possible the inflation pressure in the tyres ⇒ page 223.

A peep sounds as an additional warning signal.

If the warning light flashes, there is a system fault. Visit the nearest specialist garage and have the fault rectified.

Further information about tyre pressure-control system ⇒ page 187.

WARNING

- **When the warning light (!) lights up, immediately reduce the speed and avoid sudden steering and brake manoeuvres. Please stop the vehicle without delay at the nearest possible stop and inspect the tyres and their inflation pressures.**
- **Under certain circumstances (e.g. sporty style of driving, wintry or unpaved roads) the warning light (!) can be delayed or does not light up at all.**

Note

If the battery has been disconnected, the warning light (!) comes on after switching on the ignition. The warning light must go out after driving a short distance. ■

Selector lever lock*

If the warning light lights up, operate the brake pedal. This is necessary, in order to be able to move the selector lever out of the position **P** or **N**. ■

Cruise control system*

The warning light lights up, when operating the speed regulating system. ■

Antilock brake system (ABS)

The warning light shows the functionality of the ABS.

The warning light comes on for a few seconds after the ignition has been switched on or when starting the engine. The warning light goes out after an automatic check sequence has been completed.

A fault in the ABS

The system is not functioning properly if the ABS warning light does not go out within a few seconds after switching on the ignition, does not light up at all or lights up while driving. The vehicle will only be braked by the normal brake system. Visit a specialist garage as quickly as possible and adjust your style of driving in the meantime since you will not know how great the damage is.

Three additional warning tones will sound if there is a major fault in the ABS.

Further information about ABS ⇒ page 185, “Antilock brake system (ABS)”.

A fault in the entire brake system

If the ABS warning light comes on together with the brake system warning light (!) (handbrake must be released), there is a fault not only in the ABS but also in another part of the brake system ⇒ ⚠.

WARNING

- **If the brake system warning light (!) comes on together with the ABS warning light stop the vehicle immediately and check the brake fluid level in the reservoir ⇒ page 217, “Brake fluid”. If the fluid level has dropped below the MIN marking, do not drive any further – risk of accident! Contact a Škoda dealer to obtain professional assistance.**
- **Pay attention to the following instructions ⇒ page 210, “Working in the engine compartment” before checking the brake fluid level and opening the bonnet.**
- **If the brake fluid is at the correct level, the ABS control function has failed. The rear wheels may then block very rapidly when braking. In certain circumstances, this can result in the rear end of the car breaking away – risk of skidding! Drive carefully to the nearest specialist garage and have the fault rectified.** ■

Traction control system (TCS)

The warning light comes on for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on.

The warning light comes on when driving when a control cycle is activated.

The warning light will come on and remains on if the TCS is switched off or if there is a fault in the system.

The fact that the TCS system operates together with the ABS means that the TCS warning light will also come on if the ABS system is not operating properly.

If the warning light comes on immediately after starting the engine, the TCS system can be switched off for technical reasons. In this case, the TCS system can be switched on again by switching the ignition on and off. If the warning light goes out, the TCS system is fully functional again.

Further information about the TCS ⇒ page 183, “Traction control system (TCS)”.

Note

If the battery has been disconnected and reconnected, the warning light comes on after switching on the ignition. The warning light must go out after driving a short distance. ■

Electronic stability programme (ESP)*

The warning light comes on for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on.

Components of the ESP system also include the Traction Control System (TCS), Electronic Differential Lock (EDL), and the Antilock Brake System ABS (ABS).

The warning light comes on when driving when a control cycle is activated.

The warning light will come on and remains on if the ESP is switched off or if there is a fault in the system.

The fact that the ESP system operates together with the ABS means that the ESP warning light will also come on if the ABS system is not operating properly.

If the warning light comes on immediately after starting the engine, the ESP system can be switched off for technical reasons. In this case, the ESP system can be switched on again by switching the ignition on and off. If the warning light goes out, the ESP system is fully functional again.

Further information on the ESP ⇒ page 181, “Electronic stability programme (ESP)*”.

Electronic Differential Lock (EDL)*

The EDL is a part of the ESP. A fault in the EDL is indicated by the ESP warning light in the instrument cluster. Have the vehicle inspected without delay by a Škoda Service Partner. Further information on the EDL ⇒ page 182, “Electronic Differential Lock (EDS)*”.

Note

If the battery has been disconnected and reconnected, the warning light comes on after switching on the ignition. The warning light must go out after driving a short distance. ■

Alternator

The warning light comes on after the ignition has been switched on. It should go out after the engine has started.

If the warning light does not go out after the engine has started, or comes on when driving, drive to the nearest specialist garage. The vehicle battery will be discharged in this case so switch off all non-essential electrical components.

Caution

If the warning light comes on when driving and in addition the warning light (cooling system fault) also comes on in display, you must then stop the car immediately and switch the engine off - risk of engine damage! ■

Brake system

The warning light flashes or comes on if the brake fluid level is too low, if there is a fault in the ABS or if the handbrake is applied.

If the warning light flashes (handbrake is not applied), **stop** and check the brake fluid level ⇒ .

The following text will be displayed in the information display*:

STOP Brake fluid Owner's manual

If there is a fault in the ABS which also influences the function of the normal brake system (e.g. distribution of brake pressure), the ABS warning light comes on together with the brake system warning light. Be aware that not only the ABS but also another part of th brake system is defective ⇒ .

3 peeps sound as an additional warning signal.

One should get used to high pedal forces, long braking distances and long free play of the brake pedal when driving to the next specialist garage.

For further information on the brake system ⇒ page 184, “Brakes”.

Handbrake applied

The warning light also comes on if the handbrake is applied. An audible warning is also given if you drive the vehicle for at least 3 seconds at a speed of more than 6 km/h.

The following text will be displayed in the information display*:

Handbrake on!

WARNING

- **Pay attention to the following instructions ⇒ page 210, “Working in the engine compartment” before checking the brake fluid level and opening the bonnet.**
- **If the brake system warning light does not go out a few seconds after switching on the ignition or comes on when driving, stop immediately and check the brake fluid in the reservoir ⇒ page 217, “Brake fluid”. If the fluid level has dropped below the MIN marking, do not drive any further – risk of accident! Contact a Škoda dealer to obtain professional assistance.** ■

Seat belt warning light*

The warning light comes on after the ignition is switched on as a reminder to fasten the seat belt. The warning light only goes out if the driver has fastened his seat belt.

If the seat belt has not been fastened, a permanent warning signal sounds at vehicle speeds greater than 20 km/h and simultaneously the warning light flashes.

If the seat belt is not fastened during the next 90 seconds, the warning signal is deactivated and the warning light lights up permanently.

The following text will be displayed in the information display*:

Please fasten seatbelt!

For further information on the seat belts ⇒ page 158, “Seat belts”. ■

Unlocking and locking

Key

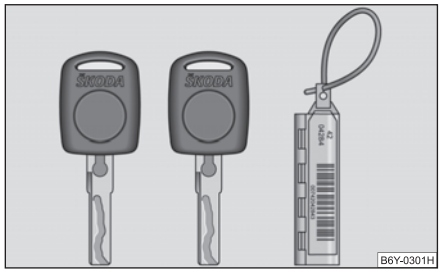

Fig. 20 Set of keys without remote control

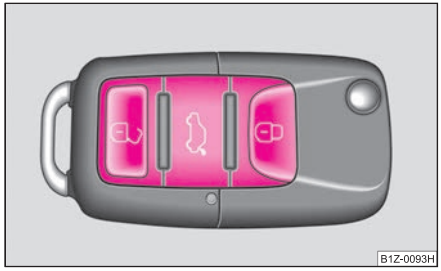

Fig. 21 Radio-operated key

The vehicle is supplied with two keys. Depending on the equipment fitted, your vehicle can be equipped with keys without remote control ⇒ fig. 20; with keys with light* ⇒ page 35, fig. 22 or with keys with radio remote control* ⇒ fig. 21.

Key ring

The key ring ⇒ fig. 20 only has the key number on it which is essential for producing other keys. This number can be used to order replacement keys from the Škoda Service Partners.

The **key ring** with the number should be separately and securely **kept in safe keeping** since keys can only be replaced if they are lost or damaged by giving this number. You should also therefore give this key ring to the purchaser when selling the vehicle.

WARNING

- **Always withdraw the key whenever you leave the vehicle – even if it is only for a short time. This is particularly important if children are left in the vehicle. The children might otherwise start the engine or operate electrical equipment (e.g. power windows) – risk of injury!**
- **Do not withdraw the ignition key from the ignition lock until the vehicle has come to a stop. The steering lock might otherwise engage unintentionally – risk of accident!**

Caution

- Each key contains electronic components; therefore protect them against moisture and severe shocks.
- Keep the groove of the keys absolutely clean as impurities (textile fibres, dust etc.) have a negative effect on proper operation of the keys and the ignition lock.

Note

Please approach a Škoda Service Partner if you lose a key since he can obtain a new one for you. ■

Key with light*

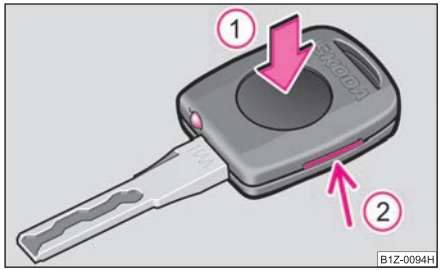

Fig. 22 Key with light

Switching on the light

– Press the button in the middle in the direction of arrow (1).

Replacing battery or bulb

– Insert a coin into the slot of the key housing (arrow (2)) and press off the upper part through a rotary movement of the coin.
– Replace the battery or bulb.
– Place the upper and lower part above each other and press the parts together.

You can obtain replacement batteries and replacement bulbs at a specialist garage.

For the sake of the environment

Dispose of an old battery in accordance with environmental regulations.

Note

The replacement battery must have the same specification as the original battery. ■

Changing the battery of the radio remote control

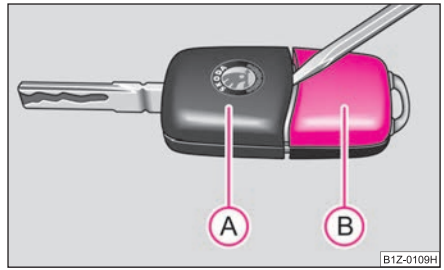

Fig. 23 Disconnect key with radio remote control

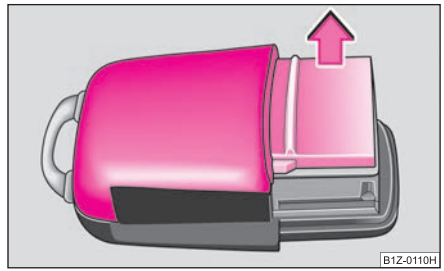

Fig. 24 Cover of the transmitter housing

Each radio-operated key contains a battery which is housed in the cover (B) of the transmitter housing ⇒ fig. 23. We recommend that you have the batteries of the key replaced by a Škoda Service Partner. You should, however, proceed as follows if you wish to replace the battery yourself:

– Fold open the key.
– Use a thin screwdriver to carefully lever off the front part of the key (A) ⇒ fig. 23 from the transmitter housing (B).
– Take off the cover of the transmitter housing ⇒ fig. 24 in direction of arrow.

– Take the used battery out of the housing cover.
– Insert the new battery. Ensure that the “+” symbol on the battery is facing downwards. The correct polarity is also shown on the cover of the transmitter housing.
– Insert cover with battery in place at the rear of the transmitter housing and press both parts together.
– Insert the transmitter housing into the front part of the key so that the two parts lock into each other.

For the sake of the environment

Dispose of an old battery in accordance with environmental regulations.

Note

- The replacement battery must have the same specification as the original battery.
- If it is still not be possible to unlock or lock the vehicle with the remote control even after replacing the battery this means that the system has to be synchronised ⇒ page 43. ■

Electronic immobiliser

The electronic immobiliser prevents the vehicle being operated by an unauthorised person.

An electronic chip is integrated in the head of the key. The immobiliser is deactivated with the aid of this chip when the key is inserted in the ignition lock. The electronic immobiliser is automatically activated when you withdraw the ignition key from the lock.

Note

It is only possible to start the engine of your car with a Genuine Škoda key with the matching code ⇒ page 26. ■

Child safety lock

The child safety lock prevents the rear door from being opened from the inside.

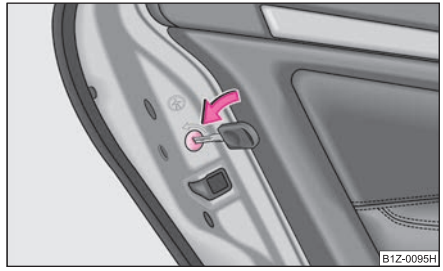

Fig. 25 Child safety locks on the rear doors

The rear doors are equipped with a child safety lock. You can switch the child safety lock on and off using the vehicle key.

Switching child safety lock on

– Use the vehicle key to turn the slit in the rear door to the left in the direction of the arrow ⇒ fig. 25.

Switching child safety lock off

– Use the vehicle key to turn the slit to the right against the direction of the arrow.

So long as the child safety lock is switched on it is not possible to open the door from the inside with the door opening lever. In this case the door can be opened only from the outside. ■

Central locking system

Description

Unlocking or locking the vehicle causes **all** the doors and the fuel filler flap* to be unlocked or locked at the same time by the central locking system. The boot lid is unlocked when opening. It can be opened by pressing the hand grip above the licence plate ⇒ page 40, fig. 29.

Operation of the central locking system is possible:

- from the outside using the vehicle key ⇒ page 38,
- using the buttons for the central locking system ⇒ page 39,
- by using the remote control ⇒ page 42.

Indicator light in the driver's door on vehicles without anti-theft alarm system

After the car is locked, the indicator light flashes after 2 seconds.

After the car is locked with the deactivated safe securing system, the indicator light flashes only after 30 seconds.

Indicator light in the driver's door on vehicles with anti-theft alarm system

After locking the vehicle the indicator light flashes for 2 seconds fast, then more slowly.

If the vehicle is locked and the safe securing system ⇒ page 38 is not operating, the indicator light in the driver door flashes for about 2 seconds fast, goes out and starts to flash slowly after about 30 seconds.

If the indicator light first of all flashes fast for about 2 seconds, afterwards lights up for about 30 seconds and then flashes slowly, there is a fault in the system of the central locking or the interior monitor* ⇒ page 44. Contact a specialist garage to obtain assistance.

Convenience operation of windows

One can open and close the electrically powered windows when unlocking and locking the vehicle ⇒ page 47, "Window convenience operation".

Opening a single door*

This function allows one to just unlock the driver's door. The other doors and the fuel filler flap* remain locked and are only unlocked after repetitive unlocking.

If you wish, you can have your Škoda Dealer activate the function of the single door opening mode.

Automatic locking*

All the doors and the boot lid are locked automatically once the car reaches a speed of about 15 km/h.

If the ignition key is withdrawn, the car is then automatically unlocked again. In addition, it is possible for the driver to unlock the car by pressing the central locking button or by pulling the door opening lever.

If you wish, your Škoda Dealer can activate the function of the automatic locking mode.

WARNING

Locking the doors prevents involuntary opening in an exceptional situation (an accident). Locked doors prevent unwanted entry into the vehicle from outside, for example at road crossings. Locked doors do, however, make it more difficult for rescuers to get into the vehicle in an emergency – danger to life!

Note

- In the event of an accident in which the airbags are deployed, the locked doors are automatically unlocked in order to enable rescuers to gain access to the vehicle.
- Only the front doors can be unlocked and locked using the key if the central locking system fails. You can lock or unlock manually the other doors and the boot lid.
  - Emergency locking of the door ⇒ page 40.

– Emergency unlocking of the boot lid ⇒ page 41. ■

Safe securing

The central locking system is equipped with a **safe securing** system. Locking the vehicle from the outside causes the door locks to be automatically blocked. It is not possible to open the doors with the door handle either from the inside or from the outside. This acts as an effective deterrent for attempts to break into your vehicle.

You can deactivate the safe securing system. This is done by locking the vehicle with the key or radio-operated key twice within 2 seconds.

If the safe securing system is not operating:

- the indicator light in the driver door flashes for about 2 seconds fast, goes out and starts to flash slowly after about 30 seconds,
- is the fuel filler flap unlocked.

The safe securing system is again activated the next time the vehicle is unlocked and locked again.

The doors can be opened from the inside if the vehicle is locked and the safe securing system is deactivated:

- The door is unlocked by actuating the door-opening lever.
- The door opens upon actuating the door-opening lever again.

WARNING

If the vehicle is locked from the outside and the safe securing system is activated, there must not be any person and animals in the vehicle as it is then not possible to open either a door or a window from the inside. The locked doors make it more difficult for rescuers to get into the vehicle in an emergency – hazard!

Note

The anti-theft alarm system* is also activated with the deactivated safe securing system when locking the vehicle. The interior monitor* is however not activated. ■

Unlocking the vehicle using the key

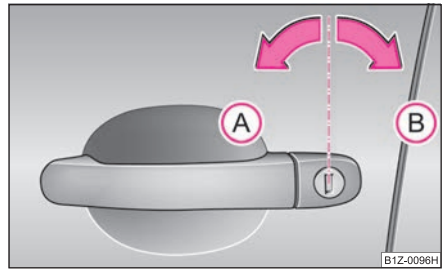

Fig. 26 Turning the key for unlocking and locking the vehicle

– Turn the key in the lock of the driver's door to the left into the opening position (A) ⇒ fig. 26.

– Pull on the door handle and open the door.

- All the doors (only the driver's door on vehicles with anti-theft alarm system) and the fuel filler flap* are unlocked.
- The boot lid is then unlocked.
- The switched on interior lights come on over the door contact.
- The safe securing system is deactivated.
- The windows are opened provided the key **is held** in the opening position*. On vehicles fitted with anti-theft alarm system the window operation is only possible 45 seconds after deactivation of the warning system.
- The indicator light in the driver's door stops flashing if the vehicle is not fitted with an anti-theft alarm system* ⇒ page 43.

Note

If the vehicle is equipped with an anti-theft alarm system*, you must unlock the vehicle by inserting the key into the driver door you then have to insert the key into the ignition lock and switch the ignition on within 15 seconds after opening the ▶

door. The **alarm will be triggered** if you do **not switch on** the ignition within 15 seconds. ■

Closing the vehicle with the key

– Turn the key in the lock of the driver door to the right into the closing position (B) ⇒ page 38, fig. 26.

- The doors, the boot lid and the fuel filler flap* are locked.
- The switched on interior lights will switch off over the door contact.
- The windows and the electric sliding/tilting roof* are closed provided the key is **held** in the locking position.
- The safe securing system is activated immediately.
- The indicator light in the driver door begins flashing.

Note

The opened driver door cannot be locked. It must be locked separately after closing it. ■

Buttons for the central locking system

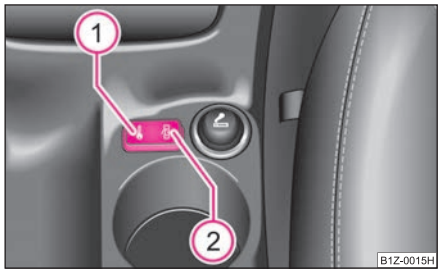

Fig. 27 Centre console: Buttons for central locking

If the vehicle was not locked from outside, you can also unlock and lock it with the rocker switch on the centre console without the ignition switched on.

Locking all doors and the boot lid

– Press button (1) ⇒ fig. 27. The symbol in the button comes on.

Unlocking all doors and the boot lid

– Press button (2) ⇒ fig. 27. The symbol goes out in the button.

The following applies if you have locked your vehicle using the button (1):

- It is not possible to open the doors or the boot lid from the outside (safety feature, e.g. when stopping at traffic lights etc.).
- You can unlock the doors individually from the inside and open them by pulling the door opening lever.
- If the driver door is opened, it cannot be locked, in order to avoid inadvertently being locked out of the vehicle You then have to lock a door separately after closing it.
- In the event of an accident in which the airbags are deployed, the locked doors are automatically unlocked from the inside in order to enable rescuers to gain access to the vehicle.

If the ignition is switched off, you can conveniently close or open the windows by pressing and holding the button (1) or (2) ⇒ page 47.

WARNING

The central locking system also operates if the ignition is switched off. All the doors and the boot lid are locked. Children should never be left unattended in the vehicle since it is difficult to provide assistance from the outside when the doors are locked. Locked doors make it difficult for rescuers to get into the vehicle in an emergency – hazard!

Note

The door opening lever and the buttons for the central locking system do not operate if the safe securing system is activated. ■

Emergency locking of the doors

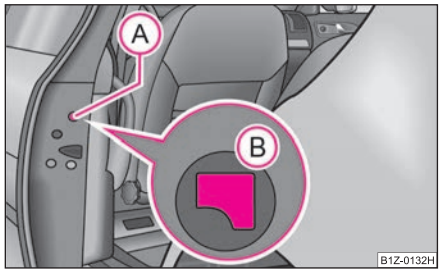

Fig. 28 Rear door: Emergency locking of the door

An emergency locking mechanism is located on the rear side of the doors which have no locking cylinder; it is only visible after opening the door.

Locking

– Remove the panel (A) ⇒ fig. 28.

– Insert the key into the opening under the panel and press the stopping lever (B) as far as the stop toward the inside.

– Re-insert the panel.

After closing the door, you can no longer open it from outside. If the child safety lock is not switched on, it is possible to open the door from the inside by pulling twice on the door handle. If the child safety lock is switched on, it is necesary to also open the door from outside besides pulling twice on the inner door handle. ■

Boot lid

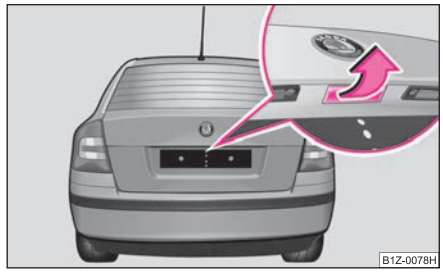

Fig. 29 Handle of boot lid

Open the boot lid by pressing the hand grip above the licence plate after unlocking the vehicle using the key or the radio remote control.

Opening the boot lid

– Press on the handle ⇒ fig. 29 and at the same time raise the boot lid.

Closing the boot lid

– Pull the boot lid down and close it with a slight swing ⇒ ⚠.

A handle which makes the closing easier is located on the inner paneling of the boot lid.

⚠ WARNING

- **Ensure that the lock is properly engaged after closing the boot lid. Otherwise, the boot lid might open suddenly when driving even if the boot lid lock is closed – risk of accident!**
- **Never drive with the boot lid fully opened or slightly ajar otherwise exhaust gases may get into the interior of the vehicle – risk of poisoning!**
- **Do not press on the rear window when closing the boot lid, it could crack – risk of injury!**

Note

- **After closing the boot lid, it is automatically locked within 2 seconds and the anti-theft alarm system* is activated.** This applies only if the vehicle was locked before closing the boot lid.
- The function of the hand grip above the licence plate is deactivated when starting off or as of a speed of more than 5 km/hour for vehicles with central locking. The function of the hand grip is activated again when the vehicle has stopped and a door is opened. ■

Emergency unlocking of the boot lid (Octavia)

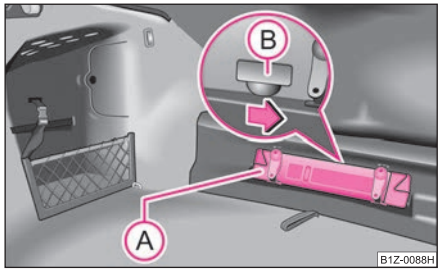

Fig. 30 Emergency unlocking of the boot lid

If there is a fault in the central locking, you can open the boot lid as follows:

– Fold the rear seats forwards ⇒ page 73.

– Take out the warning triangle* (A) ⇒ fig. 30.

– Press the operating lever in the direction of arrow in order to unlock the boot lid. The operating lever is located under the panel (B).

– Open the boot lid/luggage compartment door from outside. ■

Emergency unlocking of the boot lid (Estate car)

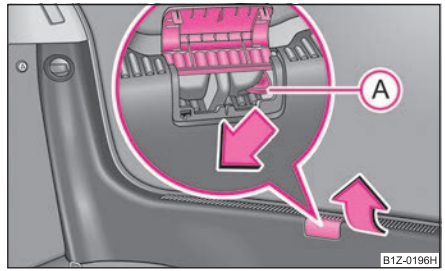

Fig. 31 Emergency unlocking of the boot lid

If there is a fault in the central locking, you can open the boot lid as follows:

– Fold the rear seats forwards ⇒ page 73.

– Open up the cover of the lock upwards ⇒ fig. 31.

– Move the operating lever (A) with the aid of a narrow object e.g. screwdriver up to the stop in the direction of arrow; the boot lid is then unlocked.

– Open the boot lid/luggage compartment door from outside. ■

Remote control*

Description

You can use the remote control:

- to unlock and lock the car,
- unlocking boot lid,
- opening and closing window.

The transmitter with the battery is housed in the handle of the master key. The receiver is located in the interior of the car. The operating range of the remote control is 10 metres but this range can be reduced if the batteries are weak.

The master key has a fold-open key bit which can be used for unlocking and locking the car manually and also for starting the engine.

If a lost key is replaced or if the receiver unit has been repaired or a new unit installed, it is then necessary for a Škoda Dealer to initialise the system. Only after this is it possible to again use the remote control.

Note

- The remote control is automatically deactivated when the ignition is switched on.
- The operation of the remote control may temporarily be affected by interference from transmitters close to the car and which operate in the same frequency range (e.g. mobile phone, TV transmitter).
- The battery must be replaced, ideally by a Škoda Service Partner, if the central locking or anti-theft alarm system does react to the remote control at less than 3 metres away. ■

Unlocking and locking car

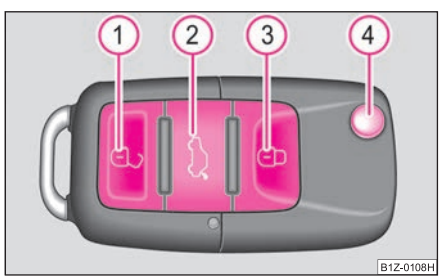

Fig. 32 Radio-operated key

Unlocking the vehicle

– Press button (1) for about 1 second.

Locking the vehicle

– Press button (3) for about 1 second.

Deactivating safe securing system

– Press button (2) twice in 3 seconds. Further information ⇒ page 38.

Boot lid remote release

– Press button (2) for about 2 second ⇒ fig. 32. Further information ⇒ page 40.

Folding out of the key

– Press button (4).

Folding up of the key

– Press button (4) and collapse the key bit in the housing.

The turn signal lights flash twice as confirmation that the vehicle has been unlocked. The vehicle will lock again automatically if you unlock the vehicle using button (1) but do not open a door or the boot lid within the next 30 seconds. This function is intended to prevent the car being unlocked unintentionally.

In addition, when the car is unlocked, the power seats and exterior mirrors* move into the position assigned to this key. The stored setting of driver seat and exterior mirrors is retrieved.

The turn signal lights flash once to confirm that the vehicle has been correctly locked. If the turn signal lights do not flash, check the doors, bonnet and boot lid again to ensure that they are closed. If the doors, the bonnet or the boot lid remain open when the anti-theft alarm system is activated, the turn signal lights do not flash until after they have been closed.

When the vehicle is unlocked or locked, the interior lights in the door contact are automatically switched on or off.

WARNING

If the vehicle is locked from the outside and the safe securing system is activated, there must not be any person in the vehicle as it is then not possible to open either a door or a window from the inside. The locked doors make it more difficult for rescuers to get into the vehicle in an emergency – hazard!

Note

- Operate the radio remote control only when the doors and boot lid are closed and you have visual contact with the vehicle.
- Once in the car, you must not press the lock button of the radio remote control before inserting the key into the ignition lock in order to avoid the car being inadvertently locked and, in addition, the anti-theft alarm system* being switched on. Should this happen, press the unlock button of the radio remote control. ■

Synchonisation of the remote control

If the vehicle cannot be unlocked by actuating the remote control system then it is possible that the code in the key and the control unit in the vehicle are no longer synchronised. This can occur when the buttons on the radio-operated key are actuated a number of times outside of the operative range of the equipment or the battery on the remote control was replaced.

This means it is necessary to synchronise the code as follows:

- Press any button on the remote control.
- pressing of the button means that the door will unlock with the key within 1 minute. ■

Anti-theft alarm system*

Description

The anti-theft alarm system increases the level of protection against people seeking to break into the vehicle. The system triggers audible and visual warning signals if an attempt is made to break into the vehicle.

How is the alarm system activated?

The anti-theft alarm system is activated automatically when the vehicle is locked with the key on the closed driver's door or by using the radio remote control. It is activated 30 seconds after closing the door.

How is the alarm system deactivated?

The anti-theft alarm system is deactivated if the vehicle is unlocked by only using the radio remote control. The vehicle is automatically locked again if the vehicle is not opened within 30 seconds after reactivating the anti-theft alarm system.

Once you unlock the vehicle by inserting the key into the driver door you then have to insert the key into the ignition lock and switch the ignition on within 15 seconds after opening the door in order to deactivate the anti-theft alarm system. The **alarm will be triggered** if you do **not switch on** the ignition within 15 seconds.

When is the alarm triggered?

The following security areas of the locked vehicle are monitored:

- Bonnet,
- Boot lid,
- Doors,
- Ignition lock,
- Angle of the vehicle* ⇒ page 44,
- Vehicle interior* ⇒ page 44,
- A drop in voltage of the on-board power supply.

An alarm is immediately triggered if either of the two battery terminals is disconnected while the anti-theft alarm system is activated.

How is the alarm switched off?

You switch the alarm off if you unlock the car with the radio remote control in the key or if you switch the ignition on.

Note

- The working life of the alarm siren is 6 years. More detailed information is available from your Škoda Service Partner.
- Before leaving the car, check that all the doors, windows and the electric sliding/tilting roof* are properly closed in order to ensure that the anti-theft alarm system is fully operational.
- Coding of the radio remote control and the receptor part precludes the use of the radio remote control from other vehicles. ■

Interior monitor*

The interior monitor detects movements inside the car and then triggers the alarm.

Fig. 33 Interior monitor pushbutton

You must switch the interior monitor off if, for example, a child or an animal inside the car might trigger the alarm.

Deactivation of interior monitor

– Switch off the ignition.

– Press the button at the centre column on the driver side ⇒ fig. 33, the symbol which lights up in the button changes from red to orange.

– Lock the vehicle within 30 seconds.

The interior monitor is switched on again automatically the next time the car is locked.

Note

- You can also switch off the interior monitor, by deactivating the safe securing system ⇒ page 38.
- The version of the button can differ depending on the equipment installed in the vehicle.
- For vehicles, which are equipped with towing protection monitoring*, this function is also deactivated ⇒ page 44 by the button on the center column at the driver's side. ■

Towing protection monitoring*

The towing protection monitoring should be switched off, if the vehicle is transported (e.g. by rail or by ship) or should be towed.

Switching off the towing protection monitoring

– Switch off the ignition.

– Press the button on the centre column at the driver's side ⇒ fig. 33, the symbol lights up red in the button.

– Lock the vehicle within 30 seconds.

The towing protection monitoring is switched on again automatically the next time the car is locked.

Note

The interior monitor* is also switched off ⇒ page 44, “Interior monitor* ” by switching the towing protection monitoring off. ■

Power windows*

Buttons on the driver's door

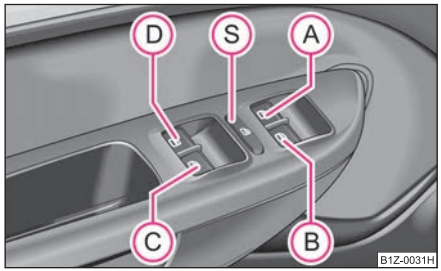

Fig. 34 Buttons on the driver's door

The power windows operate only when ignition is switched on.

Opening a window

– A window is opened by pressing lightly on the respective button in the door. The process stops when one releases the button.

– Additionally you can open the window automatically (fully opened) by pressing the button up to the stop. Renewed pressing of the button causes the window to stop immediately.

Closing a window

– A window is closed through pulling lightly on the respective button in the door. The closing process stops when one releases the button.

– Additionally you can close the window automatically (fully closed) by pulling the button up to the stop. Renewed pulling of the button causes the window to stop immediately.

The button for the individual windows is located in the armrest of the driver's door ⇒ fig. 34, front passenger door and in the rear doors* ⇒ page 46, fig. 35.

Buttons for the power window in the armrest of the driver's door

Ⓐ Button for the power window in the driver's door

Ⓑ Button for the power window in the front passenger's door

Ⓒ Button for the power window in the rear door on the right*

Ⓓ Button for the power window in the rear door on the left*

Ⓢ Safety pushbutton*

Safety pushbutton*

You can deactivate the switches for power windows at rear doors by pressing the safety pushbutton Ⓢ ⇒ fig. 34. The buttons for power windows at rear doors are activated again by pressing the safety pushbutton Ⓢ again.

If the buttons for the rear doors are deactivated, the indicator light in the safety switch Ⓢ lights up.

WARNING

- **If you lock the vehicle from the outside, do not leave any person in the vehicle since it is no longer possible to open the windows from the inside in an emergency.**
- **The system is fitted with a force limiter ⇒ page 46. The closing process will be stop if an obstruction is detected and the window will open again. You should then take particular care when closing the windows! You may otherwise suffer severe injuries as a result of getting an arm, for example, jammed in the window!**
- **It is recommended to deactivate the electrically operated power windows in the rear doors (safety pushbutton) Ⓢ ⇒ fig. 34 when children are being transported on the rear seats.**

Note

- After switching the ignition off, it is still possible to open or close the windows for a further 10 minutes. The automatic window closing will not operate during this time. The power windows are switched off completely once you open the driver or front passenger door.
- When driving always use the existing heating, air conditioning and ventilation system for ventilating the interior of the vehicle. If the windows are opened, dust as well as other dirt can get into the vehicle and in addition the wind noise is more at certain speeds. ■

Button in front passenger door and in rear doors

Fig. 35 Position of button in front passenger door

A button for the relevant window is provided in these doors.

Opening a window

– Lightly press the appropriate switch **down** and hold it until the window has moved into the desired position.

– Additionally you can open the window automatically (fully opened) by pressing the switch **down** up to the stop. Renewed pressing of the button causes the window to stop immediately.

Closing a window

– Lightly press the appropriate switch **up** and hold it until the window has moved into the desired position.

– Additionally you can close the window automatically (fully closed) by pressing the switch **up** up to the stop. Renewed pressing of the button causes the window to stop immediately.

WARNING

The system is fitted with a force limiter ⇒ page 46. The closing process will be stop if an obstruction is detected and the window will open again. You should then take particular care when closing the windows! You may otherwise suffer severe injuries as a result of getting an arm, for example, jammed in the window!

Note

- After switching the ignition off, it is still possible to open or close the windows for a further 10 minutes. The automatic closing and opening functions will not operate during this time. The power windows are switched off completely once you open the driver or front passenger door.
- If the child safety lock is switched on, the lighting of the switch for the window lifter in the rear doors* is not activated. ■

Force limiter of the power windows

The electrically operated power windows are fitted with a force limiter. It reduces the risk of bruises or injuries when closing the windows.

If there is an obstacle, the closing process is stopped and the window goes down by several centimeters.

If the obstacle prevents the window from being closed during the next 10 seconds, the closing process is interrupted once again and the window goes down by several centimeters.

You must try to close the window once again within 10 seconds after the window has gone down twice, even if the obstacle was not yet removed, the closing process is stopped. During this time it is not possible to automatically close the window. The force limiter is still switched on.

The force limiter is only switched off, if you attempt to close the window within the next 10 seconds - **the window closes now with full strength!**

If you wait longer than 10 seconds, the force limiter is switched on again.

WARNING

You should take particular care when closing the windows! You may otherwise suffer severe injuries as a result of getting an arm, for example, jammed in the window! ■

Window convenience operation

You can open and close the electrically powered windows as follows when unlocking and locking the vehicle (just closing of the sliding roof).

Opening a window

– Turn the key in the lock of the driver door into the opening position or press the opening button of the radio remote control until all the windows are open.

Closing a window

– Turn the key in the lock of the driver door into the closing position or press the closing button of the radio remote control until all the windows are closed.

You can interrupt the opening or closing operation of the windows immediately by releasing the key or the closing button.

WARNING

The system is fitted with a force limiter ⇒ page 46. The closing process will be stop if an obstruction is detected and the window will open again. You should then take particular care when closing the windows! You may otherwise suffer severe injuries as a result of getting an arm, for example, jammed in the window!

Note

- On vehicles fitted with anti-theft alarm system the convenience window opening is possible by means of the key in the lock only 45 seconds after deactivating the warning system or after activating the anti-theft alarm system. ■

Operational faults

Electrically operated power windows do not operate

If the battery of the car has been disconnected and then reconnected, the electrically operated power windows do not operate. The system must be activated. Proceed as follows in order to re-establish the function:

- Turn the key in the lock of the driver door into the closing position and hold it there until all of the windows are closed.
- Release the key.
- Once again insert the key and turn it into the closing position for about 3 seconds.

Operation in winter

Ice accumulating on the surface of the windows during the winter may result in a greater resistance when closing the windows and the window may stop and move back several centimetres

Proceed as follows to close the window fully:

- Turn the key in the lock of the driver door into the closing position and hold it there until all of the windows are closed.
- repeat this operation until the window stops.

WARNING

The system is fitted with a force limiter ⇒ page 46. The closing process will be stop if an obstruction is detected and the window will open again. You should then take particular care when closing the windows! You may otherwise suffer severe injuries as a result of getting an arm, for example, jammed in the window! ■

Electric sliding/tilting roof*

Description

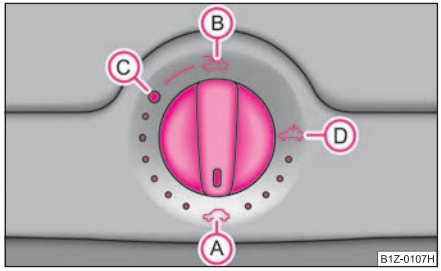

Fig. 36 Control dial for the power sliding/tilting roof

The sliding/tilting roof is operated by means of the control dial ⇒ fig. 36 and only functions when the ignition is switched on. The control dial has a number of fixed positions.

After switching the ignition off, it is still possible to open or close the sliding/tilting roof for a further 10 minutes. It is no longer possible to operate the sliding/tilting roof after opening or closing one of the front doors, however.

Note

- If the battery has been disconnected and reconnected, it is possible that the sliding/tilting roof does not close fully. Here you have to set the control dial to the switch position (A) and press it forward for about 10 seconds.
- It is necessary after each emergency operation (using crank handle) to move the sliding/tilting roof into the basic position. Here you have to set the control dial to the switch position (A) and press it forward for about 10 seconds. ■

Opening and tilting

Comfort position

– Turn the switch to position (C) ⇒ fig. 36.

Opening roof fully

– Turn the switch to position (B) and hold it in this position (spring-tensioned position).

Tilting roof

– Turn the switch to position (D).

The wind noise in the comfort position is less than when the roof is fully opened.

The sun screen is also opened automatically when the roof slides open. You can slide the sun screen into the opened or closed position by hand when the sliding/tilting roof is closed.

Caution

It may be necessary during winter to remove any ice and snow in the area of the sliding/tilting roof before opening it in order to prevent damaging the opening mechanism. ■

Closing

Sliding closed/closing the sliding/tilting roof

– Turn the switch to position (A) ⇒ page 48, fig. 36.

Safety closing

The sliding/tilting roof is equipped with an overload protection system. If an obstacle (e.g. ice) prevents closing, the sliding/tilting roof stops and opens completely. You can close the sliding/tilting roof completely without overload protection by pressing the switch to the (A) position ⇒ page 48, fig. 36 at the front for as long as it takes for the sliding/tilting roof to shut completely ⇒ ⚠.

⚠ WARNING

Close the sliding/tilting roof carefully – risk of injury! ■

Convenience operation

You can also close an open sliding/tilting roof from the outside.

– Turn the key in the lock of the driver door into the closing position or press the closing button of the remote control until the sliding/tilting roof is closed ⇒ ⚠.

The closing process stops when one releases the key or the closing button.

⚠ WARNING

Close the sliding/tilting roof carefully – risk of injury! The overload protection system does not function with the convenience closing. ■

Emergency operation

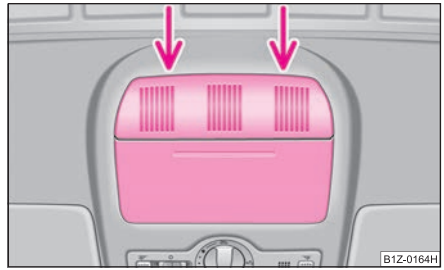

Fig. 37 Detail of the headliner: point for positioning screwdriver

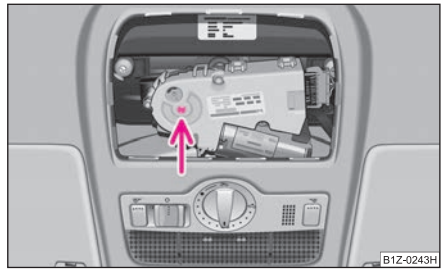

Fig. 38 Detail of the headliner: Emergency operation

You can close and/or open the sliding/tilting roof by hand if the system is defect.

– Position the flat blade of a screwdriver carefully against the rear edge of the cover of the electrical drive ⇒ fig. 37.

– Pull the cover down.

– Insert an Allen key, Group 4, up to the stop into the opening and close and/or open the sliding/tilting roof ⇒ fig. 38.

– Press on the cover again by first of all inserting the plastic lugs and then pushing the cover up.

– Have the fault rectified by a specialist workshop.

Note

It is necessary after each emergency operation (using Allen key) to move the sliding/tilting roof into the basic position. Here you have to press the control dial forward to switch position Ⓐ ⇒ page 48, fig. 36 for about 10 seconds. ■

Lights and Visibility

Lights

Switching lights on and off

Fig. 39 Dash panel: Light switch

Switching on side lights

– Turn the light switch into position.

Switching on the low beam and main beam

– Turn the light switch into position.

– Press the main beam lever forward in order to switch on the main beam ⇒ page 56, fig. 45.

Switching off all lights

– Turn the light switch into position.

Low beam comes on only if the ignition is switched on. After switching off the ignition, the low beam is switched off automatically and only the side lights come on. For vehicles which are equipped with the function Coming/Leaving-Home* ⇒ page 53, the side lights also go out.

On models fitted with **right-hand steering** the position of certain switches differs from that shown in ⇒ fig. 39. The symbols which mark the switch positions are identical, however.

In certain countries, the low beam is on a reduced brightness as well as the side lights, when the ignition is switched on.

WARNING

Never drive with side lights on – risk of accident! The side lights are not bright enough to light up the road sufficiently in front of you or to be seen by other oncoming traffic. In this case, always switch on the low beam when it is dark or if visibility is poor.

Note

- An audible warning will sound if you withdraw the ignition key and open the driver's door when the vehicle lights are still on.
- The acoustic warning signal is switched off over the door contact when the driver's door is closed (ignition off). The vehicle can be parked with the side lights on.
- If you park the car for a lengthy period, we recommend switching off all lights, or leaving only the side lights switched on.
- The switching on of the described lights should only be undertaken in accordance with the legal requirements.
- If a fault occurs in the light switch, the low beam comes on automatically
- In the event of cool or humid weather conditions, the headlights can be misted up from inside.
  - The temperature difference between interior and external area of the headlight lenses is decisive.
  - When the driving lights are switched on, the light outlet surfaces are free from mist after a short period. The headlight lenses can possibly mist up at the border areas.

– It also concerns reverse light and turn signal lights.
– This mist has no influence on the life of the lighting system. ■

Automatic driving lamp control*

Fig. 40 Dash panel: Light switch

Switching on automatic driving lamp control*

– Turn the light switch ⇒ page 51, fig. 39 into position .

Switching off automatic driving lamp control*

– Turn the light switch into position.

If the light comes on when the driving lamp control is switched on, the side lights and low beam as well as licence plate light light up at the same time.

You can also switch on the side lights, fog lights and rear fog light with the light switch .

If the automatic driving lamp control* is switched on, the light is controlled by a light sensor in the mount of the interior rear mirror. If the light intensity drops below the set value, e.g when driving during the day into a tunnel, the low beam and the side lights as well as the licence plate light come on automatically. If the light intensity increases again, the lights switch off automatically.

Motorway lights

If the automatic driving lamp control* has been switched on and the vehicle speed is over 140 km/h for at least 10 seconds, the side lights and low beam are switched on automatically.

If the vehicle speed is below 65 km/h for at least 2 minutes, the lights are switched off.

Rain lights

If you move the windshield wiper lever in the position slow wipe for more than 5 seconds, the side lights and low beam are automatically switched on. The light is switched off when the windshield wiper lever is no longer than 4 minutes in the position for slow or intermittent wipe.

WARNING

The automatic driving lamp control only operates as a support. The driver is not released from his responsibility to inspect the light and if necessary to switch on the light depending on the light conditions. The light sensor cannot detect for example rain or snow. Always switch on the low beam under these conditions as well as when driving in the dark!

Note

- Do not affix any stickers in front of the light sensor, so that you do not impair its function or put it out of operation.
- The same principles as for using the automatic driving lamp control also apply to the light which is switched on manually ⇒ page 51. ■

Fog lights*

Fig. 41 Dash panel: Light switch

Switching on the fog lights

– First of all turn the light switch into position or ⇒ fig. 41.

– Pull the light switch into position (1).

When the fog lights are operating, the symbol next to the light switch is illuminated more intensely. ■

Fog lights with integrated turning light*

The turning light is intended for a better illumination of the vehicle close range when turning, parking etc.

The turning light is controlled in line with the steering angle or by switching on the turn signal light in the following circumstances:

- Vehicle speed max. 40 km/h,
- low beam switched on,
- no reverse gear engaged,
- no hazard warning light system switched on.

Note

If the fog lights are switched on, the function of the turning light is not active. ■

Rear fog light

Switching on the rear fog light

– First of all turn the light switch into position or ⇒ fig. 41.

– Pull the switch into position (2).

The rear fog light warning light ⇒ page 24 lights up in the instrument cluster when the fog light is switched off.

Only the rear fog light of the trailer lights up automatically when you are towing a trailer **using a factory-fitted towing device** which is fitted with the rear fog light.

The rear fog light is located in the rear light array on the driver's side.

Caution

The rear fog light should only be switched on if visibility is particularly poor (conform with any varying legal provisions) to avoid dazzling vehicles behind your vehicle. ■

Coming/Leaving Home Function*

This function makes it possible to switch on the lights for a short time after leaving the vehicle or when approaching the vehicle.

Switching on Coming Home Function

– Switch off the ignition once the low beam is switched on.

– Leave the light switch in the position for low beam .

– Close all the doors and the boot lid.

Switching on Leaving Home Function

– Unlock the vehicle with the radio remote control - the lights come on.

Depending on equipment fitted the function Coming/Leaving Home switches on the following lights:

- Parking lights,
- Low beam,
- Entry lighting in the exterior mirrors,
- Licence plate light.

Coming Home Function

The function Coming Home is only switched on, if the low beam was switched on when the ignition is on.

The lights go out 30 seconds after closing all the doors and the boot lid.

If a door or the boot lid remains open, the lights go out 30 seconds after switching off the ignition.

The light switch remains in the position for low beam also after switching off the Coming Home Function, all lights are automatically switched off.

On vehicles fitted with automatic driving lamp control you can also switch the light switch in the position ⇒ page 51, fig. 39. The function Coming Home is controlled with the light sensor in the mount of the interior rear mirror. If the light intensity is higher than the set value of the light sensor, the Coming Home Function is not switched on after switching off the ignition.

Leaving Home Function

The function Leaving Home is controlled with the light sensor in the mount of the interior rear mirror. If the light intensity is higher than the set value of the light sensor, the Leaving Home Function is not switched on after unlocking the vehicle with the radio remote control.

After unlocking the vehicle with the radio remote control, the lights come on for 30 seconds. The Leaving Home Function is also switched off after the ignition is switched on and after locking the vehicle.

If no door is opened within 30 seconds, the lights go out and the vehicle is locked automatically.

Note

- If the Coming/Leaving Home Function is switched on constantly, the battery will be heavily discharged particularly in short-haul traffic.
- The switching on of the described lights should only be undertaken in accordance with the legal requirements.
- You can change the illumination period for the Coming/Leaving Home Function by means of the information display* ⇒ page 22. ■

Instrument lighting*

You can adjust the brightness of the instrument lighting.

Fig. 42 Dash panel: Instrument lighting

Instrument lighting

– Switch on the light.

– Turn the control dial ⇒ fig. 42 to the desired intensity of the instrument lighting [5].

[5] For the information display* ⇒ page 18 the intensity of the lighting is automatically set. The setting using the control dial ⇒ fig. 42 is only possible when driving in the dark.

Headlamp range adjustment

Once the low beam is switched on you can then adapt the range of the headlights to the load of the vehicle.

Fig. 43 Dash panel: Lights and Visibility

– Turn the control dial ⇒ fig. 43 until you have adjusted the low beam so that oncoming traffic is not dazzled.

Settings

The positions correspond approximately to the following vehicle loads:

- (-) Front seats occupied, luggage compartment empty.
- (1) All seats occupied, luggage compartment empty.
- (2) All seats occupied, luggage compartment laden.
- (3) Driver seat occupied, luggage compartment laden.

Caution

Set the headlight beam adjustment in such a way as to avoid dazzling oncoming traffic.

Note

Headlights fitted with Xenon bulbs* adapt automatically to the load and driving state of the vehicle (e.g. accelerating, braking) when the ignition is switched on and when driving. Vehicles which are not equipped with Xenon bulbs* do not have a headlight beam adjustment control. ■

Switch for hazard warning lights

Fig. 44 Dash panel: Switch for hazard warning lights

– Press switch ⚠ ⇒ fig. 44 to switch the hazard warning light system on or off.

All the turn signal lights on the vehicle flash at the same time when the hazard warning light system is switched on. The indicator light for the turn signals and the indicator light in the switch also flash at the same time. You can also switch on the hazard warning light system if the ignition is switched off.

The hazard warning light system is switched on automatically if an airbag is deployed in the event of an accident.

Please comply with any legal requirements when using the hazard warning light system.

Note

Switch on the hazard warning light system if, for example:

- you encounter traffic congestion,
- your vehicle breaks down or an emergency situation occurs. ■

The turn signal ⇦ ⇨ and main beam lever

The parking lights and headlight flasher are also switched on and off using the turn signal and main beam lever.

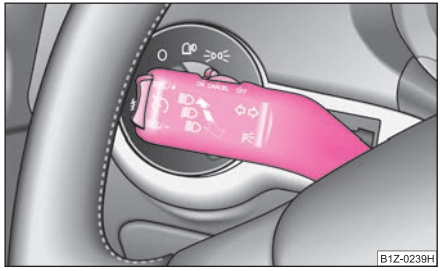

Fig. 45 Turn signal and main beam lever

The turn signal and main beam lever perform the following functions:

Right ⇨ and left ⇦ turn signal light

– Push the lever upwards or downwards ⇒ fig. 45.

– If you only wish to flash three times* (the so-called convenience turn signal), push the lever briefly up to the upper or lower pressure point and release it. This function can be activated/deactivated in the information display* ⇒ page 22.

– Turn signal for changing lanes - in order to only flash briefly, move the lever up or down to the pressure point and hold it in this position.

Main beam

– Switch on the low beam.

– Push the lever forwards.

– Pull the lever back into the initial position in order to switch the main beam off again.

Headlight flasher

– Pull on the lever of the steering wheel (sprung position) - the main beam and warning light in the instrument cluster come on.

Parking light P

– Switch off the ignition.

– Push the lever up or down - the right-hand or left-hand parking light is switched on.

Information concerning the function of the lights.

- The **turn signal system** only operates when the ignition is switched on. The corresponding indicator light ⇦ or ⇨ in the instrument cluster also flashes.
- The turn signal is automatically cancelled after negotiating a curve.
- The indicator light flashes at twice its normal rate if a bulb of the turn signal light fails.
- The side light and rear light on the appropriate side of the vehicle are switched on when the **parking light** is selected. The parking light function only operates if the ignition is switched off.
- An acoustic warning signal will sound when the driver's door is opened if the lever is not in the middle position after removing the ignition key. The acoustic warning signal will stop just as soon as the driver's door is closed.

Caution

Use main beam or the headlight flasher only if this does not risk dazzling other road users.

Note

- Use only in accordance with the legal requirements the described lighting and signal systems. ■

Interior lighting

Front interior lighting and lighting of storage compartment on front passenger side

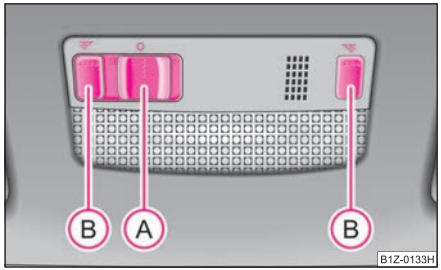

Fig. 46 Detail of the headliner: front interior lighting

Switching the interior light on

– Press the switch (A) to the left, the symbol appears ⇒ fig. 46.

Switching the interior light off

– Press the switch (A) into the middle position **O**.

– On the version without reading lights press the switch (A) to the right, the symbol **O** appears.

Door contact setting

– Press the switch (A) to the right, the symbol appears.

– On the version without reading lights press the switch (A) into the middle position .

Reading lights*

– Press on one of the switches (B) in order to switch the right or left reading light on or off.

Lighting of storage compartment on the front passenger side*

– When opening the flap of the storage compartment on the front passenger side the lighting in the storage compartment comes on.

– The light switches on automatically when the parking light is switched on and goes out when the flap is closed.

The interior light comes on as soon as you unlock the car or open a door or when the ignition key has been removed. The light goes out again about 30 seconds after all the doors have been closed. The interior lighting is switched off when you lock the car or switch the ignition on. This only applies when the switch for the corresponding interior lights is standing n the door contact setting.

The interior lighting goes off after about 10 minutes when a door has been left open in order to avoid discharging the battery of the vehicle.

If the switch is in the position (permanent lights), the interior lighting goes off at the latest after 10 minutes in order to avoid discharging the battery of the vehicle.

Note

We recommend having these bulbs replaced by a specialist garage. ■

Rear interior lighting*

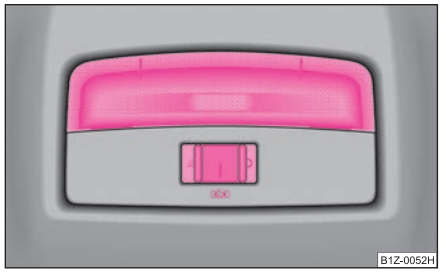

Fig. 47 Roof liner light at the rear

The rear interior lighting ⇒ fig. 47 is actuated by moving the switch to the symbol, O or to the middle position.

The same principles apply for the interior lighting at the rear as for the for the interior lighting at the front ⇒ page 57.

Note

We recommend having the bulb replaced by a specialist garage. ■

Front door warning light*

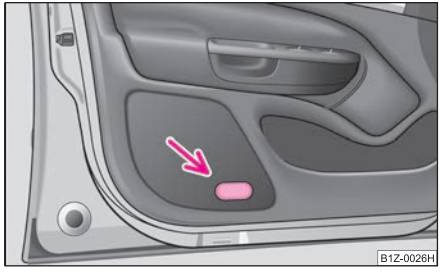

Fig. 48 Front door: Warning light

The warning light is located in the door trim panel below ⇒ fig. 48.

The warning light goes on every time the door is opened. The light goes out about 10 minutes after opening the door in order to avoid discharging the battery of the vehicle.

There is a reflector installed on some vehicles instead of the warning light. ■

Luggage compartment light*

The lighting comes on automatically when the boot lid is opened. The luggage compartment lighting will switch off again automatically if the boot lid remains open for more than about 30 minutes. ■

Entry lighting*

The lighting is positioned on the bottom edge of the exterior mirror.

The light beam is directed towards the entry area of the front door.

The light comes on after the doors have been locked or on opening the boot lid. The light goes out after switching on the ignition or up to 30 seconds after closing all the doors, the bonnet and the boot lid.

If a door, the bonnet or the boot lid remains open, the light goes out within 2 minutes if the ignition is switched off.

WARNING

If the entry light comes on, do not touch its cover – risk of burns! ■

Visibility

Rear window heater

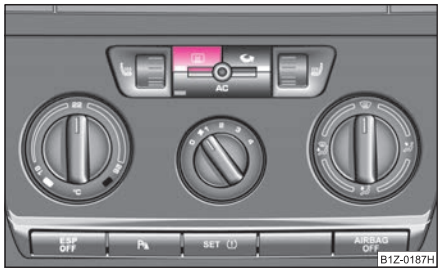

Fig. 49 Switch for rear window heater

– You can switch the rear window heater on or off by pressing the switch ⇒ fig. 49 - the indicator light in the switch comes on or goes out.

The rear window heater only operates when the engine is running.

The rear window heater **switches off** automatically after 10 minutes.

For the sake of the environment

You should switch off the rear window heater as soon as the rear window is clear. The reduced current consumption will have a favourable effect on fuel economy ⇒ page 193, “Saving electricity”.

Note

- The position and the shape of the switch can differ depending on equipment installed in the vehicle.
- If the on-board voltage drops, the rear window heater is switched off automatically, in order to provide sufficient electrical energy for the engine control. ■

Sun visors

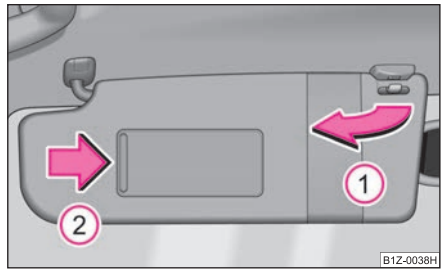

Fig. 50 Sun visor: swivelling out

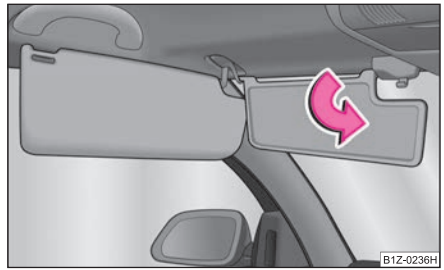

Fig. 51 Double sun visor

You can pull the sun visor for the driver or front passenger out of the fixture and swivel it toward the door in the direction of the arrow (1) ⇒ fig. 50.

The vanity mirrors* in the sun visors are provided with covers. Push the cover in direction of arrow (2).

On vehicles which are equipped with double sun visor*, you can also unfold the auxiliary visor after swivelling the sun visor ⇒ fig. 51.

WARNING

The sun visors must not be swivelled to the side windows into the deployment area of the head airbags if any objects, such as ball-point pens etc. are attached to them. This might result in injuries to the occupants if the head airbag is deployed. ■

Sun screen*

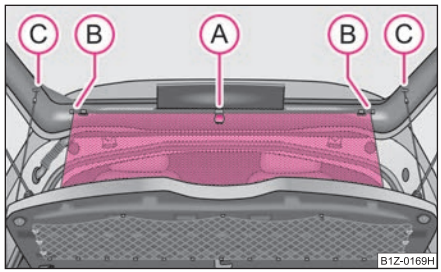

Fig. 52 Unroll the sun screen

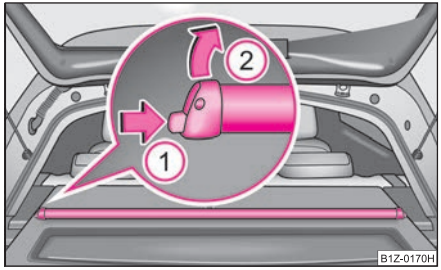

Fig. 53 Remove the sun screen

The sun screen is located in a housing on the luggage compartment cover. If required, you can remove the housing with the sun screen from the luggage compartment cover.

Unrolling

– Pull the sun screen at the loop (A) and hang it in the brackets (B) ⇒ fig. 52.

Rolling up

– Take the sun screen out of the brackets (B) and hold it at the loop (A) so that it can roll up slowly and without damage into the housing on the luggage compartment cover.

Removing

– Unhook the fastening elements from the luggage compartment cover (C).

– Roll up the sun screen again into the housing on the luggage compartment cover.

– Press the locking button in the direction of arrow (1) and take out the sun screen in the direction or arrow (2) ⇒ fig. 53. ■

Windshield wiper and wash system

Windshield wiper

You can operate the windscreen wipers and automatic wipe/wash using the windscreen wiper lever.

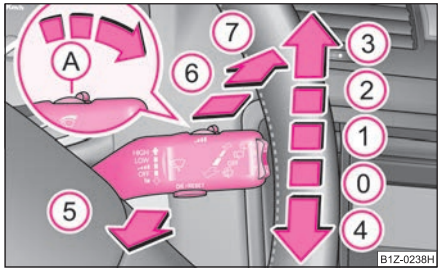

Fig. 54 Windscreen wiper lever

The windscreen wiper lever ⇒ fig. 54 has the following positions:

Finger-operated wiping

– If you wish to wipe the windscreen only **briefly**, push the lever into the sprung position (4). If you hold the lever in the lower position for more than 1 second, the wiper wipes faster.

Intermittent wiping

– Position the lever up into position (1).

– Set with the switch (A) the desired break between the individual wiper strokes

Slow wipe

– Position the lever up into position (2).

Fast wipe

– Position the lever up into position (3).

Automatic wipe/wash for windscreen

– Pull the lever towards the steering wheel into sprung position (5), the wash system sprays immediately, the windscreen wiper starts wiping a little later. The wash system and the windscreen wiper operate simultaneously at a speed of more than 120 km/h.

– Release the lever. The windscreen wash system stops and the wiper continues for another 3 - 4 wiper strokes (depending on the period of spraying of the windscreen). At a speed of more than 2 km/h, the wiper wipes once again* 5 seconds after the last wiper stroke in order to wipe the last drops from the windscreen. This function can be activated/deactivated by a specialist garage.

Rain sensor*

– Move the lever into position (1).

– You can set the sensitivity of the sensor individually with switch (A).

Wiping the rear window pane*

– Push the lever away from the steering wheel into position (6) - the widescreen wiper will operate every 6 seconds.

Automatic wipe/wash for the rear window pane*

– Press the lever from the steering wheel forward into the sprung position (7), the wash system sprays immediately, the windscreen wiper starts wiping a little later. As long as you hold the lever in this position, the wiper operates as well as the wash system.

– Letting go of the lever will cause the windscreen wash system to stop and the wiper to continue for another 2 - 3 wiper strokes (depending on the period of spraying of the windscreen). **The lever will stay in position after releasing it** (6).

Switching windscreen wipers off

– Move the lever back into its home position (0).

After the windscreen wiper switches off for the second time or the ignition switches off for the fifth time, the rest position of the windscreen wiper changes - this counteracts an early fatigue of the wiper rubbers.

The windscreen wipers and the wash system only operate if the ignition is switched on and the bonnet is closed.

If the intermittent wipe is switched on, the intervals are also controlled depending on speed.

The rain sensor* automatically regulates the break between the individual wiper strokes depending on the intensity of the rain.

The rear window will be wiped again if the front window wipers are on when reverse gear is selected.

The windscreen washer nozzles are heated* when the ignition is switched on.

Top up with wash liquid ⇒ page 221.

Winter position

If the windscreen wipers are in rest position, they cannot be folded out from the windscreen. For this reason we recommend adjusting the windscreen wipers in winter so that they can be folded out from the windscreen easily. You can set this rest position as follows:

- Switch on the windscreen wipers.
- Switch off the ignition. The windscreen wipers remain in the position in which they were when switching off the ignition.

You can also use the service position ⇒ page 63 as a winter position.

WARNING

- **Properly maintained windscreen wiper blades are essential for clear visibility and safe driving ⇒ page 63, "Replacing wiper blades for the windscreen wipers".**

WARNING (continued)

- **Do not use the windscreen washer system at low temperatures, without heating the windscreen beforehand. Otherwise the window cleaner could freeze on the windscreen and restrict the view to the front.**
- **The rain sensor only operates as a support. The driver is not released from the responsibility to set the function of the windscreen wipers manually depending on the visibility conditions.**

Caution

In frosty weather, please first of all check whether the windscreen wiper blades are not frozen to the windscreen before switching them on. Switching on windscreen wipers when the blades are frozen to the windscreen may result in damage both to the blades and the motor of the windscreen wipers!

Note

- If the slower (2) or the faster (3) wiper setting is switched on ⇒ page 61, fig. 54 and the vehicle speed decreases to below 4 km/h, the lower wiper step is switched on automatically. At a speed increase of more than 8 km/h the previous wiper setting is established again.
- If there is an obstacle on the windscreen, the wiper will try to push away the obstacle. If the obstacle continues to block the wiper, the wiper stops after 5 cycles, in order to avoid a damage to the wiper. Remove the obstacle and and switch on the wiper again. ■

Headlight cleaning system*

The headlights are being cleaned after the windscreen has been sprayed for the first time and fifth time, the low beam or main beam are switched on and the windscreen wiper lever was held in the position (5) ⇒ page 61, fig. 54 for about 1 second.

The headlight washer nozzles are moved forward out of the bumper by the water pressure for cleaning the headlights. ▶

You should remove stubborn dirt (such as insect residues) from the headlight lenses at regular intervals, for example when refuelling. Please refer to the following guidelines ⇒ page 202, “The headlight lenses”.

You should remove any snow from the fixtures of the washer nozzles and clear ice in winter with a de-icing spray in order to ensure proper operation of the cleaning system. ■

Replacing wiper blades for the windscreen wipers

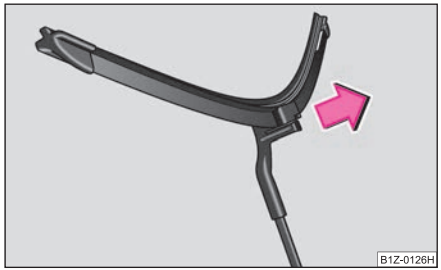

Fig. 55 Wiper blade for the windscreen wiper

One cannot fold out the wiper arms in the rest position from the windscreen. Before replacing the wiper arms you must put them into the service position.

Service position for changing wiper blades

– Close the bonnet.

– Switch the ignition on and then again off.

– Then press the windscreen wiper lever in the position (4) ⇒ page 61, fig. 54 within 20 seconds - the wiper arms move into the service position.

Taking off the wiper blade

– Fold windscreen wiper arm out from the windscreen and position the wiper blade at right angles to the wiper arm ⇒ ⚠.

– Take off the wiper blade in direction of arrow ⇒ fig. 55 ⇒ ⚠.

Attaching a wiper blade

– Push the new wiper blade over the wiper arm and turn the wiper blade into the vertical position.

– Check whether the wiper blade is correctly attached.

– Fold the windscreen wiper arms onto the window and switch on the ignition - the windscreen wiper arms move back into the rest position.

Wiper blades in proper condition are essential to obtain good visibility. Wiper blades should not be allowed to become dirtied by dust, insect remains and preserving wax.

Juddering or smearing of the wiper blades could then be due to wax residues left on the windscreen by vehicle washing in automatic vehicle wash systems. It is therefore important to **degrease** the lips of the wiper blades after every pass through an **automatic vehicle wash system**.

⚠ WARNING

- **The ignition must not be switched on if the front windscreen wiper arms are folded out. The wiper blades would move back into their rest position and while doing so damage the paintwork of the bonnet.**
- **If the windscreen wipers are handled carelessly, there is a risk of damage to the windscreen.**
- **You should clean the wiper blades regularly with a windscreen cleaner in order to avoid any smears. Clean a wiper blade with a sponge or cloth if it is very dirty, for example from insect residues.**
- **Replace the wiper blades once or twice a year for safety reasons. The wiper blades are available from Škoda Service Partners.** ■

Replacing the wiper blade on the rear window wiper

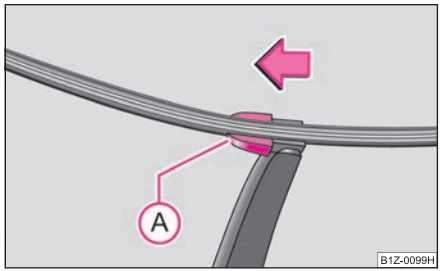

Fig. 56 Wiper blade for rear window

Taking off the wiper blade

- Fold windscreen wiper arm out from the windscreen and position the wiper blade at right angles to the wiper arm ⇒ fig. 56.
- Hold the window wiper arm at the top end with one hand.
- With the other hand unlock the locking button (A) in the direction of arrow and remove the wiper blade.

Attaching a wiper blade

- Position the wiper blade onto the wiper arm and lock the locking button (A).
- Check whether the wiper blade is correctly attached.

The same remarks apply here as for ⇒ page 63, “Replacing wiper blades for the windscreen wipers”. ■

Rear-view mirror

Manual dimming interior rear-view mirror

Basic setting

- Pull the lever on the bottom edge of the mirror forward.

Dimming mirror

- Pull the lever on the bottom edge of the mirror back.

The vehicle can also be equipped with a second rear mirror*, which is attached above the inner main rear mirror. The second rear mirror* enables an extensive look into the area of the rear seats, e.g. to check on the seated passengers. You can adjust it in the horizontal as well as vertical direction regardless of the inner main rear mirror. ■

Automatic dimming interior mirror*

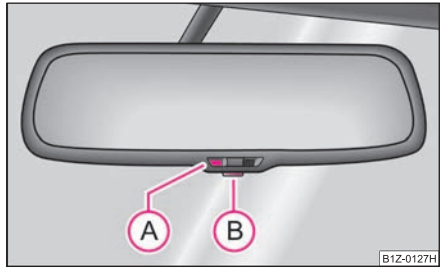

Fig. 57 Automatic dimming interior mirror

Switching on the automatic dimming

- Press the button (B) - the warning light lights up (A) ⇒ fig. 57. ▶

Switching off the automatic dimming

– Press again the button (B) - the warning light goes out (A).

If the automatic dimming is switched on, the mirror dims **automatically** depending on the light striking the mirror from the rear. The mirror has no lever on the bottom edge of the mirror. When the interior lights are switched on or the reverse gear is engaged, the mirror always moves back into the basic position.

Note

- Automatic mirror dimming operates only properly if the sun screen* for the rear window is not in use or the light striking the rear of the interior rear-view mirror is not affected by other objects.
- Do not affix any stickers in front of the light sensor, so that you do not impair the automatic dimming function or put it out of operation.
- If you switch off the automatic dimming interior rear-view mirror, also the exterior mirror dimming is switched off. ■

Exterior mirror

You can adjust the exterior mirrors electrically.*

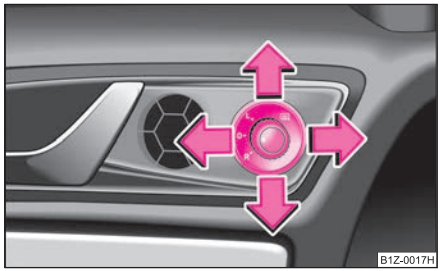

Fig. 58 Inner part of door: Rotary knob

The exterior mirror heater only operates when the engine is running and up to an outside temperature of +20 °C.

Heating of the external mirror

– Turn the rotary knob to position ⇒ fig. 58.

Adjusting left and right exterior mirrors simultaneously

– Turn the rotary knob to position **L**. The movement of the mirror surface is identical to the movement of the rotary knob.

Adjusting the right-hand exterior mirror

– Turn the rotary knob to position **R**. The movement of the mirror surface is identical to the movement of the rotary knob.

Switching off operating control

– Turn the rotary knob to position **0**.

Tilting surface of front passenger exterior mirror*

When the rotary knob is in position **R** ⇒ fig. 58 and the reverse gear is engaged, the surface of the mirror tilts down slightly. This provides an aid in seeing the kerb of the pavement when parking the car.

The mirror returns back into its initial position, after the rotary knob is moved out of the position **R** and put into another position or if the speed is more than 15 km/h.

Memory for exterior mirrors*

On vehicles fitted with a memory for the driver seat, the relevant setting of the exterior mirror is also stored automatically when the seat position is stored ⇒ page 67.

WARNING

- **Convex (curved outward) or a spherical exterior mirrors increase the vision field. They do, however, make objects appear smaller in the mirror. These mirrors are only of limited use, therefore, for estimating distances to the following vehicles.**
- **Use whenever possible the interior rear mirror, for estimating the distances to the following vehicles.**

Note

- Do not touch the surfaces of the exterior mirrors if the exterior mirror heater is switched on.
- You can set the exterior mirrors by hand, if the power setting function fails at any time, by pressing on the edge of the mirror surface.
- Contact your specialist garage if a fault exists with the power setting of the exterior mirrors. ■

Automatic dimming exterior mirror*

The exterior mirrors are dimmed together with the automatic dimming interior mirror. If the automatic dimming is switched on, the mirror dims **automatically** depending on the light striking the mirror from the rear.

When the interior lights are switched on or the reverse gear is engaged, the mirror always moves back into the basic position (not dimmed).

Note

- Automatic mirror dimming operates only properly if the sun screen* for the rear window is not in use or the light striking the rear of the interior rear-view mirror is not affected by other objects.
- Do not affix any stickers in front of the light sensor, so that you do not impair the automatic dimming function or put it out of operation.
- If you switch off the automatic dimming interior rear-view mirror, also the exterior mirror dimming is switched off. ■

Seats and Stowage

Front seats

Basic information

The front seats have a wide range of different settings and can thus be matched to the physical characteristics of the driver and front passenger. Correct adjustment of the seats is particularly important for

- safely and quickly reaching the controls,
- a relaxed, fatigue-free body position,
- **achieving the maximum protection offered by the seat belts and the airbag system.**

WARNING

- **Never transport more occupants than the maximum seating in the vehicle.**
- **Each occupant must correctly fasten the seat belt belonging to the seat. Children must be fastened ⇒ page 173, "Transporting children safely" with a suitable restraint system.**
- **The front seats and the head restraints must always be adjusted to match the body size of the seat occupant as well as the seat belts must always be correctly fastened in order to provide an optimal protection for you and your occupants.**
- **Always keep your feet in the footwell when the car is being driven – never place your feet on the instrument panel, out of the window or on the surfaces of the seats. This is particularly important for the front seat passenger. You will be exposed to increased risk of injury if it becomes necessary to apply the brake or in the event of an accident. If an airbag is deployed, you may suffer fatal injuries when adopting an incorrect seated position!**
- **It is important for the driver and front passenger to maintain a distance of at least 25 cm from the steering wheel or dash panel. Not maintaining this minimum distance will mean that the airbag system will not be able to properly protect you – hazard! The front seats and the head restraints must always also be correctly adjusted to match the body size of the occupant.**
- **Ensure that there are no objects in the footwell as any objects may get behind the pedals during a driving or braking manoeuvre. You would then no longer be able to operate the clutch, to brake or accelerate.** ■

WARNING (continued)

Adjusting the front seats

Fig. 59 Controls at seat

Adjusting a seat in a forward/back direction

– Pull the lever (1) ⇒ fig. 59 up and push the seat into the desired position.

– Release the lever (1) and push the seat further until the lock is heard to engage.

Adjusting height of seat*

– Lift the seat if required by pulling or pumping lever (2) upwards.

– Lower the seat if required by pushing or pumping lever (2) downwards.

Adjust the angle of the seat backrest

– Relieve any pressure on the backrest (do not lean on it) and turn the handwheel (3) ⇒ page 67, fig. 59 to adjust the desired angle of the backrest.

Adjusting lumbar support*

– Turn the handwheel (4) until you have set the most comfortable curvature of the seat upholstery in the area of your spine.

The driver's seat should be adjusted in such a way that the pedals can be pressed to the floor with slightly bent legs.

The backrest on the driver's seat should be adjusted in such a way that the upper point of the steering wheel can be easily reached with slightly bent arms.

WARNING

- **Only adjust the driver seat when the vehicle is stationary – risk of injury!**
- **Take care when adjusting the seat! Adjusting the seat without care can lead to bruises or injuries.**
- **The backrests must not be angled too far back when driving otherwise this will affect proper operation of the seat belts and of the airbag system – risk of injury!** ■

Adjusting front seats electrically*

Adjusting seats

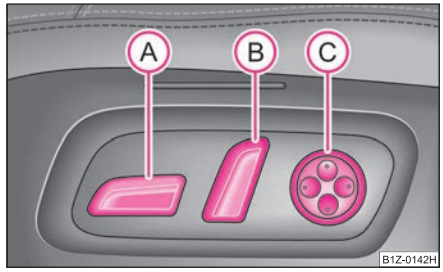

Fig. 60 Side view: Controls for adjusting the seat

Adjusting seat

– Adopt the correct seated position ⇒ page 67.

– Press switch (A) or (B) ⇒ fig. 60 in the direction of the desired setting.

Adjusting lumbar support

– Press the switch (C) front ⇒ fig. 60 in order to enlarge the curvature of the lumbar support.

– Press the switch (C) rear in order to reduce the curvature of the lumbar support.

– Press the switch (C) top in order to adjust the curvature of the lumbar support higher.

– Press the switch (C) bottom in order to adjust the curvature of the lumbar support lower.

Switch (A) is operated in order to move the seat up/down and forward/back, while switch (B) is operated in order to move the backrest forward or back. ▶

WARNING

- **Only adjust the driver seat when the vehicle is stationary – risk of injury!**
- **Caution when adjusting the seat! You may suffer injuries or bruises as a result of adjusting the seat without paying proper attention.**
- **In view of the fact that the seats can also be adjusted when the ignition is switched off (even when ignition key withdrawn), you should never leave children unattended in the car.**
- **The backrests must not be angled too far back when driving otherwise this will affect proper operation of the seat belts and of the airbag system – risk of injury!**

Note

If the movement of the seat is inadvertently interrupted during an adjustment, once again press the switch in the appropriate direction and continue with the adjustment of the seat to the end. ■

Storing setting

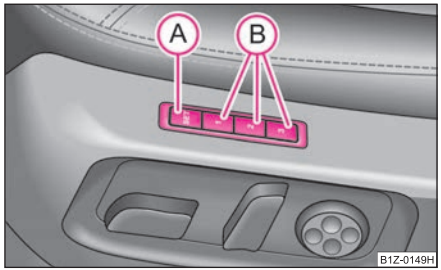

Fig. 61 Driver seat: Memory buttons and SET button

Storing seat and exterior mirror settings for driving forward

– Switch on the ignition.

– Adjust the seat ⇒ page 68.

– Adjust both exterior mirrors ⇒ page 65.

– Press button **SET** (A) ⇒ fig. 61.

– Press one of the memory buttons (B) within 10 seconds after pressing the button **SET** - an acknowledgement signal confirms that the seat setting is stored.

Storing exterior mirror setting for reversing*

– Switch on the ignition.

– Turn the exterior mirror control to position **R** ⇒ page 65.

– Engage reverse gear.

– Move the right exterior mirror into the desired position ⇒ page 65.

– Take the vehicle out of gear. The set position of the exterior mirror is stored.

Memory buttons

Memory for the seat offers the possibility to store the individual driver seat and external mirror position. An individual position can be allocated to each of the three memory buttons (B) ⇒ fig. 61, that is three in total. After pressing the corresponding memory button (B), the seat and the exterior mirror are automatically moved into the positions which have been allocated to this button ⇒ page 70.

Emergency Off

You can interrupt the setting operation at any time, if you operate any button of the driver seat.

Note

- When storing settings with the memory buttons, we recommend that you begin with the front button and assign a memory button to each additional driver.
- Each new setting stored with the same button erases the previous setting.

- Each time you store the seat and exterior mirror settings for driving forward you also have to re-store the individual setting of the exterior mirror on the passenger side for reversing. ■

Assigning remote control to the memory buttons

After storing the settings of the seat and exterior mirrors, you have 10 seconds in order to assign the remote control to the appropriate memory button.

– Withdraw the ignition key.

– Press the button for unlocking the vehicle ⇒ page 42. The setting is stored with the memory button which you have selected.

If you wish to be able to retrieve the settings which are stored in the memory by also using the remote control, you have to assign the remote control to a memory button in each case.

If you wish, you can obtain an additional key with radio remote control from a Škoda dealer and then assign the radio remote control to another memory button.

Note

- If the remote control had previously been assigned to another memory button, this setting is then erased by the new assignment.
- If you assign the remote control to a memory button which has already been assigned to a remote control, the old assignment is also replaced by a new assignment in this case.
- The assignment of the remote control to a memory button is retained, however, after reassigning the seats and exterior mirrors. ■

Retrieving settings of the seat and mirrors

You can retrieve the stored settings either with the memory buttons or with the remote control.*

Retrieving settings with memory buttons

– In order to retrieve the stored setting, you have two possibilities:

– **One-touch automatic memory:** Briefly press the desired memory button (B) ⇒ page 69, fig. 61. The seat and exterior mirror are moved automatically into the stored positions (this applies only if the ignition is switched on and the speed is less than 5 km/h).

– **Memory keying**: Press and hold the desired memory button (B) pressed long enough until the seat and the exterior mirror are moved into the stored positions.

Retrieving settings with remote control

– If the driver door is closed and the ignition is switched off, briefly press the unlock button of the remote control ⇒ page 42 and then open the driver door.

– The seat and exterior mirrors now move automatically into the stored positions.

Retrieving setting of exterior mirror for reversing*

– Turn the rotary knob for the exterior mirror setting into the position **R** ⇒ page 65 before engaging the reverse gear.

The mirror returns back into its initial position, after the rotary knob is moved out of the position **R** and put into another position or if the speed is more than 15 km/h.

Emergency Off

You can interrupt the setting operation at any time, if you operate any button of the driver seat. ■

Head restraints

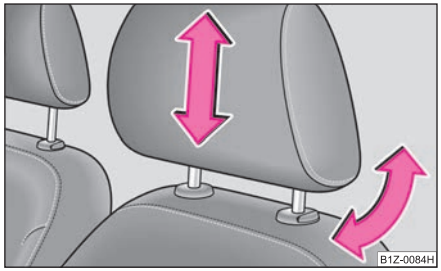

Fig. 62 Adjusting head restraint

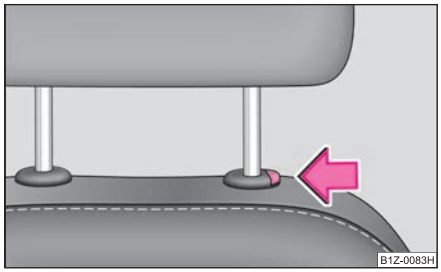

Fig. 63 Removing a head restraint

Best protection is achieved if the top edge of the head restraint is at the same level as the upper part of your head.

Adjusting the height of a head restraint

- Grasp the side of the head restraint with both hands and push it up or down in direction of arrow ⇒ fig. 62.
- If you wish to push the head restraint of the front seat downwards, you must additionally press the safety button ⇒ fig. 63.
- If you wish to set the rear head restraint in the lower position, you must additionally press the safety button.

Adjusting the angle of a head restraint

- You can adapt the head restraint by adjusting its angle to your head ⇒ fig. 62. Adjusting the angle of the head restraint provides enhanced comfort for the user.

Removing and installing a head restraint

- Pull the head restraint up out of the backrest of the seat as far as the stop (on the rear head restraints fold forward the seat backrest).
- Press the locking button in the direction of arrow ⇒ fig. 63 and pull the head restraint out.
- To re-insert the head restraint, push it down into the backrest of the seat far enough until you hear the locking button engage.

The head restraints of the front seats can be adjusted for angle and height. The outer head restraints at the rear can only be adjusted for height. The middle rear head restraint* is adjustable in two positions.

The head restraints must be adjusted to match the size of the seat occupant. Correctly adjusted head restraints together with the seat belts offer effective protection for the occupants ⇒ page 155.

Active head restraints*

The front seats can be equipped with active head restraints, which protect the occupants from injury to the cervical vertebra in the event of a rear impact

WARNING

- **The head restraints must be correctly adjusted in order to offer effective protection for the occupants in the event of an accident.**
- **Do not drive under any circumstance with removed head restraints – risk of injury!**

WARNING (continued)

- **If the rear seats are occupied, the rear head restraint must not be in the lower position.** ■

Middle rear head restraint*

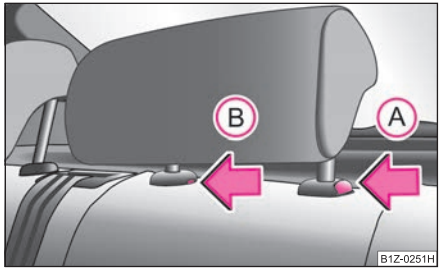

Fig. 64 Rear seats: middle head restraint

In certain countries national legal provisions also require the equipment of the rear seat with fixing eyes for child seat using the "Top Tether" system ⇒ page 180. For vehicles, which are equipped with such fixing eyes, a deviating sequence for removing the middle head restraint must be observed.

Removing and installing the rear middle head restraint

– Pull the head restraint out of the backrest of the seat as far as the stop.

– Press the locking button in the direction of arrow (A), press simultaneously the locking button into the opening (B) using a flat screwdriver with a width of maximum 5 mm and pull out the head restraint.

– To re-insert the head restraint, push it down into the backrest of the seat far enough until you hear the locking button engage.

WARNING

- **The head restraints must be correctly adjusted in order to offer effective protection for the occupants in the event of an accident.**
- **Do not drive under any circumstance with removed head restraints – risk of injury!**
- **If the rear seats are occupied, the rear head restraint must not be in the lower position.** ■

Rear seats

Folding the rear seats forwards

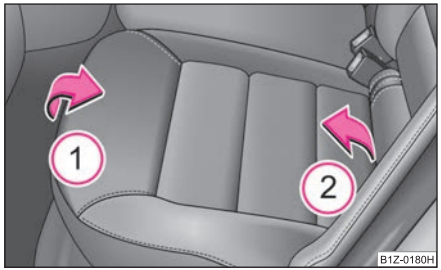

Fig. 65 Folding the rear seat forwards

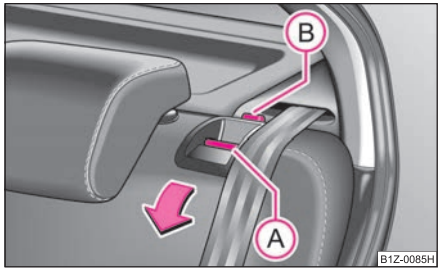

Fig. 66 Unlock the seat backrest

To enlarge the luggage compartment, the rear seats can be folded forwards, if necessary remove the rear seats. The rear seats can be folded forward individually on vehicles with divided rear seats*.

Folding the rear seats forwards

– Before folding the rear seats forward adjust the front seats in such a way that they are not damaged when folding forward the rear seats.

– Pull up the rear seats in the direction of arrow (1) and fold forwards in direction of arrow (2) ⇒ fig. 65.

– Press the unlocking knob (A) and fold the rear seat backrest forwards ⇒ fig. 66.

If the front seats are too far back, we recommend that you have the rear head restraints removed before the seat backrests are folded forward. Store the removed head restraints in such a way that they cannot be damaged or soiled. Please refer to the guidelines ⇒ page 76, “luggage compartment”. ■

Folding the rear seats back into position

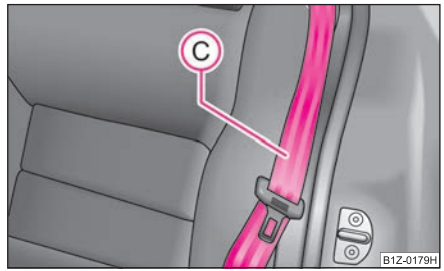

Fig. 67 Lock the seat backrest

Folding the rear seats back into position

– Install the head restraint in the slightly lifted rear seat backrest.

– Place the rear lateral seat belt (C) behind the edge of the side trim panel ⇒ fig. 67.

– Then push the seat backrest back into the upright position until the securing knob clicks into place - check by pulling on the rear seat backrest.

– Make sure that the red pin (B) is covered ⇒ fig. 66.

– Fold the rear seat back into its original position.

WARNING

- **The belts and the belt locks must be in their original position after folding back the rear seats and seat backrests – they must be ready to use.**
- **The seat backrests must be securely interlocked in position so that no objects in the luggage compartment can slide into the passenger compartment if there is sudden braking – risk of injury!**
- **Pay attention that the rear seat backresst are correctly interlocked. It is only then that the three-point seat belt for the middle seat can reliably fulfil its function.**
- **Before folding the seat backrest back into the secure position, place the rear lateral seat belt behind the edge of the side trim panel. Take suitable measures to prevent that the seat belt is jammed between the seat backrest and the side trim panel is thus damaged.** ■

Remove the rear seat

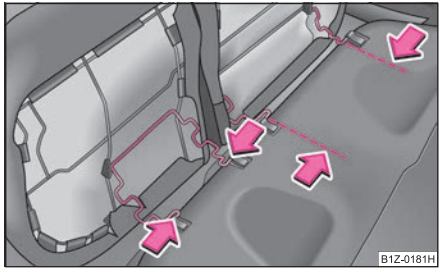

Fig. 68 Remove the rear seats

You can enlarge the luggage compartment on vehicles with divided rear seats* by removing the rear seat.

Removing

– Fold the rear seat forwards.

– Press the wire clamps in the direction of the arrow ⇒ fig. 68 and remove the rear seat from its holder.

Installing

– Press the wire clamp in the direction of the arrow and place the seat upholstery in its holder.

– Fold the rear seat back into its original position.

Caution

For vehicles with heated rear seats* it is necessary to disconnect the plug connection for the power supply before removing the rear seat bench. For re-installation it is necessary to re-connect the plug connection. ■

Rear seat armrest*

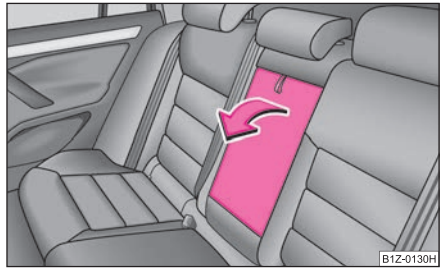

Fig. 69 Rear seats: Armrest

– You can fold down the armrest at the loop to enhance occupant comfort ⇒ fig. 69. ■

Seat heaters*

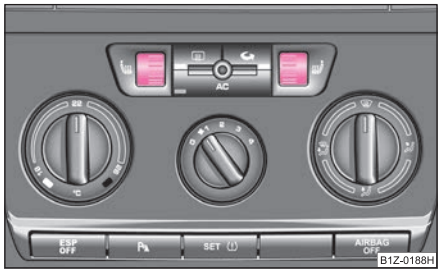

Fig. 70 Dash panel: Control dial for heating the front seats

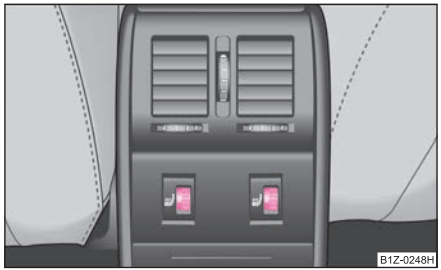

Fig. 71 Centre console at rear: Rotary controls for heaters of rear seats

You can heat the surfaces of the seats and of the backrests of the front seats and the two outer rear seats.

Front seats

– Heating on the driver's and front pasenger's seat can be switched on and regulated by turning the control dial ⇒ fig. 70.

– The system is switched off by turning the control dial to the home position “0”.

Rear seats

– You can switch on and adjust the heaters of the left and right rear seats by turning the control ⇒ fig. 71.

– The system is switched off by turning the control dial to the home position “0”.

WARNING

If you have a subdued pain and/or temperature sensitivity, e.g. through medication, paralysis or because of chronic illness (e.g. diabetes), we recommend not to use the seat heating. This can lead to burns on the back, the posterior and the legs which are difficult to heal. If the seat heating is used, we recommend to make regular breaks in your journey when driving long distances, so that in specific cases as mentioned above the body can recuperate from the stress of the journey. Please consult your doctor, who can evaluate your specific condition.

Caution

- You should not kneel on the seats or otherwise apply pressure at specific points in order to avoid damaging the heating elements of the seat heaters.
- Do not clean the seats moist ⇒ page 204.

Note

- The seat heating should only be switched on when the engine is running. This has a significant effect of saving on the battery capacity.
- If the on-board voltage drops, the seat heating is switched off automatically, in order to provide sufficient electrical energy for the engine control. ■

Pedals

Concerning a secure depressing of the pedal, you should use only footmats from the Škoda genuine accessories.

Operation of the pedals must not be hindered!

WARNING

- **Greater pedal distances may be needed when there is a fault in the brake system.**
- **Do not place any footmats or other additional floor coverings in the area of the pedals in order to ensure that all the pedals can be fully depressed and are able to return unobstructed to their initial position – risk of accident!**
- **There must be no objects on the floor which could roll under the pedals. You would then no longer be able to apply the brakes, operate the clutch or accelerator – risk of accident!** ■

luggage compartment

Loading the luggage compartment

Please observe the following in the interest of having good handling characteristics of your vehicle:

– Distribute the items of luggage as evenly as possible.

– Place heavy objects as far forward as possible.

– Attach the items of luggage to the lashing eyes or the safety net* ⇒ page 77.

In the event of an accident, there is such a high kinetic energy which is produced by small and light objects that they can cause severe injuries. The magnitude of the kinetic energy depends on the speed at which the vehicle is travelling and on the weight of the object. The speed at which the vehicle is travelling is in this case the more significant factor.

Example: In the event of a frontal collision at a speed of 50 km/h, an unsecured object with a weight of 4.5 kg produces an energy, which corresponds to 20 times its own weight. This means that it results in a weight of approx. 90 kg. You can imagine the injuries that can occur, if this "bullet" is flying through the interior compartment and hits an occupant.

WARNING

- **Store the objects in the luggage compartment and attach them to the lashing eyes.**
- **Loose objects in the passenger compartment can be thrown forward during a sudden manoeuvre or in case of an accident and can injure the occupants or other oncoming traffic. This risk is still increased, if the objects which are flying around are hit by a deployed airbag. In this case, the objects which are thrown back can injure the occupants – hazard.**
- **Please note that the handling properties of your vehicle may be affected when transporting heavy objects as a result of the displacement of the centre of gravity. The speed and style of driving must be adjusted accordingly.**
- **The items carried in the luggage compartment should be stored in such a way that no objects are able to slip forward if there are any sudden driving or braking manoeuvres undertaken – risk of injury!**
- **Never drive with the boot lid fully opened or slightly ajar otherwise exhaust gases may get into the interior of the vehicle – risk of poisoning!**
- **On no account exceed the permissible axle loads and the permissible gross weight of the vehicle – risk of accident!**
- **Never transport occupants in the luggage compartment!**

Caution

Please ensure that the heating elements of the rear window heater are not damaged as a result of objects sliding in this area.

Note

Tyre pressure must be adjusted to the load ⇒ page 223, fig. 204. ■

Lashing eyes

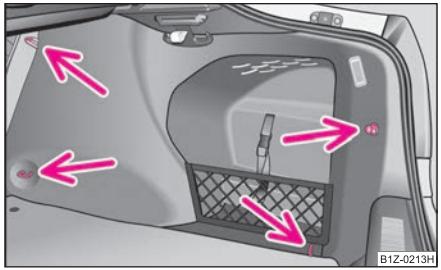

Fig. 72 Luggage compartment: Lashing eyes (Octavia)

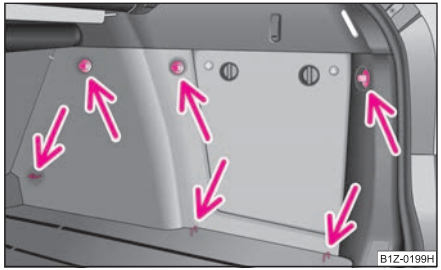

Fig. 73 Luggage compartment: Lashing eyes (Estate car)

Eyes are located on the sides of the loading area for lashing the goods to be loaded.

You can also attach a floor fixing net* to these eyes for lashing small objects.

The floor fixing net* and the installation instruction are located in a container under the floor covering of the luggage compartment behind the spare wheel.

WARNING

- **The load to be transported must be fixed in place in such a way that it cannot move during the journey and when braking.**

WARNING (continued)

- **If the items of luggage or objects are attached to the lashing eyes with unsuitable or damaged lashing straps, injuries can occur in the event of braking manoeuvres or accidents. In order to prevent the items of luggage being thrown forward, always use suitable lashing straps which are firmly attached to the lashing eyes.**

Note

On vehicles in the version Octavia, the top front lashing eyes are located behind the seat backrest ⇒ fig. 72. ■

Fixing nets - Net programme Octavia*

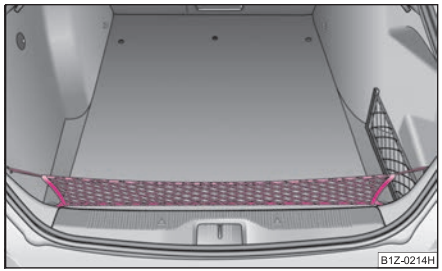

Fig. 74 Fixing net: Horizontal pocket

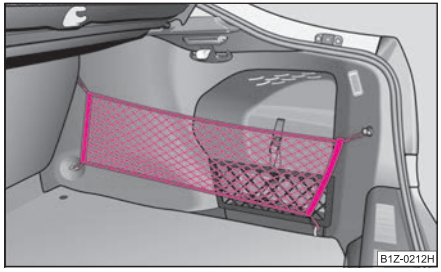

Fig. 75 Fixing net: Vertical pocket

Fixing examples of the fixing net as horizontal pocket ⇒ page 78, fig. 74 and vertical pocket ⇒ page 78, fig. 75.

The fixing net and the installation instruction are located in a container under the floor covering of the luggage compartment behind the spare wheel.

WARNING

The whole strength of the net makes it possible to load the pocket with objects of up to 1.5 kg in weight. Heavy objects are not secured sufficiently - risk of injury and net damage!

Caution

Do not place any objects with sharp edges in the nets - risk of net damage. ■

Fixing nets - Net programme Combi*

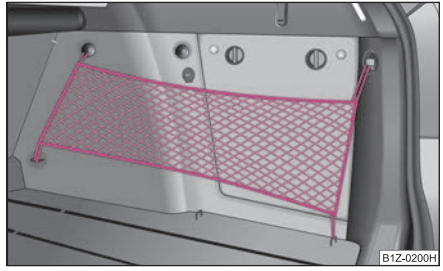

Fig. 76 Fixing net: Pocket

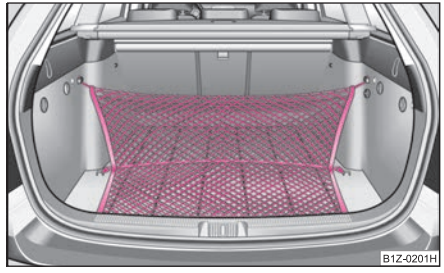

Fig. 77 Fixing net: Division of the luggage compartment

Fixing examples of the fixing net as pocket ⇒ fig. 76 and as division of the luggage compartment ⇒ fig. 77.

The fixing net and the installation instruction are located in a container under the floor covering of the luggage compartment behind the spare wheel.

WARNING

The whole strength of the net makes it possible to load the pocket with objects of up to 1.5 kg in weight. Heavy objects are not secured sufficiently – risk of injury and net damage!

Caution

Do not place any objects with sharp edges in the nets – risk of net damage. ■

Folding double hooks* (Octavia)

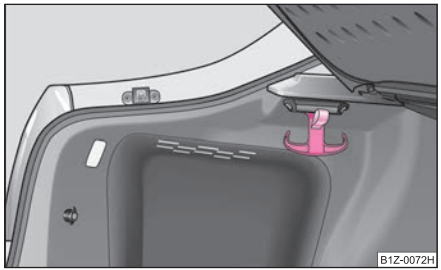

Fig. 78 Luggage compartment: Folding double hooks

Folding double hooks for attaching small items of luggage, such as bags etc. ⇒ fig. 78 are provided on one or both sides of the luggage compartment depending on the equipment installed in the vehicle.

An item of luggage weighing up to 5 kg can be attached to each side of the double hook. ■

Folding hooks (Combi)

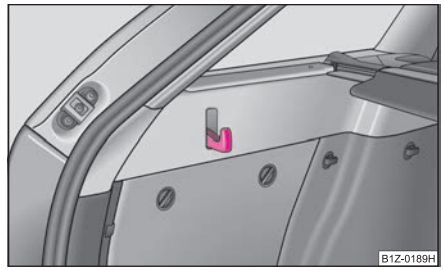

Fig. 79 Luggage compartment: folding hooks

Folding hooks for attaching small items of luggage, such as bags etc., are provided on both sides of the luggage compartment ⇒ fig. 79.

An item of luggage weighing up to 10 kg can be attached to the hook. ■

Fixing floor covering of the luggage compartment

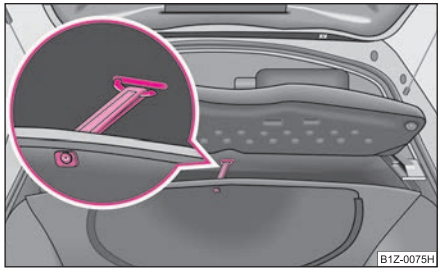

Fig. 80 Luggage compartment: Fixing of the floor covering (Octavia)

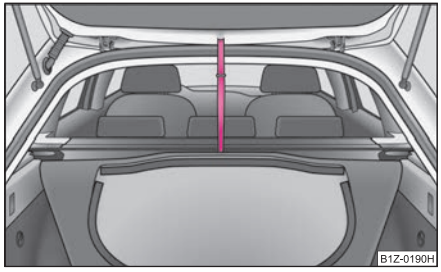

Fig. 81 Luggage compartment: Fixing of the floor covering (Estate car)

There is a loop (Octavia) or there are hooks (estate car) located on the floor covering of the luggage compartment. You can fix the raised floor cover with a hook to the luggage compartment cover (Octavia) ⇒ fig. 80 as if one needs to reach the spare wheel or to the frame of the boot lid (estate car) ⇒ fig. 81. ■

Luggage net* (Octavia)

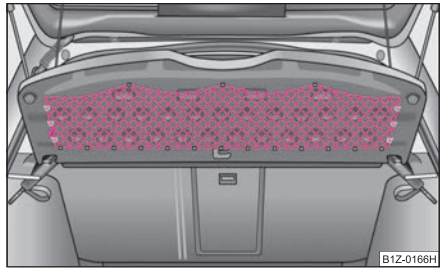

Fig. 82 Luggage compartment: Luggage net

The luggage net is designed for the tranportation of lighter objects.

WARNING

- **In the luggage net you must only store objects (up to a total weight of 1.5 kg). Heavy objects are not secured sufficiently – risk of injury!**
- **No objects with sharp edges should be stored in the luggage net, because they can damage the luggage net.** ■

Luggage compartment cover* (Octavia)

You can use the luggage compartment cover behind the head restraints for storing light and soft items.

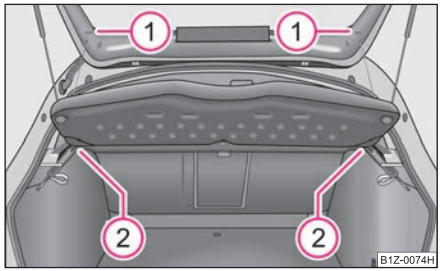

Fig. 83 Removing the luggage compartment cover

The luggage compartment cover can be removed as required if one must transport bulky goods.

- Unhook the support straps on the boot lid (1) ⇒ fig. 83.
- Place the cover on the side supports.
- Pull the cover out of the holder (2) horizontally to the rear.
- Install again by pushing the luggage compartment cover forwards into the holder (2) and hanging the support straps (1) on the boot lid.

You can stow the removed luggage compartment cover behind the rear seat backrest.

WARNING

No objects should be placed on the luggage compartment cover, the vehicle occupants could be endangered if there is sudden braking or the vehicle collides with something.

Caution

Please ensure that the heating elements of the rear window heater are not damaged as a result of objects placed in this area.

Note

Opening the tailgate also lifts up the luggage compartment cover. ■

Luggage compartment cover (estate car)

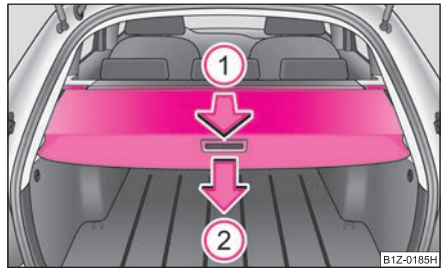

Fig. 84 Luggage compartment: The luggage compartment cover

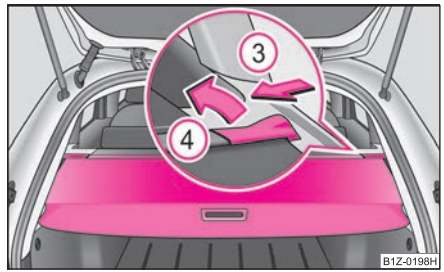

Fig. 85 Luggage compartment: Removing the luggage compartment cover

Unrolling

– Pull the luggage compartment cover in direction of arrow (1) as far as the stop into the secured position ⇒ fig. 84.

Rolling up

– Press the cover in the handle area in direction of arrow (2), the cover rolls up automatically.

Removing

– Have the luggage compartment cover removed to transport bulky goods. Press the slider from the side in the direction of arrow (3) and remove the luggage compartment cover in the direction of arrow (4) ⇒ fig. 85.

WARNING

No objects should be placed on the luggage compartment cover.

Caution

Please ensure that the heating elements of the rear window heater and luggage compartment cover are not damaged as a result of objects placed in this area. ■

Net partition (Estate)*

Use behind the rear seats

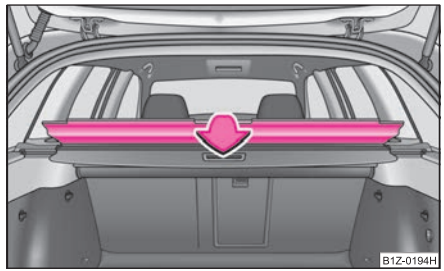

Fig. 86 Folding down the stowage compartment cover

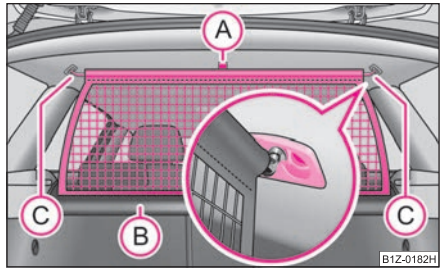

Fig. 87 Unrolling net partition

Unrolling

– Fold down the stowage compartment cover behind the rear seats ⇒ fig. 86.

– Pull the net partition at the bracket (A) out of the housing (B) in direction of the holders (C) ⇒ fig. 86.

– Insert the cross rod into one of the mounts (C) and push the cross rod forward.

– In the same way, fix the cross rod to the other side of the vehicle, mount (C).

– Fold the stowage compartment cover downwards.

Rolling up

– Fold down the stowage compartment cover behind the rear seats ⇒ fig. 86.

– Pull the cross rod back slightly, first on the one side then on the other side and take the cross rod out of the mount (C) ⇒ fig. 87.

– **Hold** the cross rod in such a way that the net partition can roll up slowly and without damage into housing (B).

– Fold the stowage compartment cover downwards.

If you wish to use the entire luggage compartment, you can remove the luggage compartment cover ⇒ page 81, fig. 84.

WARNING

- **First check for yourself that the cross road is inserted into the mounts (C) in the front position!**
- **Pay attention that the rear seat backrest is correctly interlocked. It is only then that the three-point seat belt for the middle seat can reliably fulfil its function.** ■

Use behind the front seats

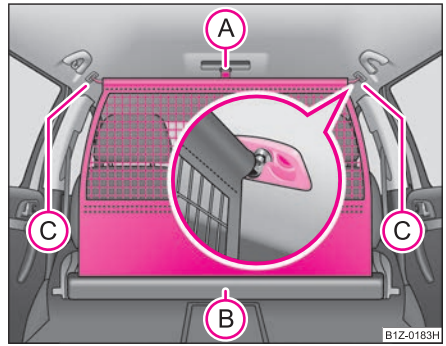

Fig. 88 Unrolling net partition

Unrolling

– Fold the rear seats forwards ⇒ page 73

– Pull the net partiton net at the plate (A) out of the housing (B) ⇒ fig. 88.

– Insert the cross rod into the mount (C) first on the one side and push the cross rod forward.

– In the same way, fix the cross rod to the other side of the vehicle, mount (C).

Rolling up

– Pull the cross rod back slightly, first on the one side then on the other side and take the cross rod out of the mount (C) ⇒ fig. 88.

– **Hold** the cross rod in such a way that the net partition can roll up slowly and without damage into housing (B).

– Fold the rear seats back into its original position.

WARNING

- **The belt locks and the belts must be in their original position after folding back the rear seats and seat backrests – they must be ready to use.**
- **The seat backrests must be securely interlocked in position so that no objects in the luggage compartment can slide into the passenger compartment if there is sudden braking – risk of injury!**
- **Pay attention that the rear seat backrest is correctly interlocked. It is only then that the three-point seat belt for the middle seat can reliably fulfil its function.**
- **First check for yourself that the cross road is inserted into the mounts Ⓒ in the front position!** ■

Removing and installing net partition housing

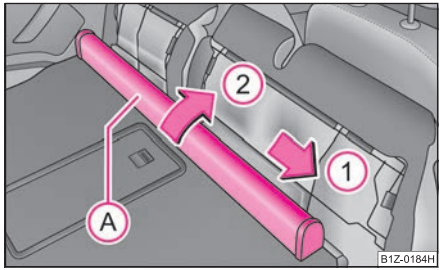

Fig. 89 Rear seats: Net partition housing

Removing

– Fold the rear seats forwards ⇒ page 73

– Open the right rear door.

– Push the net partition housing Ⓐ ⇒ fig. 89 in the direction of arrow ① and take it out of the mounts of the rear seat backrests in the direction of the arrow ②.

Installing

– Position the net partition housing into the mounts of the seat backrest.

– Push the net partition housing in the opposite direction of arrow ① as far as the stop.

– Fold the rear seats back into its original position. ■

The roof rack*

Description

Pay attention to the following points if you wish to transport luggage or other items on the roof of your vehicle:

- A special roof luggage rack system was developed for the vehicle, that is why you should only use a roof luggage rack which has been released for use by Škoda Auto a.s.
- The base carrier is the basis for a complete roof luggage rack system. Separate additional holders are required for safety reasons for transporting luggage, bikes, surfboards, skis and boats.
- The basic version of the roof luggage rack system and further components are obtainable as accessories from Škoda Service Partners.

Caution

- If you use other roof rack systems or if the roof bars are not properly fitted, then any damage which may result to your car is not covered by the warranty agreements. It is therefore essential to pay attention to the fitting instructions supplied with the roof luggage rack system.
- On models fitted with a power sliding/tilting roof, ensure that the opened sliding/tilting roof does not strike any items of luggage transported on the roof.
- Ensure that the opened boot lid does not collide with the roof load.

For the sake of the environment

The increased aerodynamic drag results in a higher fuel consumption. One should therefore take off the roof bar system after use.

Note

A roof rail is obtainable from a specialist garage if hasn't been fitted onto an estate car at the works. ■

Lashing points (Octavia)

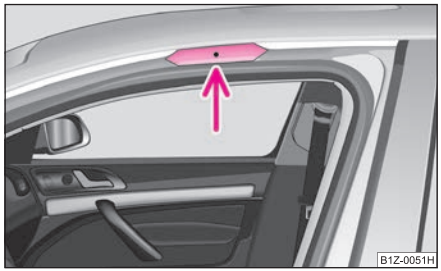

Fig. 90 Attachment points for base roof carrier

Fitting

– Insert the attachment points of the roof rack into the mounts of the body so that the pins of the attachment points grasp into the holes of the body.

Note

- Pay attention to the information regarding assembly and disassembly in the attached instructions.
- If you have any questions, please contact a specialist garage.
- The figure is not valid for an estate car. ■

Roof load

Distribute weight evenly over the roof luggage rack system. The maximum permissible roof load (including roof rack system) of **75 kg** and the maximum permissible total weight of the vehicle should not be exceeded.

You cannot make full use of the permissible roof load if you use a roof luggage rack system with a lower load carrying capacity. The load transported on the roof luggage rack system must not exceed the weight limit which is stated in the fitting instructions.

WARNING

- **The items which you transport on the roof bar system must be reliably attached – risk of accident!**
- **You must on no account exceed the permissible roof load, the permissible axle loads and the permissible gross weight of your vehicle – risk of accident!**
- **Please note that the handling properties of your vehicle change when you transport heavy or bulky items on the roof bar system as a result of the displacement of the centre of gravity and the increased wind attack area – risk of accident! You must absolutely adapt your style of driving and the speed of the vehicle to the specific circumstances.** ■

Cup holder

Cup holder in front centre console

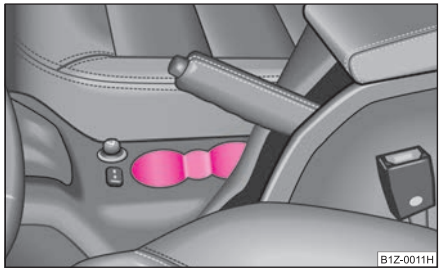

Fig. 91 Front centre console: Cup holder

You can place two cups or beverage cans into the recesses ⇒ fig. 91.

WARNING

- **Do not place any hot beverages into the cup holder. If the vehicle moves, the hot beverages may spill – risk of scalding!**
- **Do not use any cups or beakers which are made of brittle material (e.g. glass, porcelain). You might be injured by them in the event of an accident.**

Caution

Do not open the beverages in the cup holder while driving. They may spill when braking and while doing so damage the vehicle. ■

Cup holder in rear centre console*

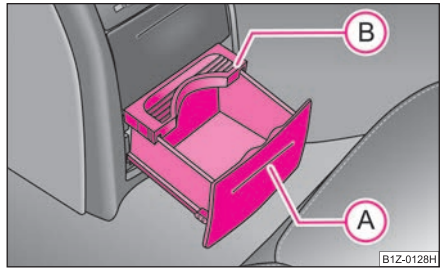

Fig. 92 Centre console at rear: Cup holder

– Press on the panel in the area (A) ⇒ fig. 92 - the cup holder comes out.
– Pull the cup holder out as far as the stop.
– Adjust the cup holder by moving the locking plate (B).

WARNING

- **Do not place any hot beverages into the cup holder while the car is moving. The hot beverages may spill – risk of scalding!**
- **Do not use any cups or beakers which are made of brittle material (e.g. glass, porcelain). You might be injured by them in the event of an accident.** ■

Note holder

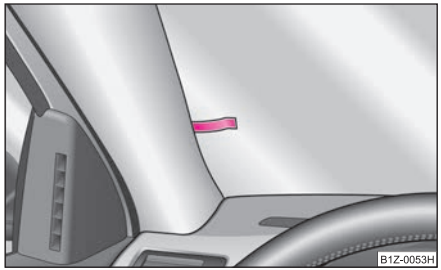

Fig. 93 Windscreen: Note holder

The note holder is designed e.g. for attaching a car park ticket in parking areas.

The attached note has to always be **removed** before starting off in order not to restrict the driver's vision. ■

Ashtray

Front ashtray

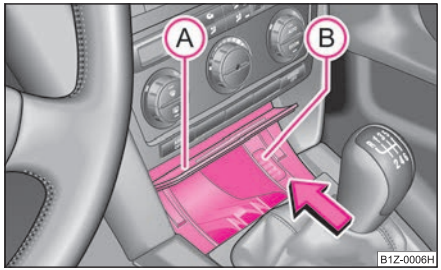

Fig. 94 Centre console: Front ashtray

Opening ashtray

– Press on the bottom part of the cover of the ashtray - refer to Ⓐ ⇒ page 87, fig. 94.

Removing ashtray insert

– Press on the ashtray insert in the area Ⓑ (the insert comes out) and you can take it out.

Insert ashtray insert

– Insert the ashtray insert into the mount and press it in.

⚠ WARNING

Never lay flammable objects in the ashtray basin – risk of fire! ■

Rear ashtray – low centre console

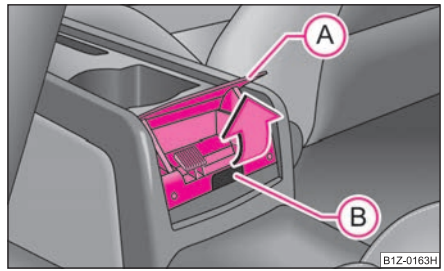

Fig. 95 Low centre console: Rear ashtray

Opening ashtray

– Grasp the ashtray cover at the lower edge Ⓐ and fold it open in the direction of arrow ⇒ fig. 95.

Removing ashtray

– Grasp the ashtray at the handle (B) and pull it out in an upward direction.

Replacing ashtray

– Insert the ashtray into the console and press it in.

WARNING

Never lay flammable objects in the ashtray basin – risk of fire! ■

Rear ashtray – high centre console*

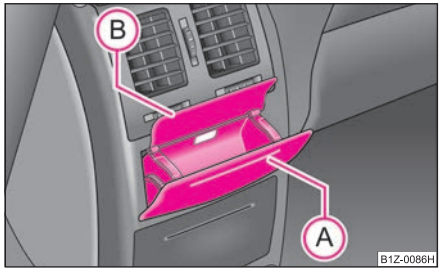

Fig. 96 High centre console: Rear ashtray

Opening ashtray

– Press on the top part of the cover of the ashtray in area (A) ⇒ fig. 96.

Removing ashtray insert

– Press the cover of the ashtray down slightly as far as the stop.

– Grasp the ashtray insert at the cover (B) and pull it out.

Insert ashtray insert

– Insert the ashtray insert into the mount and press it in.

There is a drinks can holder attached to the inner side of the ashtray cover.

WARNING

Never lay flammable objects in the ashtray basin – risk of fire! ■

Cigarette lighter*, power sockets

Cigarette lighter

You can also use the socket on the cigarette lighter for other electrical appliances.

Fig. 97 Centre console: Cigarette lighter

Using the cigarette lighter

– Press in the button of the cigarette lighter ⇒ fig. 97.

– Wait until the button jumps forward.

– Remove the cigarette lighter immediately and use it.

– Insert the cigarette lighter again into the socket.

Using the power socket

– Take out the cigarette lighter.

– Insert the plug of the electrical appliance into the socket of the cigarette lighter.

The 12 volt power socket can also be used to supply power to electrical accessories with a power uptake up to 180 watts.

WARNING

- **Take care when using the cigarette lighter! Not paying proper attention or incorrect use the cigarette lighter in an uncontrolled manner may result in burns.**
- **The cigarette lighter and the power socket also operates when the ignition is switched off or the ignition key withdrawn. You should therefore never leave children unattended in the vehicle.**

Caution

Always use matching plugs to avoid damaging the power sockets.

Note

- **Connecting electrical components when the engine is not running will drain the battery of the vehicle – risk of battery draining!**
- Further information ⇒ page 229, “Accessories, changes and replacement of parts”. ■

Power socket in the luggage compartment (estate car)

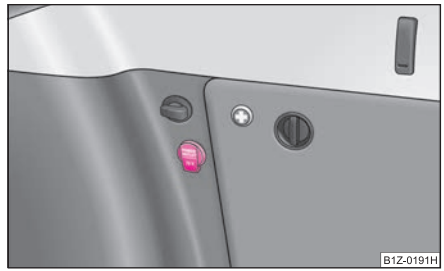

Fig. 98 Luggage compartment: Power socket

– Open the cover of the power socket ⇒ fig. 98.

– Connect the plug of the electrical appliance to the socket.

You can only use the power socket for the connection of approved electrical accessories with a power uptake up to 180 watts. The vehicle battery will be discharged in the process if the engine is stationary.

The same remarks apply here as for ⇒ page 88.

Further information ⇒ page 229, “Accessories, changes and replacement of parts”. ■

Storage compartments

Overview

You will find the following storage facilities in your vehicle:

Storage compartment on the front passenger side	⇒ page 90
Storage compartment on the driver's side	⇒ page 91
Storage compartment on the dash panel	⇒ page 91

Stowage compartment in front centre console*	⇒ page 92
Stowage compartment for spectacles*	⇒ page 92
Storage compartment in the front doors	⇒ page 93
Stowage compartment below front passenger seat*	⇒ page 93
Front seat armrest with stowage compartment*	⇒ page 93
Stowage compartment in rear centre console*	⇒ page 94
Seat backrest with opening for skis*	⇒ page 95
Through-loading bag*	⇒ page 97
Side compartment*	⇒ page 98
Stowage compartment behind the rear seats (estate car)	⇒ page 98
Clothes hooks*	⇒ page 98

WARNING

- **Please do not place anything on top of the dash panel. Such objects might slide or fall down when driving (when accelerating or cornering) and may distract you from concentrating on the traffic situation – risk of accident!**
- **Ensure that when driving no objects from the centre console of from other storage possibilities may get into the footwell of the driver. You would then no longer be able to apply the brakes, operate the clutch or accelerator – risk of accident!** ■

Storage compartment on the front passenger side

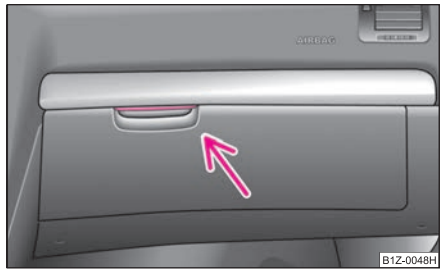

Fig. 99 Dash panel: Storage compartment on the front passenger side

Opening and closing the storage compartment on the front passenger side

– Press the handle of the lid ⇒ fig. 99 - the lid folds down.

– Raise the lid and press it until the catch is heard to engage.

There is a holder for a pen and note book on the inside of the lid.

WARNING

- **The storage compartment must always be closed when driving for safety reasons.**
- **Do not place any beverages into the cup holder while driving. Spilled beverages can damage the electrical system and the upholstery. Hot beverages may result in burns.** ■

Cooling of storage compartment on front passenger side*

The storage compartment is for vehicles fitted with an air-conditioning system with a closable inlet for cooled air.

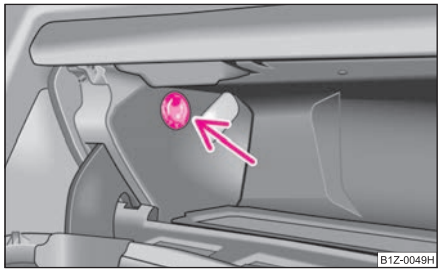

Fig. 100 Storage compartment: Using cooling system

– You can switch the cooling system on or off using the control dial ⇒ fig. 100.

Opening the air inlet when the air conditioning system is on causes fresh or interior air to flow into the storage compartment.

The storage compartment is only cooled in the cooling mode. We recommend that you switch off the cooling (opening concealed) if it is operating in the heating mode or if you are not using the cooling system for the storage compartment. ■

Storage compartment on the driver's side

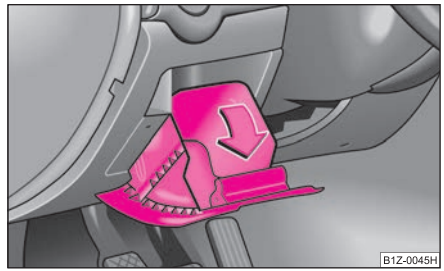

Fig. 101 Dash panel: Storage compartment on the driver's side

– The storage compartment is opened by lifting the handle and folding open in the direction of arrow ⇒ fig. 101.

⚠ WARNING

The storage compartment must always be closed when driving for safety reasons. ■

Storage compartment on the dash panel

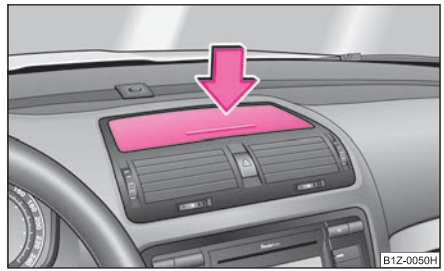

Fig. 102 Dash panel: Storage compartment

– Press in the middle of the storage compartment ⇒ fig. 102 - the lid folds open

Certain model versions are equipped without lid for the storage compartment.

WARNING

- **The storage compartment is not a substitute for the ashtray and must also not be used for such purposes – risk of fire!**
- **The pull-out storage compartment must always be kept closed when driving for safety reasons.**
- **Do not put any highly inflammable objects or objects which are sensitive to heat (e.g. lighters, sprays or carbonated drinks) in the storage compartment.** ■

Stowage compartment in front centre console*

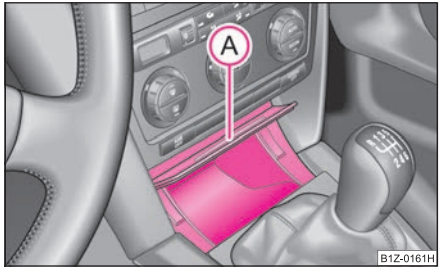

Fig. 103 Front centre console: Storage compartment

– Press on the bottom part of the storage compartment in the area (A) ⇒ fig. 103 - the lid opens.

WARNING

The storage compartment is not a substitute for the ashtray and must also not be used for such purposes – risk of fire! ■

Stowage compartment for spectacles*

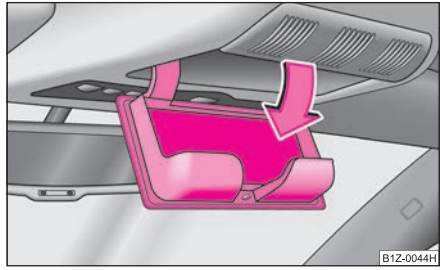

Fig. 104 Detail of the headliner: Stowage compartment for spectacles

– Press on the lid of the stowage compartment, the stowage compartment opens downwards ⇒ fig. 104.

WARNING

The compartment must only be opened when removing or inserting objects and otherwise must be kept closed. ■

Storage compartment in the front doors

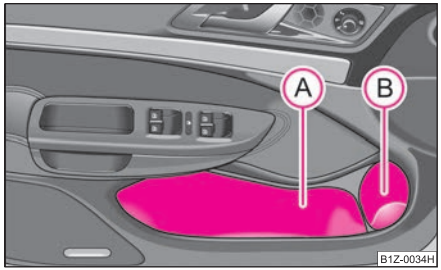

Fig. 105 Storage compartment in the front doors

A bottle holder is located in the area (B) of the storage compartment for the front doors.

WARNING

Use the area (A) ⇒ fig. 105 of the storage compartment only for storing objects which do not project so that the effectiveness of the side airbag is not impaired. ■

Stowage compartment below front passenger seat*

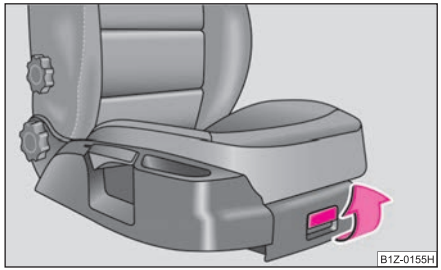

Fig. 106 Front passenger seat: Storage compartment

The storage compartment is foreseen for storing small objects of up to 1,5 kg. in weight.

– Tilt the lock to open the flap and pull out the flap ⇒ page 93, fig. 106.

– Tilt the lock to close the flap and press flap close. ■

Front seat armrest with storage compartment*

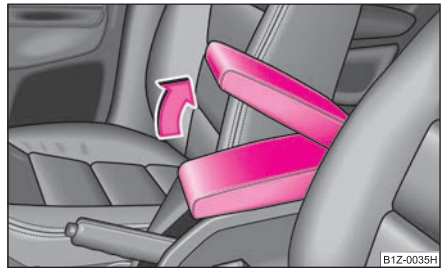

Fig. 107 Armrest: Storage compartment

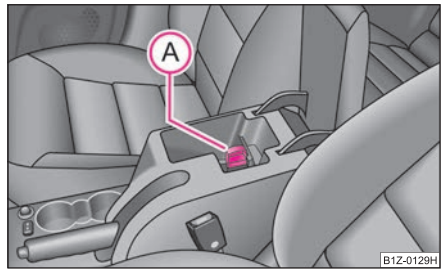

Fig. 108 Armrest: Cooling of storage compartment

The armrest is adjustable for height and length.

Opening stowage compartment

– Open the lid of the armrest in the direction of arrow ⇒ fig. 107.

Closing stowage compartment

– Open the lid up to the stop, then you can fold it downwards.

Setting height

– First of all fold the lid to the bottom and lift it in the direction of arrow into one of the 4 fixed positions.

Adjusting in forward/back direction

– Push the lid into the desired position.

Opening air inlet

– Pull the lock (A) in upward direction ⇒ fig. 108.

Closing air inlet

– Push the lock (A) as far as the stop downwards.

On vehicles fitted with air conditioning, the storage compartment is equipped with a lockable inlet for thermally treated (warmed-up) air.

At open air supply, air flows into the storage with a temperature which is as high as the one out of the air outlet nozzles, depending on temperature setting.

The air inlet in the storage compartment is connected to position through adjustment of the control dial for air distribution. This position causes the maximum amount of air to flow into the storage compartment (depending on the rotary regulator position for the fan).

You can use the storage compartment, for example, to temper drinks cans, etc.

If you do not use the air inlet in the storage compartment, the end cover should always be kept closed.

Note

Push the lid of the armrest up to stop to the rear before operating the handbrake. ■

Stowage compartment in rear centre console*

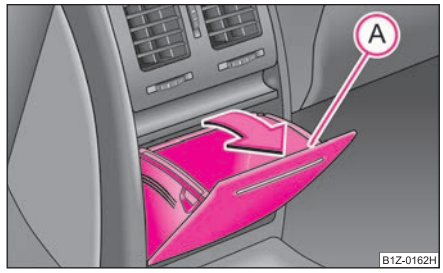

Fig. 109 Centre console at rear: Storage compartment

The storage compartment is equipped with a removeable insert.

– Open the storage compartment by pulling on the upper edge of the storage compartment (A) in the direction of arrow ⇒ fig. 109.

WARNING

The storage compartment is not a substitute for the ashtray and must also not be used for such purposes – risk of fire! ■

Seat backrest with opening for skis*

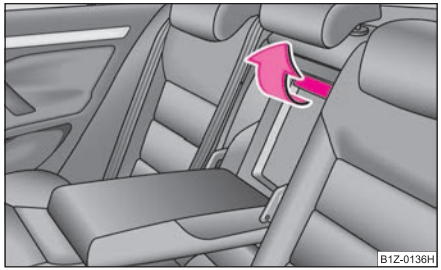

Fig. 110 Rear seats: Handle of lid

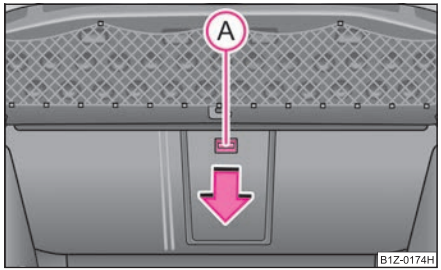

Fig. 111 Luggage compartment: Unlock button

After folding open the armrest and the lid, an opening in the seat backrest becomes visible through which you can push long objects e.g. skis etc. You can fold open the armrest and the lid from the passenger or luggage compartment.

Opening from passenger compartment

- Fold down the armrest of the rear seat at the loop ⇒ page 74, fig. 69.
- Pull the handle up to the stop in upward direction and fold open the lid downwards ⇒ fig. 110.

Opening from luggage compartment

- Push the unlock button (A) downwards ⇒ page 95, fig. 111 and fold the lid (with armrest) to the front.

Closing

- Fold the lid and the armrest up to the stop in upward direction - the lid must click into place audibly.

Ensure that the armrest is always locked into place after closing. You can recognize this on the fact that the red field above the unlocking button (A) of the luggage compartment is not visible. ■

Storage box*

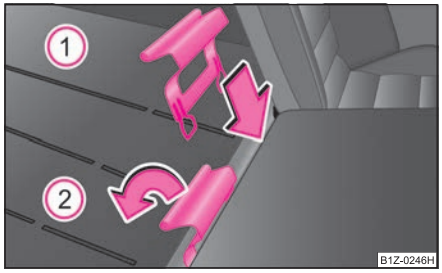

Fig. 112 Holder for attachment

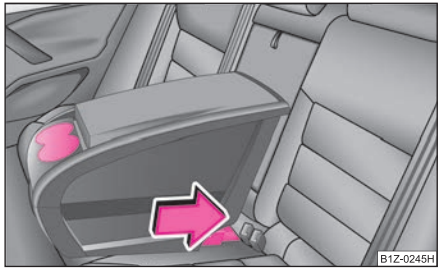

Fig. 113 Storage box

The storage box is foreseen for storage of small objects of up to 5 kg in weight and can also be used as an armrest. You can place 2 cups or beverage cans into the recess on the storage box.

Installing storage box

- Fold the seat backrest forwards completely.
- In the space between the folded forward seat backrest and seat cushion of the middle seat, move the fixing holder and fold it in the horizontal position ⇒ fig. 112.
- Move the seat backrest into the vertical position.
- Move the fixing arms of the storage box into the locking eyes of the fixing holder until they lock in place ⇒ fig. 113.
- **Check the interlock of both fixing arms by pulling on the storage box.**

Removing storage box

- Simultaneously press on each side of the storage box the red button in direction opposite the seat backrest. The storage box releases.
- Fold the seat backrest forwards and remove the fixing holder, then move the seat backrest into the original position.

WARNING

- **Do not place any hot beverages into the cup holder. If the vehicle moves, the hot beverages may spill – risk of scalding!**
- **Do not use any cups or beakers which are made of brittle material (e.g. glass, porcelain). You might be injured by them in the event of an accident.**
- **While driving, the storage box can only be used as an armrest in its closed position.**

Caution

Do not open the beverages in the cup holder while driving. There is a risk of spilling e.g. when braking and therefore the electrical components or the seat upholstery can be damaged. ■

Through-loading bag*

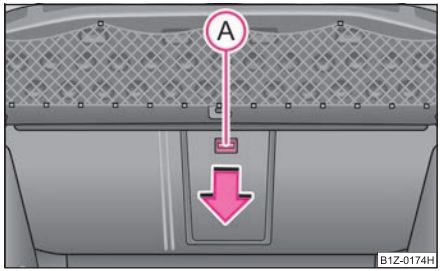

Fig. 114 Luggage compartment: Unlock button

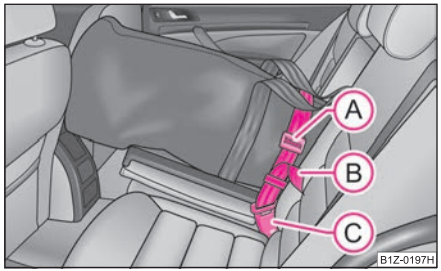

Fig. 115 Attaching through-loading bag to middle seat belt buckle of rear seats

Loading

- Open the boot lid/luggage compartment door.
- Push the unlock button (A) downwards ⇒ fig. 114 and fold the lid (with armrest) to the front.
- Place the empty through-loading bag in such a way that the end of the bag with the zip lies in the boot.
- Push the objects into the through-loading bag from the boot ⇒ ⚠.

Securing

- Insert the securing belt of the through-loading bag (A) into the middle seat belt buckle (C) ⇒ fig. 115.
- Place the securing belt on ski sport articles in the middle between the bindings ⇒ ⚠.
- Pull the securing belt tight at the free end of the belt (B).

Stowing

- Fold the lid and the armrest up to the stop in upward direction - the lid must click into place audibly. You can recognize this on the fact that the red field above the unlocking button (A) of the luggage compartment is not visible ⇒ fig. 114.
- Carefully fold the empty (dry) through-loading bag together, place it in the luggage compartment and secure it to prevent it slipping.

⚠ WARNING

- **After placing items into the through-loading bag, you must secure the bag with the securing belt (A).**
- **The securing belt must hold the items tight.**
- **Ensure that the securing belt on ski sport articles lies in the middle between the bindings (see imprint on the through-loading bag).**

Note

- Place the skis with the tips facing the front, snowboards and ski sticks with the tips facing the rear into the through-loading bag.
- If there are several pairs of skis in the through-loading bag, ensure that the bindings are positioned at the same height.
- The through-loading bag must never be folded together or stowed when moist. ■

Side compartment*

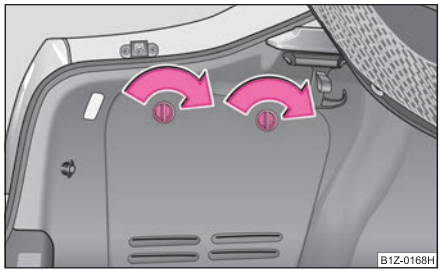

Fig. 116 Luggage compartment: Side compartment

– You can open the compartment by turning the locks in the direction of arrow.

The CD changer* is housed in this compartment. ■

Stowage compartment behind the rear seats (estate car)

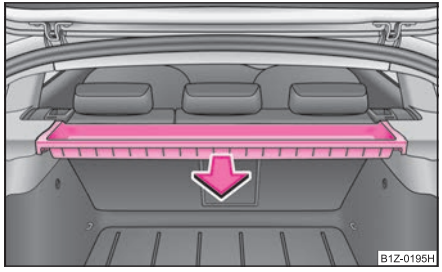

Fig. 117 Removing the stowage compartment

Removing

– First remove the luggage compartment cover ⇒ page 81.

– Grasp the compartment with both hands and remove it by pulling in direction of arrow ⇒ fig. 117.

Installing

– Push the compartment up to the stop into the catch.

– Re-insert the luggage compartment cover.

WARNING

Only place small and light objects up to a total weight of 3 kg into the stowage compartment. In the event of a vehicle collision heavy objects could be thrown out of the compartment – risk of injuries! For this reason, the front part of the luggage compartment cover must always cover over the stowage compartment. ■

Clothes hooks*

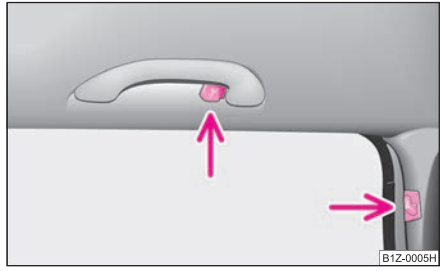

Fig. 118 Rear door: Clothes hooks

Clothes hooks are located above the rear doors ⇒ fig. 118.

WARNING

- **Ensure that any clothes hanging from the hooks do not impair your vision to the rear.**
- **Use the hooks for hanging only light items of clothing and ensure that there are no heavy or sharp-edged objects in the pockets.**
- **Do not use clothes hangers for hanging up items of clothing otherwise this will interfere with the protection offered by the head airbag*.** ■

Heating and air conditioning system

Heating

Using the system

The heating system delivers air into the interior of the vehicle and warms it as required.

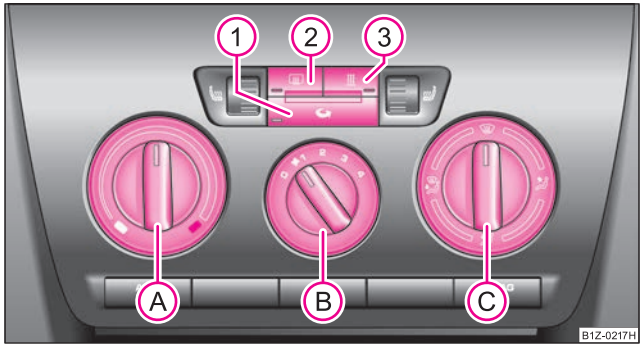

Fig. 119 Heating: Control elements

Setting temperature

- Turn the control dial (A) ⇒ fig. 119 to the right in order to increase the temperature.
- Turn the control dial (A) to the left in order to increase the temperature.

Controlling blower

- Turn the blower switch (B) into position 1 to 4, in order to switch the blower on.
- Turn the blower switch (B) into position 0 in order to switch the blower off.
- Pressing button (1) causes the recirculating air system ⇒ ⚠ to be switched on.

Control for air distribution

- You can adjust the direction of the inlet air flow ⇒ page 102 using air distribution regulator (C).

Rear window heater

- Press button (2). Further information ⇒ page 59, “Rear window heater”.

Auxiliary heating (auxiliary heating)

- Press the button (3) in order to directly switch on/off the auxiliary heating (auxiliary heating and ventilation). Further information ⇒ page 113, “Auxiliary heating system (auxiliary heating and ventilation)*”.

The air inlet in front of the windscreen must be free of ice, snow or leaves in order to ensure that the heating and ventilation systems operate properly.

The heating effect is dependent upon the coolant temperature, thus full heat output only occurs when the engine has reached its operating temperature.

The blower should aways be on to prevent the windows from misting up.

WARNING

You should not leave recirculated air mode on over a longer period of time, as "stale" air may result in fatigue in the driver and occupants, divert your attention and also cause the windows to mist up. The risk of having an accident increases. Switch recirculated air mode off as soon as the windows begin misting up.

Note

- The whole heat output will be needed to unfrost the windscreen and side windows. No warm air will be fed to the footwell. This can lead to restriction of the heating comfort.
- The used air streams out through the air removal openings in the luggage compartment. ■

Set heating

Recommended settings of heating controls for:

Defrosting the windscreen and side windows

- Turn control dial (A) ⇒ page 100, fig. 119 to the right up to the stop
- Blower switch (B) in position **3**
- Turn the air distribution control (C) into the position
- Open air outlet vents **3** ⇒ page 102, fig. 120 and point towards the side window.
- Close the air outlet vents **4**

Keeping windscreen and side windows demisted

We recommend that you use the following setting in cases where the windows are misted up more than usual (e.g. when it is raining):

- Control dial (A) where necessary to the heating range
- Blower switch (B) in position **2** or **3**
- Control dial (C) to or as required or to any desired position between these symbols
- Open air outlet vents **3** and point towards the side window
- Close the air outlet vents **4**

Warming up the inside of the vehicle as rapidly as possible

- Turn control dial (A) to the right up to the stop
- Blower switch (B) in position **3**
- Turn the air distribution control (C) into the position
- Open the air outlet vents **3** and **4**
- We recommend that you briefly switch on the recirculated air mode with the pushbutton (1). The windows can steam up in this position however.

Heating the vehicle to a comfortable temperature

We recommend the following setting once the windows are no longer misted up and the desired temperature has been reached:

- Control dial (A) at the desired heat output
- Blower switch (B) in position **2** or **3**
- Turn the air distribution control (C) into the position
- Open the air outlet vents **3**
- Close the air outlet vents **4**
- Set the air distribution regulator (C) as required between positions and , if the windscreen gets misted up again.

Fresh air mode – ventilation

Non pre-warmed fresh air streams through the air inlet nozzles **3** and **4** for the following settings.

Recirculated air mode must not be switched on.

- Turn the control dial (A) ⇒ page 100, fig. 119 to the left up to the stop
- Blower switch (B) in the desired position
- Turn the air distribution control (C) into the position
- Open air outlet vents **3** and **4** ⇒ page 102, fig. 120

The control dial Ⓒ can be set to other positions as required. ■

Recirculated air mode

In recirculated air mode air is sucked out of the interior of the vehicle and then fed back into the interior.

Recirculated air mode prevents polluted air outside the vehicle from getting into the vehicle, for example when driving through a tunnel or when standing in a traffic jam.

Switching recirculated air mode on

– Press the button ⟲ - the warning light lights up in the button ⇒ page 100, fig. 119.

Switching recirculated air mode off

– Press again the button ⟲ - the warning light in the button goes out.

The recirculated air mode is switched off automatically if the air distribution control Ⓒ is in position ⇒ page 100, fig. 119. You can also switch recirculated air mode on again from this setting by repeatedly pressing button ⟲.

WARNING

You should not leave recirculated air mode on over a longer period of time, as "stale" air may result in fatigue in the driver and occupants, divert your attention and also cause the windows to mist up. The risk of having an accident increases. Switch recirculated air mode off as soon as the windows begin misting up. ■

Air outlet vents

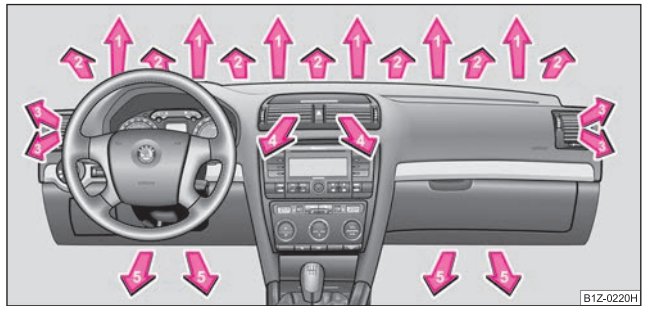

Fig. 120 Air vents at the front

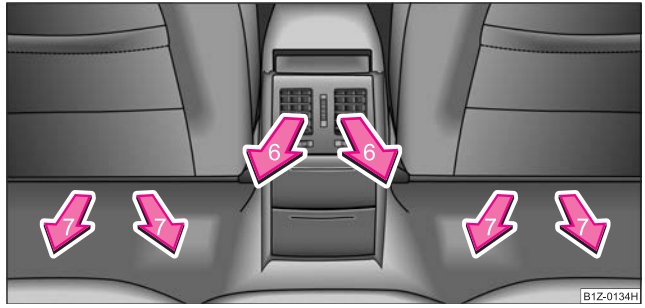

Fig. 121 Air vents at the rear

Open air outlet vents

– Turn the vertical thumbwheel (not when in the end position).

Close air outlet vents

– Turn the vertical thumbwheel into the end position.

Redirecting air flow

– Swivel upward or downward the grille of the vents in order to change the direction of the air flow using the vertically arranged thumbwheel.

– Turn the horizontal thumbwheel on the vent to the right or left in order to change the air flow to the appropriate side.

You can set the air supply to the individual air outlet vents using the control dial Ⓒ ⇒ page 100, fig. 119. Air outlet vents **3**, **4** ⇒ page 102, fig. 120 and **6** ⇒ page 102, fig. 121 can also be opened or closed individually.

The air outlet vents **6** are only fitted on vehicles with higher centre console.

Unwarmed or cooled air will flow out of the opened air outlet vents according to the setting of the control dial Ⓐ ⇒ page 100, fig. 119 and according to outer atmospheric conditions.

Note

The air outlet vents **2** ensure in the ventilation mode for a comfortable (no-draught) ventilation of the interior of the vehicle, also if the air outlet vents **4** are closed. ■

Climatic* (semi-automatic air conditioning system)

Description

The Climatic is a combined cooling and heating system. It makes it possible to optimally control the air temperature at any season of the year.

Description of the Climatic

It is important for your safety and for your driving comfort that the Climatic is operating properly.

The cooling only operates if button AC ⇒ page 104, fig. 122 1 is pressed, and the following conditions are met:

- engine running,
- outside temperature above +2 °C and
- blower switch switched on (positions 1 to 4).

If the cooling system is switched on, the temperature and air humidity drops in the vehicle. The wellbeing of the occupants of the car is enhanced as a result of this particularly at high outside temperatures and a high air humidity. The system prevents the windows misting up during the cold season of the year.

The heating effect is dependent upon the coolant temperature, thus full heat output only occurs when the engine has reached its operating temperature.

It is possible to briefly activate recirculated air mode in order to enhance the cooling effect ⇒ ⚠.

Air at a temperature of about 5°C may flow out of the vents under certain circumstances when the cooling system is operating. Lengthy and uneven distribution of the air flow out of the vents (in particular at the leg area) and large differences in temperature, for example when getting out of the vehicle, can result in chills in sensitive persons.

The air inlet in front of the windscreen must be free of ice, snow or leaves in order to ensure that the heating and cooling systems operate properly.

After switching on the cooling **Condensation** from the evaporator of the air conditioning may drip down and form a puddle below the vehicle. This is quite normal and not an indication of a leak!

⚠ WARNING

- **For your own safety and that of other road users, ensure that all the windows are free of ice, snow and misting. Please familiarize yourself about how to correctly operate the heating and ventilation systems, how to demist and defrost the windows, as well as with the cooling mode.**
- **You should not leave recirculated air mode on over a longer period of time, as "stale" air may result in fatigue in the driver and occupants, divert your attention and also cause the windows to mist up. The risk of having an accident increases. Switch recirculated air mode off as soon as the windows begin misting up.**

Note

- We recommend that you do not smoke in the vehicle when the recirculating air mode is operating since the smoke which is drawn at the evaporator from the interior of the vehicle forms deposits in the evaporator of the air conditioning system. This produces a permanent odour when the air conditioning system is operating which can only be eliminated through considerable effort and expense (replacement of compressor). ■

Using the system

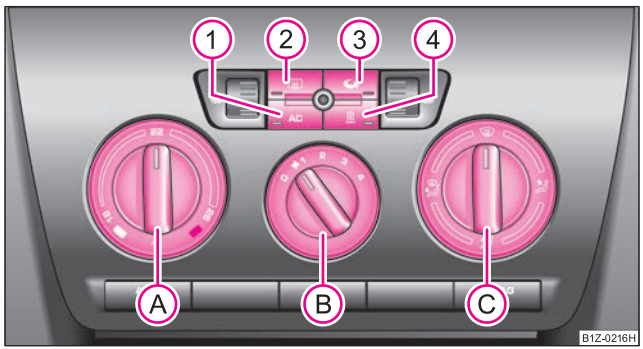

Fig. 122 Climatic: Controls

Setting temperature

– Turn the control dial (A) ⇒ fig. 122 to the right in order to increase the temperature.

– Turn the control dial (A) to the left in order to increase the temperature.

Controlling blower

– Turn the blower switch (B) into one of the positions, 1 to 4, in order to switch the blower on.

– Turn the blower switch (B) into position 0 in order to switch the blower off.

– Pressing button (3) - causes the recirculating air system ⇒ page 106 to be switched on.

Control for air distribution

– You can adjust the direction of the inlet air flow ⇒ page 107 using air distribution regulator (C).

Switching cooling on and off

– Press the button AC (1) ⇒ fig. 122. The warning light lights up in the button.

– When you again press the switch AC, the cooling system is switched off. The warning light in the button goes out.

Rear window heater

– Press button (2). Further information ⇒ page 59.

Auxiliary heating (auxiliary heating)

– Press the button (4) in order to directly switch on/off the auxiliary heating (auxiliary heating and ventilation. Further information ⇒ page 113, “Auxiliary heating system (auxiliary heating and ventilation)*”.

The set temperature will be automatically maintained other than when the control dial is on the extreme right or extreme left position:

- Extreme right position - full heating.
- Extreme left position - full cooling.
- The blower should aways be on to prevent the windows from misting up.

Note

- The whole heat output will be needed to unfrost the windscreen and side windows. No warm air will be fed to the footwell. This can lead to restriction of the heating comfort.
- The used air streams out through the air removal openings in the luggage compartment.
- If the cooling system has not been switched on for a lengthy period, odours may be produced at the evaporator because of deposits. Switch the cooling system on at least once a month for approximately 5 minutes at the highest blower stage - also during the cold season of the year - in order to remove such odours. Also open a window for a short time.
- Please refer to the information regarding recirculated air mode ⇒ page 106. ■

Set Climatic

Recommended settings of Climatic controls for the respective operating modes:

Defrosting the windscreen and side windows

- Put the control dial (A) ⇒ page 104, fig. 122 to the temperature selected as usual by you (we recommend 22 °C); Climatic puts automatically the heating to maximum power, until the temperature selected by you is achieved.
- Blower switch (B) in position **3**
- Turn the air distribution control (C) into the position
- Open air outlet vents **3** ⇒ page 107, fig. 123 and point towards the side window.
- Close the air outlet vents **4**

Keeping winscreen demisted

We recommend that you use the following setting in cases where the windows are misted up more than usual (e.g. when it is raining):

Blower switch (B) in position **2**

Turn the air distribution control (C) into the position

Open air outlet vents **3** and point towards the side window

Close the air outlet vents **4**

Switch on the cooling system by pressing button (1)

Warming up the inside of the vehicle as rapidly as possible

- Put the control dial (A) to the temperature selected as usual by you (we recommend 22 °C); Climatic puts automatically the heating to maximum power, until the temperature selected by you is achieved.
- Blower switch (B) in position **3**
- Turn the air distribution control (C) into the position
- Open the air outlet vents **3** and **4**
- We recommend that you briefly switch on the recirculated air mode with the pushbutton (3). The windows can steam up in this position however.

Heating the vehicle to a comfortable temperature

We recommend the following setting once the windows are no longer misted up and the desired temperature has been reached:

- Control dial (A) at the desired heat temperature
- Blower switch (B) in position **2** or **3**
- Turn the air distribution control (C) into the position
- Open the air outlet vents **3**
- Close the air outlet vents **4**
- Set the air distribution regulator (C) as required between positions and , if the windscreen gets misted up again.

Cooling down the inside of the vehicle as rapidly as possible

- close all windows and the sliding/tilting roof
- Put the control dial (A) to the temperature selected as usual by you (we recommend 22 °C); Climatic puts automatically the heating to maximum power, until the temperature selected by you is achieved.
- Control dial (B) in the position **4**, supplies the interior of the car with fresh air.
- after brief airing, turn the control dial (B) to the position **2** or **3**
- Turn the air distribution control (C) into the position

- Open the air outlet vents **3** and **4**
- Switch on the cooling system by pressing button (1)
- We recommend that you briefly switch on the recirculated air mode with the pushbutton (3).

Optimum cooling

- Control dial (A) at the desired heat temperature. This temperature will be maintained automatically.
- Blower switch (B) in position **1**, **2** or **3**
- Turn the air distribution control (C) into the position
- Open the air outlet vents **3** and **4**
- Switch on the cooling system by pressing button (1)
- We recommend setting the air outlet vents **3** and **4** in such a way that the air flows to the rear over the heads of the occupants. Do not switch to recirculated air mode.

Fresh air mode – ventilation

Non pre-warmed fresh air streams through the air inlet nozzles **3** and **4** for the following settings.

- Turn the control dial (A) ⇒ page 104, fig. 122 to the left up to the stop
- Blower switch (B) in the desired position
- Turn the air distribution control (C) into the position
- Open air outlet vents **3** and **4** ⇒ page 107, fig. 123
- Switch off the cooling by pressing button (1)
- switch off the recirculated air mode by pressing button (3)

The control dial (C) can be set to other positions as required. ■

Recirculated air mode

In recirculated air mode air is sucked out of the interior of the vehicle and then fed back into the interior.

Recirculated air mode prevents polluted air outside the vehicle from getting into the vehicle, for example when driving through a tunnel or when standing in a traffic jam.

Switching recirculated air mode on

– Press the button ⇒ page 104, fig. 122 - the warning light lights up in the button.

Switching recirculated air mode off

– Press again the button - the warning light in the button goes out.

The recirculated air mode is switched off automatically if the air distribution control (C) is in position ⇒ page 104, fig. 122. You can also switch recirculated air mode on again from this setting by repeatedly pressing button .

WARNING

You should not leave recirculated air mode on over a longer period of time, as "stale" air may result in fatigue in the driver and occupants, divert your attention and also cause the windows to mist up. The risk of having an accident increases. Switch recirculated air mode off as soon as the windows begin misting up. ■

Air outlet vents

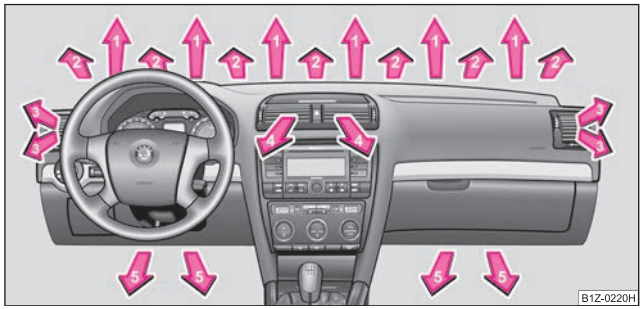

Fig. 123 Air vents at the front

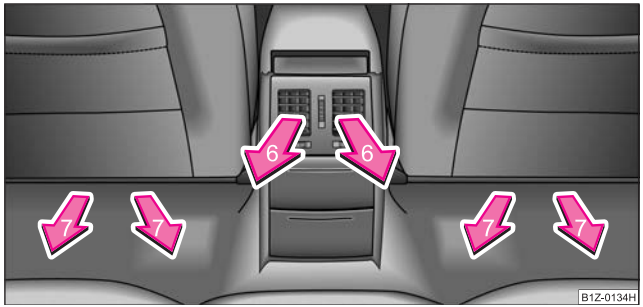

Fig. 124 Air vents at the rear

Open air outlet vents

– Turn the vertical thumbwheel (not when in the end position).

Close air outlet vents

– Turn the vertical thumbwheel into the end position.

Redirecting air flow

– Swivel upward or downward the grille of the vents in order to change the direction of the air flow using the vertically arranged thumbwheel.

– Turn the horizontal thumbwheel on the vent to the right or left in order to change the air flow to the appropriate side.

You can set the air supply to the individual air outlet vents using the control dial Ⓒ. Air outlet vents **3**, **4** ⇒ fig. 123 and **6** ⇒ fig. 124 can also be opened or closed individually.

The air outlet vents **6** are only fitted on vehicles with higher centre console.

Unwarmed or cooled air will flow out of the air outlet vents according to the setting of control dial Ⓐ ⇒ page 104, fig. 122 and the atmospheric conditions.

Note

The air outlet vents **2** ensure in the ventilation and cooling mode for a comfortable (no-draught) ventilation of the interior of the vehicle, also if the air outlet vents **4** are closed. ■

Using the air conditioning system economically

The compressor on the air conditioning system uses power from the engine when in cooling mode which will effect the fuel consumption.

It recommended to open the windows or the doors of a vehicle for which the interior has been strongly heated through the effect of direct sunlight in order to allow the heated air to escape.

The cooling system should not be switched on while travelling when the window is open.

The desired interior temperature can also be achieved without switching in the cooling system just by switching to fresh air mode.

For the sake of the environment

When you economize on fuel, you also reduce pollutant emissions. ■

Operational problems

If the cooling system does not operate at outside temperatures higher than +5 °C, there is a problem in the system. The reasons for this may be:

- The fuse on the air conditioning system has blown. Check the fuse, replace it if necessary ⇒ page 243.
- The cooling system has switched off automatically for a short time because the coolant temperature of the engine is too hot ⇒ page 11.

If you are not able to rectify the operational problem yourself, or if the cooling capacity decreases, switch the cooling system off. Contact a specialist garage. ■

Climatronic* (automatic air conditioning)

Description

The Climatronic system is a combination of an automatic heating, fresh air and cooling system which provides optimal comfort for the occupants of the car.

The Climatronic maintains a constant temperature fully automatically, once it has been set. This is achieved by automatically varying the temperature of the outflowing air, the blower stages and the air distribution. The system also takes into account bright sunlight which eliminates the need to alter the settings manually. The **automatic mode** ⇒ page 110 ensures maximum wellbeing of the occupants at all times of the year.

Description of Climatronic system

The cooling operates only if the following conditions are met:

- engine running,
- outside temperature above +2 °C,
- the ECON button is **not** pressed.

If the cooling system is switched on, the temperature and air humidity drops in the vehicle. The wellbeing of the occupants of the car is enhanced as a result of this particularly at high outside temperatures and a high air humidity. The system prevents the windows misting up during the cold season of the year.

The heating effect is dependent upon the coolant temperature, thus full heat output only occurs when the engine has reached its operating temperature.

It is possible to briefly activate recirculated air mode in order to enhance the cooling effect ⇒ ⚠.

The air inlet in front of the windscreen must be free of ice, snow or leaves in order to ensure that the heating and cooling systems operate properly.

The AC compressor is switched off at a high coolant temperature in order to provide cooling at a high load of the engine.

After switching on the cooling **Condensation** from the evaporator of the air conditioning may drip down and form a puddle below the vehicle. This is quite normal and not an indication of a leak!

Recommended setting for all periods of the year:

- Set the temperature to 22 °C (72 °F).
- Press the button AUTO ⇒ page 109, fig. 125.
- Move the air outlet vents **3** and **4** so that the air flow is directed slightly upwards ⇒ page 112, fig. 126.

Switching over between degrees Celsius and degrees Fahrenheit

Press and hold the buttons ECON and AUTO ⇒ page 109, fig. 125. The information in the desired temperature measuring unit appears in the display.

⚠ WARNING

- **For your own safety and that of other road users, ensure that all the windows are free of ice, snow and misting. Please familiarize yourself about how to correctly operate the heating and ventilation systems, how to demist and defrost the windows, as well as with the cooling mode.**

WARNING (continued)

- **You should not leave recirculated air mode on over a longer period of time, as "stale" air may result in fatigue in the driver and occupants, divert your attention and also cause the windows to mist up. The risk of having an accident increases. Switch recirculated air mode off as soon as the windows begin misting up.**

Note

- If the cooling system has not been switched on for a lengthy period, odours may be produced at the evaporator because of deposits. Switch the cooling system on at least once a month for approximately 5 minutes at the highest blower stage - also during the cold season of the year - in order to remove such odours. Also open a window for a short time.
- We recommend that you do not smoke in the vehicle when the recirculating air mode is operating since the smoke which is drawn at the evaporator from the interior of the vehicle forms deposits in the evaporator of the air conditioning system. This produces a permanent odour when the air conditioning system is operating which can only be eliminated through considerable effort and expense (replacement of compressor).
- The used air streams out through the air removal openings in the luggage compartment.
- The Information of the Climatronic is displayed on the display of the radio*. You can also switch off this function - see operating instructions for radio
- Using the cooling economically ⇒ page 107.
- Operational problems ⇒ page 108. ■

Overview of the control elements

The controls enable a separate setting of the temperature for the left and right side.

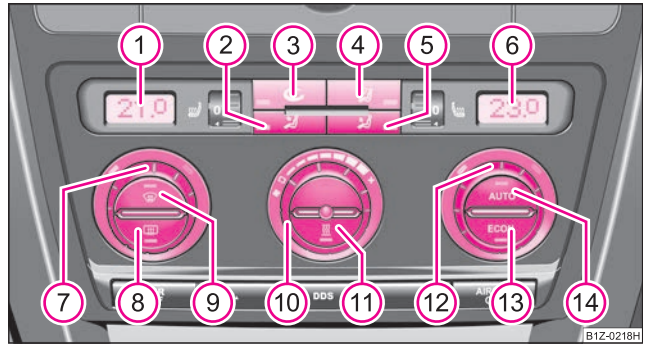

Fig. 125 Climatronic: Control elements

The displays

(1) The selected interior temperature for the left side, here: **+21 °C**

The buttons

(2) Air flow to head
(3) Recirculated air mode
(4) Air flow to the windows
(5) Air flow in the footwell

The displays

(6) The selected interior temperature for the right side, here: **+23 °C**

Buttons / control dial

(7) Setting of the temperature for the left side.
(8) Rear window heater ⇒ page 59
(9) Defrosting the windscreen

⑩ Control dial for:
- Setting of blower speed and
- Switching off the Climatronic

⑪ Button for direct switching on/off of auxiliary heating* ⇒ page 113
⑫ Setting of the temperature for the right side.
⑬ Button for switching off cooling system ECON
⑭ Automatic mode

Note

The interior temperature sensor is located in the centre of the control dial for blower speed ⑩. Do not glue or cover over the sensor, otherwise it could have an unfavourable effect on the Climatronic. ■

Automatic mode

The automatic mode is used in order to maintain a constant temperature and to demist the windows in the interior of the car.

Switching automatic mode on

– Set a temperature between +16 °C (60 °F) and +29,5 °C (85 °F).

– Move the air outlet vents **2** and **3** ⇒ page 112, fig. 126 so that the air flow is directed slightly upwards.

– Press the button AUTO - the warning light lights up in the button.

The automatic mode is switched off by pressing the button for the air distribution or increasing or decreasing the blower speed. The temperature is nevertheless regulated. ■

ECON mode

The cooling system is switched off in the ECON mode - heating and ventilation are regulated automatically.

Switching ECON mode on

– Press the button ECON - the warning light lights up in the button.

– Set a temperature between +16 °C (60 °F) and +29,5 °C (85 °F).

Recirculated air mode in ECON mode

– First of all press the button ⟲ - the warning light lights up in the button.

– Then press the button ECON - the warning light lights up in the button.

ECON mode operates only within the control temperature range from +16 °C (60 °F) up to +29.5 °C (85 °F).

The ECON mode is switched off when pressing button ⟲ or ⟲.

Please note that, in the ECON mode, the interior temperature cannot be lower than the outside temperature. The interior is not cooled and the air is not dehumidified.

If you select the temperature below +16 °C (60 °F), **LO** appears in the display. If you select a temperature higher than +29,5 °C (85 °F), **HI** appears in the display. In the position **LO** the recirculated air is not warmed up. In the **HI** position, the system operates continuously with maximum heating capacity.

Please refer to the information regarding recirculated air mode ⇒ page 111. ■

Defrosting windscreen

Defrosting windscreen – switching on

– Press the button ⇒ page 109, fig. 125.

Defrosting windscreen – switching off

– Once again press the button ⛆ or the button AUTO.

The temperature control is controlled automatically. More air flows out of the air outlet vents **1** and **2**. ■

Recirculated air mode

In recirculated air mode air is sucked out of the interior of the vehicle and then fed back into the interior.

Recirculated air mode prevents polluted air outside the vehicle from getting into the vehicle, for example when driving through a tunnel or when standing in a traffic jam.

Switching recirculated air mode on

– Press the button ⟲ - the warning light lights up in the button.

Switching recirculated air mode off

– Press again the button ⟲ or the button AUTO - the warning light in the button goes out.

⚠ WARNING

You should not leave recirculated air mode on over a longer period of time, as "stale" air may result in fatigue in the driver and occupants, divert your attention and also cause the windows to mist up. The risk of having an accident increases. Switch recirculated air mode off as soon as the windows begin misting up.

Note

If the windscreen mists up, press the button ⛆ (9) ⇒ page 109, fig. 125. After the windscreen has been demisted, press the button AUTO. ■

Setting temperature

You can separate the interior temperature for the left and right side separately.

– You can set the temperature for both sides after switching on the ignition with the control dial (7).

– If you wish to set the temperature for the right side, turn the control dial (11).

If the temperature for the right side was set via the control dial (11), it can no longer be set via the control dial (7) - temperature for both sides. This is only possible if you press the button AUTO for about 2 seconds.

You can set the interior temperature between +16 °C (60 °F) and +29,5 °C (85 °F). The interior temperature is regulated automatically within this range. If you select the temperature below +16 °C (60 °F), "LO" appears in the display. If you select the temperature higher than +29,5 °C (85 °F), "HI" appears in the display. In both limit positions the Climatronic operates at maximum cooling or heating capacity, respectively. The temperature is not controlled in this case.

Lengthy and uneven distribution of the air flow out of the vents (in particular at the leg area) and large differences in temperature, for example when getting out of the vehicle, can result in chills in sensitive persons. ■

Controlling blower

There are a total of seven blower stages available.

The Climatronic system controls the blower stages automatically in line with the interior temperature. You can also, however, adapt the blower stages manually to suit your particular needs.

– Turn the control dial (10) ⇒ page 109, fig. 125 to the left (reduce blower speed) or right (increase blower speed).

Switch off the blowers, the Climatronic is switched off and in the display shows **OFF**. ▶

The set blower speed is displayed above the control dial (10) when the respective number of warning lights come on.

WARNING

- **"Stale air" may result in fatigue in the driver and occupants, reduce attention levels and also cause the windows to mist up. The risk of having an accident increases.**
- **Do not switch the Climatronic system off for longer than necessary.**
- **Switch the Climatronic system on as soon as the windows mist up.** ■

Air outlet vents

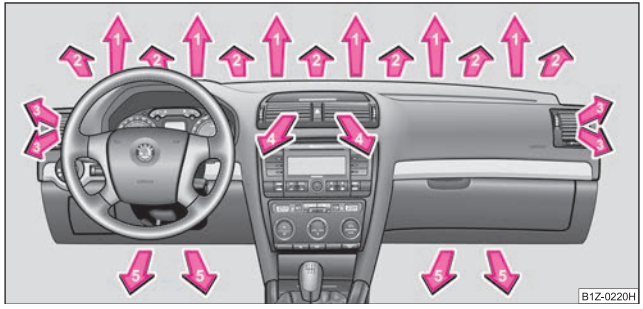

Fig. 126 Air vents at the front

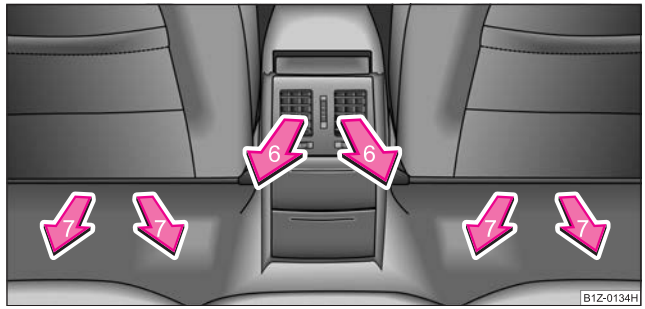

Fig. 127 Air vents at the rear

Open air outlet vents

– Turn the vertical thumbwheel (not when in the end position).

Close air outlet vents

– Turn the vertical thumbwheel into the end position.

Redirecting air flow

– Swivel upward or downward the grille of the vents in order to change the direction of the air flow using the vertically arranged thumbwheel.

– Turn the horizontal thumbwheel on the vent to the right or left in order to change the air flow to the appropriate side.

You can control the air distribution to the air outlet vents via the buttons of the operating part of the Climatronic ⇒ page 109. Air outlet vents **3**, **4** ⇒ fig. 126 and **6** ⇒ fig. 127 can also be opened or closed individually.

The air outlet vents **6** are only fitted on vehicles with higher centre console. ▶

Note

The air outlet vents **2** ensure in the ventilation and cooling mode for a comfortable (no-draught) ventilation of the interior of the vehicle, also if the air outlet vents **4** are closed. ■

Auxiliary heating system (auxiliary heating and ventilation)*

Description

The auxiliary heating (auxiliary heating and ventilation) heats or supplies the interior of the vehicle with fresh air independent of the engine.

Auxiliary heating (auxiliary heating)

The auxiliary heating (auxiliary heating) functions in connection with the heater or with the Climatic or Climatronic.

It can be used when stationary, when engine is switched off for preheating of the vehicle as well as while driving (e.g. during the heating phase of the engine).

The auxiliary heating (auxiliary heating) warms up the coolant during the combustion of fuel from the vehicle tank. The coolant warms up the air, which (if the blower speed is not set to zero) flows into the occupant compartment.[6)]

Auxiliary ventilation

The auxiliary ventilation enables fresh air to flow into the vehicle interior by switching on the blower, if the blower speed is not set to zero, whereby the interior temperature is effectively decreased (e.g. with a vehicle parked in the sun). ■

Using the system

So that the auxiliary heating (auxiliary heating and ventilation) functions according to your expectations, it is necessary to carry out the basic setting before its programming.

Fig. 128 Information display: Aux. Heating (auxiliary heating)

Basic setting

- In the information display, select from the menu **Main menu** the Menu **Setup (settings)** ⇒ page 19, fig. 11.
- In the menu **Settings** select the menu **Aux. Heating (auxiliary heating)**.
- In the menu **Aux. Heating (auxiliary heating)** ⇒ fig. 128 select the menu **Weekday** and set the current day.
- Return to a higher level by selecting the menu **Back**, i. e. in the menu **Aux. Heating (auxiliary heating)**.
- In the menu **Aux. Heating** select the menu **Running time** and set the desired operating period in steps of 1 minute. The operating period can be 5 to 60 minutes.
- Return to a higher level by selecting the menu **Back** in the menu **Aux. Heating**.

6) However the coolant does not warm up the engine.

– In the menu **Aux. Heating** select the menu **Mode**.

– In the menu **Mode** select the desired mode **Heating** or **Ventilation**. ■

Programming

For the programming of the auxiliary heating (auxiliary heating and ventilation) in the menu **Aux. Heating** there are three pre-set times:

- **Pre-set time 1**
- **Pre-set time 2**
- **Pre-set time 3**

In each pre-set time, the day (if necessary each day = daily) and the time (hour and minute) can be set for the operating period of the auxiliary heating and/or ventilation.

If you leave the pre-set menu by selecting menu **Back** or do not operate the display for longer than 10 seconds, the set values are stored, but the pre-set time is not active.

Both other pre-set times can be programmed and stored in the same way.

If you select the menu **Activate** after setting the desired values, **Pre-set time (weekday, hours, minute) activated!** is displayed in the display and the set pre-set time is active.

Only one programmed pre-set time can be active.

The last programmed pre-set time remains active.

The active pre-set time can be changed in the menu **Aux. Heating** in the menu **Activation** by selecting a pre-set time.

The prerequisite for the correct switching on of the auxiliary heating (auxiliary heating and ventilation) according to the programmed pre-set time is the correct setting of the current time ⇒ page 14 and weekday ⇒ page 113.

If the system is running, a warning light in the button for direct switching on/off of the auxiliary heating lights up.

The running system deactivates after expiration of the operating period or is deactivated earlier by pressing the button for direct switching on/off of the auxiliary heating ⇒ page 114.

The deactivation of a desired pre-set time can be performed by selecting the menu **Deactive** in the menu **Active** .

It is possible to re-establish the factory setting using the menu **Factory setting** in the menu **Aux. Heating**. ■

Direct switching on/off

Fig. 129 Button for direct switching on/off of the auxiliary heating (auxiliary heating and ventilation) on the operating part of the Climatic

The auxiliary heating (auxiliary heating and ventilation) can be switched on or off at any time **directly** using the button on the operating part of the Climatic ⇒ fig. 129, if necessary the operating part of the heating ⇒ page 100, fig. 119 or the operating part of the Climatronic ⇒ page 109, fig. 125.

The auxiliary heating system (auxiliary heating and ventilation) switches off automatically after expiration of the set operating period in the menu **Running time**, if it is not switched off beforehand by you.

WARNING

- **The auxiliary heating must never be operated in closed rooms – risk of poisoning!**
- **The auxiliary heating must not be running during refueling – risk of fire.**
- **The exhaust pipe of the auxiliary heating is located on the underside of the vehicle. Therefore do not place the vehicle, if you wish to operate the auxiliary heating, in such a way that the exhaust gases of the auxiliary heating can come easily into contact with inflammable materials (e.g. dry grass) or easily inflammable substances (e.g. fuel run out).**

Note

- If the auxiliary heating runs, the fuel consumption comes from the vehicle tank. Therefore the auxiliary heating should not be operated, if there is very little fuel in the tank.
- The exhaust pipe of the auxiliary heating, which is located on the underside of the vehicle, must not be clogged and the exhaust flow must not be blocked.
- If the auxiliary heating and ventilation is running, the vehicle battery discharges. If the auxiliary heating and ventilation has been operated several times over a longer period, the vehicle must be driven a few kilometers in order to recharge the vehicle battery.
- The auxiliary heating only switches the blower on, if it has achieved a coolant temperature of approx. 50 °C.
- At low outside temperatures, this can result in a formation of water vapour in the area of the engine compartment. This is quite normal and is not an operating problem.
- After switching off the auxiliary heating, the coolant pump runs for a short period.
- The auxiliary heating and ventilation does not switch on or comes on, if the vehicle battery indicates a low loading state.
- The auxiliary heating (auxiliary heating) switches on, if in the information display: **Please refuel!** is indicated or was indicated before switching off the ignition.
- When driving, the auxiliary heating can only be switched on, if the exterior temperature is lower than 5 °C.
- The air inlet in front of the windscreen must be free of ice, snow or leaves in order to ensure that the auxiliary heating operates properly.
- So that the warm air can flow into the vehicle interior after switching on the auxiliary heating (auxiliary heating), the control dial (A) ⇒ page 100, fig. 119 must be turned up to the stop to the right when heating. With Climatic and Climatronic, you can maintain the temperature normally selected by you (we recommend 22 °C). It is recommended to put the air flow in the position . For heating and climatic put the blower switch (B) ⇒ page 100, fig. 119 if necessary ⇒ page 104, fig. 122 in the position **2**.
- On vehicles with DPF (diesel particle filter) the warm coolant heats up the engine. ■

Starting-off and Driving

Setting steering wheel position

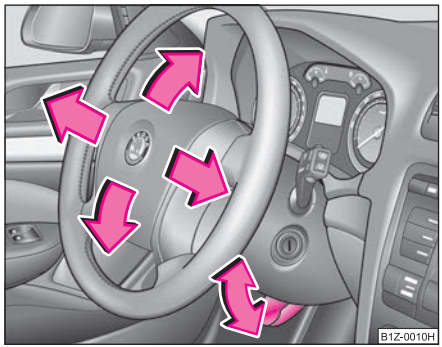

Fig. 130 Adjustable steering wheel: Lever below steering column

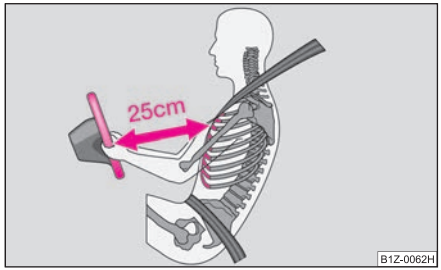

Fig. 131 Safe distance to steering wheel

You can set the height and the forward/back position of the steering wheel to the desired position.

– Adjust the driver seat ⇒ page 67.

– Pull the lever below the steering column ⇒ fig. 130 down ⇒ ⚠.

– Set the steering wheel to the desired position (concerning height and forward/back position).

– Then push the lever up against the steering column until it locks into place.

⚠ WARNING

- **You must not adjust the steering wheel when the vehicle is moving!**
- **The driver must maintain a distance of at least 25 cm to the steering wheel ⇒ fig. 131. Not maintaining this minimum distance will mean that the airbag system will not be able to properly protect you – hazard!**
- **For safety reasons the lever must always be firmly pushed up to avoid the steering wheel altering its position unintentionally when driving – risk of accident!**
- **If you adjust the steering wheel further towards the head, you will reduce the protection offered by the driver airbag in the event of an accident. Check that the steering wheel is aligned to the chest.**
- **When driving, hold the steering wheel with both hands firmly on the outer edge in the 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock position. Never hold the steering wheel firmly in the 12 o'clock position or in another way (e.g. in the middle of the steering wheel or at the inner steering wheel edge). In such cases, injuries to the arms, the hands and the head can occur when the driver airbag is deployed.** ■

Ignition lock

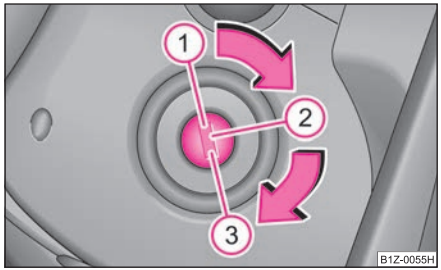

Fig. 132 Ignition lock positions

Petrol engines

(1) - ignition switched off, engine off, the steering can be locked.

(2) - ignition switched on

(3) - start engine

Diesel engines

(1) - interruption of fuel supply, ignition switched off, engine off, the steering can be locked.

(2) - heating glow plugs on, ignition switched on

- You should not switch on any major electrical components during the heating period otherwise the vehicle battery will be drained unnecessarily.

(3) - start engine

Applies to all models:

Position (1)

To **lock the steering**, with the ignition key withdrawn, turn the steering wheel until the steering locking pin is heard to engage. You should always lock the steering as a general rule if you leave your vehicle. This acts as a deterrent against possible theft of your vehicle ⇒ ⚠.

Position (2)

Move the steering wheel back and forward a little if the ignition key cannot, or cannot easily be turned into this position, in order to release the steering lock.

Position (3)

The engine is started in this position. At the same time switched on low beam or main beam or other electrical components with major power consumption are briefly switched off. The ignition key moves back into position (2) when one releases the key.

The ignition key must be turned back into position (1) each time before starting the engine again. The starter repeat lock in the ignition lock prevents the starter being engaged when the engine is running and thus getting damaged.

Ignition key withdrawal lock (automatic gearbox)

You can only withdraw the ignition key after switching off the ignition if the selector lever is in position **P**.

⚠ WARNING

- **When driving, the ignition key must always be in the position (2) (ignition switched on) without the engine running. This position is indicated by the warning lights coming on. If this is not the case, it could result in unexpected locking of the steering wheel – risk of accident!**
- **Only remove the ignition key from the ignition lock when the vehicle has come to a standstill (put on the handbrake or select the selector lever position P). The steering lock can engage immediately – risk of accident!**
- **Always withdraw the ignition key if you are going to leave the vehicle, even for a short time. This is particularly important if children are left in the vehicle. The children might otherwise start the engine or switch on electrical equipment (e.g. power windows) – risk of accident or injury!** ■

Starting the engine

General

You can only start the engine only using an original ignition key.

- Place the gearshift lever into neutral (or place the selector lever to the position **P** or **N** in the case of an automatic gearbox) and put on the handbrake firmly before starting the engine.
- The clutch pedal should be fully depressed when starting the engine which means that the starter only has to crank the engine.
- Let go of the key as soon as the engine starts otherwise there may be damage to the starter.

The engine running noises may louder at first be louder for a short time after starting the cold engine until oil pressure can be built up in the hydraulic valve clearance compensation. This is quite normal and is not an operating problem.

If the engine does not start ...

You can use the battery of another vehicle as a jump-start aid ⇒ page 238.

It is only possible to tow-start vehicles fitted with a manual gearbox. The tow-starting distance must not be more than 50 metres ⇒ page 242.

WARNING

- **Never run the engine in non ventilated or enclosed areas. The exhaust gases of the engine contain besides the odorless and colourless carbon monoxide a poisonous gas - hazard! Carbon monoxide can cause unconsciousness and death.**
- **Never leave your vehicle unattended with the engine running.**

Caution

- The starter may only be operated (ignition key position (3)), if the engine is not running. If the starter is immediately operated after switching off the engine, the starter or the engine can be damaged.
- Avoid high engine revolutions, full throttle and high engine loads as long as the engine has not yet reached its normal operating temperature - risk of damaging the engine!
- Vehicles which are fitted with an exhaust gas catalytic converter should not be tow-started over a distance of more than 50 metres.

For the sake of the environment

Never warm up the engine when the vehicle is standing. Drive off right away. Through this the engine reaches its operating temperature more rapidly and the pollutant emissions are lower. ■

Petrol engines

These engines are fitted with a starter system which selects the correct fuel/air mixture for every external air temperature.

- Do not operate accelerator before and when starting engine.
- Interrupt the attempt at starting after 10 seconds if the engine does not start right awayand wait for about 30 seconds before repeating the attempt.
- It is possible that the fuse on the electrical fuel pump is defect if the engine still does not start. Check the fuse and replace it if necessary ⇒ page 243.
- Contact the nearest specialist garage to obtain professional assistance.

It may be necessary, if the engine is **very hot**, to slightly depress the accelerator after the engine has started. ■

Diesel engines

Glow plug system

Diesel engines are equipped with a glow plug system, the preglow period being controlled automatically in line with the coolant temperature and outside temperature.

The preglow indicator light comes on after the ignition has been switched on. ▶

You should not switch on any major electrical components during the heating period otherwise the vehicle battery will be drained unnecessarily.

- You should start the engine immediately after the glow plug warning light has gone out.
- The glow plug warning light will come on for about one second if the engine is at a normal operating temperature or if the outside temperature is above +5°C. This means that you can start the engine **right away**.
- Interrupt the attempt at starting after 10 seconds if the engine does not start right awayand wait for about 30 seconds before repeating the attempt.
- It is possible that the fuse on the diesel preglow system is defect if the engine still does not start. Check the fuse and replace it if necessary ⇒ page 243.
- Contact the nearest specialist garage to obtain professional assistance.

Starting the engine after the fuel tank has run dry

It may take longer than normal to start the engine after refuelling if the fuel tank has run completely dry - up to one minute. This is because the fuel system must first of all be filled while the attempting to start the engine. ■

Switching off the engine

– The engine can be switched off by turning the ignition key from position ⇒ page 117, fig. 132 into position (1).

WARNING

- **Never switch off the engine before the vehicle is stationary – risk of accident!**
- **The brake booster only operates when the engine is running. Greater physical effort for braking is required when engine is switched off. Because if you do not stop as normal, this can cause an accident and severe injuries.**

Caution

you should not switch the engine off right away at the end of your journey after the engine has been operated for a lengthy period at high loads but should be allowed it to run at idling speed for about 2 minutes. This prevents any accumulation of heat when the engine is switched off.

Note

- The radiator fan may continue running for a further 10 minutes or so after the engine and the ignition have been switched off. The coolant fan may, however, also switch on again after some time if the coolant temperature rises because of an accumulation of heat in the engine or if the engine is warm and the engine compartment is additionally heated by strong sunlight.
- This is why particular care is required when carrying out any work in the engine compartment ⇒ page 210, “Working in the engine compartment”. ■

Shifting (manual gearbox)

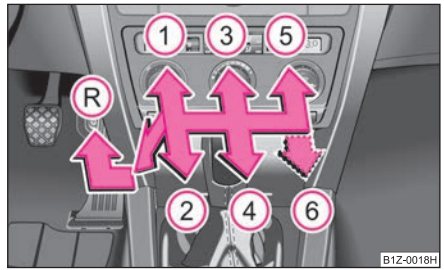

Fig. 133 The shift pattern: 5-speed or 6-speed manual gearbox

Shift into reverse only when the car is stationary. Depress the clutch pedal and hold it fully depressed. Wait a moment before engaging reverse gear in order to avoid any shift noises.

The reversing lights will come on once reverse gear is engaged, provided the ignition is on.

WARNING

Never engage the reverse gear when driving – risk of accident!

Note

- One should not lay the hand on the shift lever while driving the vehicle. The pressure of the hand will be transferred to the gearshift forks in the gearbox. This can, over a period of time, lead to early wear of the gearshift forks.
- Depress the clutch pedal fully when changing gears, in order to avoid unnecessary wear and damage. ■

Handbrake

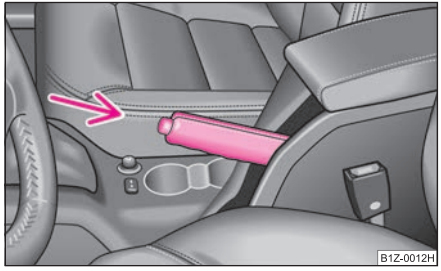

Fig. 134 Centre console: Handbrake

Applying the handbrake

– Pull the handbrake lever up fully.

Releasing the handbrake

– Pull the handbrake lever up slightly **and at the same time** press in the locking button ⇒ fig. 134.

– Hold the button pressed and push the handbrake lever down fully ⇒ ⚠.

The handbrake warning light (!) lights up when the handbrake is applied, provided the ignition is on.

A warning signal sounds and the following text appears in the display* if you have inadvertently driven off with the handbrake applied:

Handbrake on

The handbrake warning is activated if you drive at a speed of more than 6 km/h for more than 3 seconds.

WARNING

- **Please note that the handbrake must be fully released. A handbrake which is only partially released can result in the rear brakes overheating which will have a negative effect on the operation of the brake system – risk of accident! In addition this can result in premature wear of the rear brake pads.**
- **Never leave children unattended in the vehicle. The children might, for example, release the handbrake or take the vehicle out of gear. The vehicle might then move off – risk of accident!**

Caution

After the car has come to a stop, always first of all apply the handbrake firmly before then additionally engaging a gear (manual gearbox) or moving the selector lever into position **P** (automatic gearbox). ■

Rear parking aid*

The parking aid provides a warning of obstacles behind the vehicle.

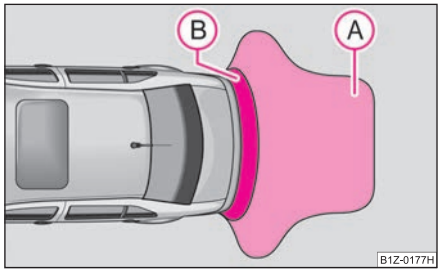

Fig. 135 Parking aid: Detection range of rear sensors

The audible parking aid determines the distance between the rear bumper and an obstacle located behind the vehicle with the aid of ultrasound sensors. The sensors are integrated in the rear bumper.

Range of sensors

The clearance warning begins at a distance of about 160 cm from the obstacle (area Ⓐ ⇒ fig. 135). The interval between the warning signals becomes shorter as the clearance is reduced.

A continuous tone sounds from a clearance of just 30 cm (Bereich Ⓑ) - danger area. **You should not reverse any further after this signal sounds!**

For particular model versions, the distance to the obstruction is also displayed on the display of the radio. You can also switch off this function - see operating instructions for radio

Activating

The parking aid is activated automatically when **reverse gear** is engaged and the ignition is turned on. This is confirmed by a brief acknowledgement signal.

Deactivating

The parking aid is deactivated by removing the reverse gear.

WARNING

- **The parking aid is not a substitute for the driver paying proper attention and it is always the driver's responsibility to take care when parking the vehicle or carrying out similar manoeuvres.**
- **You should therefore satisfy yourself, before reversing, that there is no small obstacle, such as a rock, thin post, trailer drawbar etc., behind your vehicle. Such an obstacle might not be within the range detected by the sensors.**

Note

- The parking aid does not operate if you are towing a trailer (applies to models which feature a factory-fitted towing device*).
- If a warning signal sounds for about 3 seconds after switching the ignition on and engaging reverse gear, and there is no obstacle close to your car, this indicates a system fault. Have the fault rectified by a specialist workshop.
- The sensors must be kept clean and free of ice to enable the parking aid to operate properly.
- If the parking aid is activated and the selector lever of the automatic gearbox is in the position Ⓟ, warning signal indicates interruption (vehicle can no longer move). ■

Front and rear parking aid*

The parking aid provides a warning of obstacles in front and behind the vehicle.

Fig. 136 Activating the parking aid

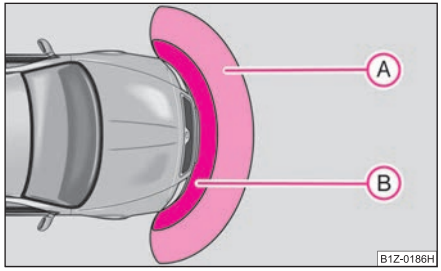

Fig. 137 Parking aid: Detection range of the front sensors

The audible parking aid determines the distance between the front or rear bumper and an obstacle with the aid of ultrasound sensors. The sensors are integrated in the front and rear bumper. The signal tones for the front parking aid sound higher than for the rear parking aid.

Range of sensors

The distance warning begins at a distance of about 120 cm from the obstacle in front of the vehicle (area A ⇒ fig. 137) and about 160 cm from the obstacle behind the vehicle (area A ⇒ page 121, fig. 135). The interval between the warning signals becomes shorter as the clearance is reduced.

A continuous tone sounds from a clearance of just 30 cm (area B) - danger area. **You should not reverse any further after this signal sounds!**

Your vehicle can be equipped with a radio which shows on its display the distance of the vehicle to the obstacle. You can also switch off this function - see operating instructions for radio

Activating

The parking aid is activated when the **reverse gear** is engaged and the ignition is turned on or by pressing the button ⇒ fig. 136 - the symbol P lights up in the button. The activation is confirmed by a brief acknowledgement signal.

Deactivating

The parking aid is deactivated after pressing the button P ⇒ fig. 136 or at a speed of more than 15 km/h - the symbol P in the button is no longer illuminated.

WARNING

- **The parking aid is not a substitute for the driver paying proper attention and it is always the driver's responsibility to take care when reversing the vehicle or carrying out similar manoeuvres.**
- **You should therefore satisfy yourself, before reversing, that there is no small obstacle, such as a rock, thin post, trailer drawbar etc., in front or behind your vehicle. Such an obstacle might not be within the range detected by the sensors.**

Caution

In order to ensure the correct functioning of the parking aid, only a licence plate frame approved by the manufacturer Škoda for your vehicle type should be installed at the front bumper. Non-proved licence plate frames can project into the detection range B ⇒ fig. 137. A non-proved licence plate frame could be recognized as an obstacle by the system and this would lead to an incorrect warning. If you have any questions, please contact a specialist garage.

Note

- Only the front parking aid operates if you are towing a trailer (applies only to models which feature a factory-fitted towing device*).
- If a warning signal sounds for about 3 seconds after activating the system and there is no obstacle close to your car, this indicates a system fault. The fault is confirmed additionally when the symbol P flashes in the button ⇒ page 122, fig. 136. Have the fault rectified by a specialist workshop.
- The sensors must be kept clean and free of ice to enable the parking aid to operate properly.
- If the parking aid is activated and the selector lever of the automatic gearbox is in the position (P), warning signal indicates interruption (vehicle can no longer move). ■

Cruise control system (CCS)*

Introduction

The cruise control system (CCS) maintains a constant speed, more than 30 km/h (20 mph), once it has been set, without you having to depress the accelerator pedal. This is only possible within the range which is permitted by the power output and braking power of the engine. The cruise control system makes it possible - particularly on long journeys - for you to rest your "accelerator foot".

WARNING

- **The cruise control system must not, for safety reasons, be used in dense traffic or on unfavourable road surfaces (such as icy roads, slippery roads or loose chippings) – risk of accident!**
- **In order to prevent unintentional use of the cruise control system, always switch off the system after use.**

Note

- Models fitted with a manual gearbox: Always depress the clutch pedal if you switch on the cruise control system when the gearbox is in Neutral. Otherwise the engine can rev up unintentionally.
- The cruise control system is not able to maintain a constant speed when driving on steep downhill sections. The weight of the vehicle increases the speed at which it travels. One should shift down in good time to a lower gear or slow the vehicle down by applying the foot brake.
- It is not possible on vehicles fitted with an automatic gearbox to switch on the cruise control system if the selector lever is in the position **P**, **N** or **R**. ■

Storing a speed

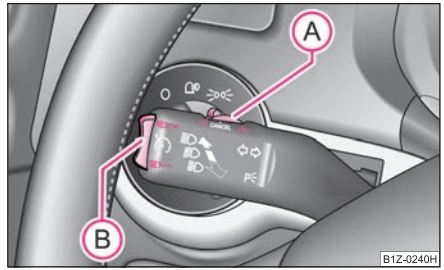

Fig. 138 Operating lever: Switch of cruise control system

The cruise control system is operated by means of the switch (A) and rocker button (B) in the left lever of the multi-functional switch.

– Press the switch (A) ⇒ fig. 138 into the position **ON**.

– After the desired speed has been reached, press the rocker button (B) into the **SET** position.

After you have released the rocker button (B) out of the position **SET**, the speed you have just stored is maintained at a constant speed without having to depress the accelerator.

You can **increase** the speed by depressing the accelerator. Releasing the accelerator will cause the speed to **drop** again to the set speed.

This does not apply, however, if you drive at a speed which is more than 10 km/h higher than the set speed for a period of longer than 5 minutes. The stored speed will be cancelled in the memory. You then have to re-store the desired speed.

One can **reduce** the speed in the usual manner. The system is switched off temporarily by actuating the brake or clutch pedal ⇒ page 124.

WARNING

First ensure that it is not too high for the traffic conditions which exist at that moment before resuming the stored speed. ■

Changing a stored speed

You can also change the speed of the vehicle without depressing the accelerator.

Faster

- You can **increase** the stored speed without depressing the accelerator, by pressing the rocker button (B) ⇒ page 123, fig. 138 into the **RES** position.
- The speed of the car will increase continuously if you hold the rocker button pressed in the **RES** position. Once the car has reached the desired speed, release the rocker button. The set speed is then stored in the memory.

Slower

- You can **decrease** the stored speed by pressing the rocker button (B) in the **SET** position.
- Holding down the rocker button pressed in the **SET** position will cause the speed of the vehicle to reduce continuously. Once the car has reached the desired speed, release the rocker button. The set speed is then stored in the memory.
- If you release the button when the car is travelling at a speed of less than 30 km/h, the speed is not stored, the memory is erased. It is then necessary to again store the speed with the rocker button (B) in the position **SET** after an increase in speed of the vehicle to more than 30 km/hour. ■

Switching off the cruise control system temporarily

- You can **switch off** the cruise control system temporarily by **depressing** the brake pedal or clutch pedal, on models with automatic gearbox and only with brake pedal.
- You can switch off temporarily the cruise control system, if you press the switch (A) in the middle position.

The set speed remains stored in the memory.

The **Resumption** of the stored speed is achieved by releasing the brake or clutch pedal, on vehicles fitted with automatic gearbox only after releasing the brake pedal and after shortly pressing the rocker button (B) ⇒ page 123, fig. 138 into the position **RES**.

WARNING

First ensure that it is not too high for the traffic conditions which exist at that moment before resuming the stored speed. ■

Switching off the cruise control system completely

– Press the switch (A) ⇒ page 123, fig. 138 to the right into position **OFF**. ■

Automatic gearbox

6-speed automatic gearbox*

Introduction

Your car is equipped with an electronically controlled 6-speed automatic gearbox. Shifting up and also down through the gears is performed automatically.

At the same time this is a conventional automatic gearbox. The maximum speed is reached in the 5th gear. The 6th gear serves as an economic driving programme, which is intended to reduce the fuel consumption. ■

Information for driving with an automatic gearbox

Shifting up and down through the gears is performed automatically.

You can also, however, switch the gearbox over into the **Tiptronic mode**. This mode makes it possible for you to also shift gears manually ⇒ page 129.

Starting-off and Driving

- Depress the brake pedal and hold it depressed.
- Press the Shiftlock button (button in handle of the selector lever), move the selector lever into the desired position, e.g. **D** ⇒ page 127, and then release the Shiftlock button.
- Wait a moment until the gearbox has shifted (a slight engagement nudge can be felt).
- Release the brake pedal and depress the accelerator ⇒ ⚠.

Stopping for a short time

- The selector lever position **N** does not have to be selected when stopping just for a short time, such as at a cross roads. It is sufficient to hold the vehicle stationary using the foot brake. The engine can, however, be allowed just to idle.

Parking

- Depress the brake pedal and hold it depressed.
- Apply the handbrake firmly.
- Press and Shiftlock button in the selector lever, move the selector lever to **P** and then release the Shiftlock button.

The engine can only be **started** when the selector lever is in position **P** or **N** ⇒ page 118.

It is sufficient to engage selector lever position **P** when parking on a flat surface. When parking on a slope you should first apply the handbrake firmly and then move the selector lever into position **P**. This is to ensure that there is no excessive pressure acting on the lock mechanism and that it is easier to subsequently move the selector lever out of position **P**.

If the selector lever position **N** is selected by accident while driving it is first necessary to release pressure on the accelerator pedal and wait for idling speed of the engine to be reached before engaging a drive position in the selector lever.

⚠ WARNING

- **Do not depress the accelerator when changing the position of the selector lever if the car is stationary and the engine is running – risk of accident!**
- **Never move the selector lever into position R or P when driving – risk of an accident!**

⚠ WARNING (continued)

- **When the engine is running and the vehicle is stationary, it is necessary to hold the car with the brake pedal in all the positions of the selector lever (except P and N) since the power transmission is never completely interrupted, also not when the engine is idling – the vehicle "creeps".** ■

Selector lever positions

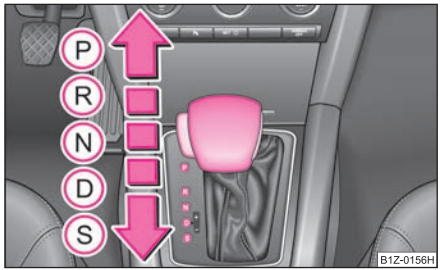

Fig. 139 Selector lever

Fig. 140 Information display: Selector lever positions

The selector lever position you have engaged is shown in the information display of the instrument cluster with the corresponding gear symbol highlighted ⇒ fig. 140. In the positions **D** and **S** the gear you have already engaged will be additionally displayed on the display.

P – Parklock

The driven wheels are locked mechanically in this position.

The Parklock must only be engaged when the vehicle is stationary ⇒ ⚠.

If you wish to move the selector lever into or out of this position, you must press the Shiftlock button in the handle of the selector lever and at the same time depress the brake pedal.

If the battery is used, the selector lever cannot be moved out of the position **P** ⇒ page 130.

R – Reverse

Reverse gear must only be engaged when the vehicle is stationary and the engine idling ⇒ ⚠.

The brake pedal must be depressed and at the same time the Shiftlock must be pressed, if you wish to obtain the selector lever positions **R**, **P** or **N**.

When the ignition is switched on and the selector lever is in position **R**, the reverse lights will come on.

N – Neutral

The transmission is in Neutral in this position.

The brake pedal must be depressed (if the lever is in its position for longer than 2 seconds) in order to move the selector lever out of the position **N** into the position **D**, with the ignition switched on, on a vehicle travelling at less than 5 km/hour or on a stationary vehicle.

The brake pedal must be depressed (if the lever is in its position for longer than 2 seconds) in order to move the selector lever out of the position **N** into the position **R**, with the ignition switched on, on a vehicle travelling at less than 5 km/hour or on a stationary vehicle.

D – Drive, position for driving forward

When the selector lever is in this position, the forward gears are shifted up and down automatically in line with engine load, vehicle speed and the dynamic shift programme.

You must depress the brake pedal ⇒ ⚠ if you wish to move the selector lever into position **D** from **N** when the vehicle is travelling at less than 5 km/hour or is stationary.

In certain circumstances (e.g. when driving in mountainous regions or when towing a trailer) it may be beneficial to select the manual shift programme ⇒ page 129 for a short time in order to adapt the gearbox ratios manually to the driving situations.

S – Position for sporty style of driving

Shifting up later into a higher gear makes it possible to fully exploit the power potential of the engine. The gearbox also then shifts down at higher engine speeds as in the position **D**.

The gearbox does not shift into the 6th gear in the position **S**, because the maximum speed is achieved with the 5th gear.

The Shiftlock on the selector lever grip must be pressed when moving the selector lever out of the position **D** into the position **S**.

⚠ WARNING

- **Never move the selector lever into position R or P when driving – risk of an accident!**
- **When the engine is running and the vehicle is stationary, it is necessary to hold the car with the brake pedal in all the positions of the selector lever (except P and N) since the power transmission is never completely interrupted, also not when the engine is idling – the vehicle "creeps".**
- **You must on no account unintentionally operate the throttle (e.g. by hand from the engine compartment) if a drive position is engaged when the car is stationary. The vehicle would otherwise immediately start off – also when the handbrake is firmly applied – risk of an accident!**
- **You must move the selector lever into position P and firmly apply the handbrake first before you or any other person opens the bonnet and starts working on the engine when it is running – risk of accident! It is also essential to observe all warnings ⇒ page 210, "Working in the engine compartment".** ■

Selector lever lock

Automatic selector lever lock

With the ignition on, the selector lever is locked when it is in the positions **P** and **N**. You must first of all depress the brake pedal in order to move the selector lever out of this position. The warning light ⇒ page 31 lights up in the instrument cluster as a reminder for the driver when the selector lever is in position **P** and **N**:

In addition, the symbol for the automatic selector lever lock in the shift gate lights up.

A time delay element ensures that the selector lever is not blocked when rapidly switching over the position **N** (e.g. from **R** to **D**). This does, for example, allow one to seesaw out a stuck vehicle. The selector lever lock will click into place if the lever is in the **N** position for more than 2 seconds without the brake pedal being pressed.

The selector lever lock is only active if the vehicle is stationary or moving at speed of less than 5 km/hour. The lock is switched off automatically into position **N** when the car is travelling at a higher speed.

Shiftlock button

The Shiftlock button in the handle of selector lever prevents certain selector lever positions being engaged inadvertently. The selector lever lock is cancelled when you press the Shiftlock button.

Keylock – Ignition key withdrawal lock

You can only withdraw the ignition key after switching off the ignition if the selector lever is in position **P**. If the ignition key is withdrawn, the selector lever is blocked in position **P**. ■

Kickdown function

The kickdown function provides you with maximum acceleration power.

Depressing the accelerator pedal allows the kickdown function to be activated in the desired driving program. This function has precedence over the driving programme and serves for maximum acceleration of the vehicle when exploiting the maximum power potential of the engine without taking into account the ▶

current selector lever position (**D**, **S** or **Tiptronic**). The gearbox shifts down to one or several gears in line with the driving state and the vehicle accelerates. The gearbox does not shift up into the highest gear until the engine has reached its maximum revolutions for this gear range.

WARNING

Please note that using the kickdown function can result in the driven wheels spinning on a smooth or slippery road surface – risk of skidding! ■

Dynamic shift programme

The automatic gearbox of your vehicle is controlled electronically. Shifting up and down through the gears is performed automatically on the basis of pre-defined driving programmes.

Adopting a **moderate style of driving** will cause the gearbox to select the most economical driving programme. Shifting up into a higher gear as soon as possible and shifting down as late as possible will have a favourable effect on your fuel consumption.

Adopting a **sporty style of driving** with rapid movements of the accelerator pedal combined with sharp acceleration and frequent changes in speed, exploiting the top speed of the car or depressing the accelerator pedal (kickdown function), will cause the gearbox to switch over to this style of driving and shift down earlier with frequent changes in gears in comparison to the moderate style of driving.

Selecting the most appropriate driving programme for the particular style of driving is a continuous process. Irrespective of this it is, however, possible to switch or shift down into a dynamic shift programme by depressing the accelerator rapidly. The gearbox shifts down into a lower gear matching the speed of the car and this allows you to accelerate rapidly (e.g. when overtaking) without having to depress the accelerator pedal fully into the kickdown range. The original programme will be reactivated to match your particular style of driving once the gearbox has shifted up again.

When driving in hilly regions, the gears are selected to match uphill and downhill sections. This avoids the gearbox frequently shifting up and down when negotiating an uphill stretch. When driving downhill, it is possible to shift down into the Tiptronic position, in order to exploit the engine brake torque. ■

Tiptronic

The Tiptronic allows the driver to also shift gears manually.

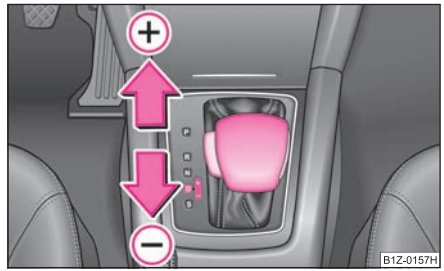

Fig. 141 Selector lever: Manual shifting of gears

Fig. 142 Information display: Manual shifting of gears

Switching over to manual shifting

– Push the selector lever to the right out of position **D**. As soon as the gearbox has switched over, **6 5 4 3 2 1** appears in the display, with the gear engaged being highlighted.

Shifting up gears

– One-touch forward of the selector lever (in the Tiptronic position) ⇒ page 129, fig. 141 ⊕.

Shifting down gears

– One-touch back of the selector lever (in the Tiptronic position) ⊖.

It is possible to switch over to manual both when the car is stationary and also when driving.

When you accelerate, the gearbox shifts up automatically in gears 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 into the next higher gear just before the maximum permissible engine speed is reached.

If you select a lower gear, the automatic gearbox does not shift down until there is no risk of the engine overrevving. (Does not apply for the shifting from 2nd to 1st gear.)

If you operate the kickdown function, the gearbox shifts into a lower gear in line with the vehicle speed and engine speed. ■

Emergency programme

An emergency programme exists in the event of a fault in the system.

The gearbox operates in a corresponding emergency programme if there are functional faults in the gearbox electronics. This is indicated by all of the segments in the display lighting up or going out.

It is possible to continue to move the selector lever into all the positions. In the positions **D** and **S** the gearbox remains engaged in the 3rd gear. It is also possible to continue to engage reverse gear in the position **R**.

The manual shift programme (Tiptronic) is switched off in the emergency mode.

If the gearbox has switched over to emergency mode, drive to the nearest specialist garage in order to have the fault rectified. ■

Selector lever-emergency unlocking

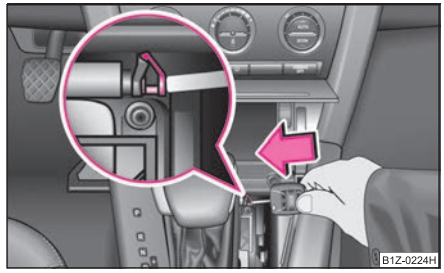

Fig. 143 Selector lever-emergency unlocking

In case of interruption of the power supply (e.g. flat vehicle battery, defective fuse) or defect of the selector lever lock, the selector lever can no longer be shifted from the position **P** in the normal way and the vehicle can no longer be moved. The selector lever must be unlocked in case of emergency.

– Apply the handbrake firmly.

– Open the stowage compartment in front centre console* or the front ashtray.

– Carefully pull up the front left and right cover.

– Pull up rear cover.

– Press with a narrow object (e.g. ignition key) the yellow plastic hoop -arrow- to the left.

– Simultaneously press the shiftlock button in the handle of the selector lever in the position **N**[7)].

[7)] If the selector lever is moved again into the position **P**, it is once again blocked.

Tow-starting and towing vehicle

Tow-starting a vehicle

It is not possible to tow-start vehicles fitted with automatic gearbox ⇒ page 239.

you can use jump-start cables connected to the battery of another vehicle for starting your car if the vehicle battery is flat ⇒ page 238.

Towing a vehicle

Please pay attention to the following information if it comes necessary to tow-in your car ⇒ page 239. ■

Automatic gearbox DSG

Automatic gearbox DSG*

Introduction

Your car is equipped with an automatic gearbox DSG. The abbreviation DSG means Direct shift gearbox (Direct shift gearbox).

Two independent clutches are needed for the power transmission between the engine and the gearbox. These replace the torque converter of the conventional automatic gearbox. Their shifting is matched in such a way that there are no jerks when shifting the gear and the power transmission of the engine to the front wheels is not interrupted. ■

Information for driving with the automatic gearbox DSG

Shifting up and down through the gears is performed automatically.

You can also, however, switch the gearbox over into the **Tiptronic mode**. This mode makes it possible for you to also shift gears manually ⇒ page 136.

Starting-off and Driving

- Depress the brake pedal and hold it depressed.
- Press the Shiftlock button (button in handle of the selector lever), move the selector lever into the desired position, e.g. **D** ⇒ page 133, and then release the Shiftlock button.
- Release the brake pedal and depress the accelerator ⇒ ⚠.

Stopping for a short time

- The selector lever position **N** does not have to be selected when stopping just for a short time, such as at a cross roads. It is sufficient to hold the vehicle stationary using the foot brake. The engine can, however, be allowed just to idle.

Parking

- Depress the brake pedal and hold it depressed.
- Apply the handbrake firmly.
- Press and Shiftlock button in the selector lever, move the selector lever to **P** and then release the Shiftlock button.

The engine can only be **started** when the selector lever is in position **P** or **N** ⇒ page 118. At temperatures below -10 °C the engine can only be started in the selector lever position **P**.

It is sufficient to engage selector lever position **P** when parking on a flat surface. When parking on a slope you should first apply the handbrake firmly and then move the selector lever into position **P**. This is to ensure that there is no excessive pressure acting on the lock mechanism and that it is easier to subsequently move the selector lever out of position **P**.

If the selector lever position **N** is selected by accident while driving it is first necessary to release pressure on the accelerator pedal and wait for idling speed of the engine to be reached before engaging a drive position in the selector lever.

⚠ WARNING

- **Do not depress the accelerator when changing the position of the selector lever if the car is stationary and the engine is running – risk of accident!**
- **Never move the selector lever into position R or P when driving – risk of an accident!**

WARNING (continued)

- **If you are stopping at a hill (downhill section), never try to hold the car stationary with the gear engaged by means of the "accelerator", this means by letting the clutch slip. This can lead to overheating of the clutch. If there is a risk of overheating of the clutch due to overload, the clutch is opened automatically and the vehicle rolls backward – risk of accident!**
- **If you must stop at a slope, depress and hold the brake pedal, so that you can prevent the vehicle from rolling back.**

Caution

- The double clutch on the automatic gearbox DSG is equipped with an overload protection. If you make use of the uphill function on a vehicle which is stationary or driving slowly uphill, it will result in an increase of thermal stress of the clutches.
- An overheating of the clutches can be detected by the flashing of the selector level indicator and the "jerk" of the clutches, finally the clutches are opened. The power transmission from the engine to the front wheels is interrupted and as a result of this the vehicle can no longer be driven. If the clutch opens automatically, depress the brake pedal, wait a few seconds and only then continue driving. ■

Selector lever positions

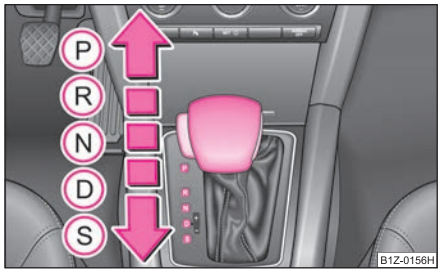

Fig. 144 Selector lever

Fig. 145 Information display: Selector lever positions

The selector lever position you have engaged is shown in the information display of the instrument cluster with the corresponding gear symbol highlighted ⇒ fig. 145. In the positions **D** and **S** the gear you have already engaged will be additionally displayed on the display.

P – Parklock

The driven wheels are locked mechanically in this position.

The Parklock must only be engaged when the vehicle is stationary ⇒ ⚠.

If you wish to move the selector lever into or out of this position, you must press the Shiftlock button in the handle of the selector lever and at the same time depress the brake pedal.

If the battery is used, the selector lever cannot be moved out of the position **P** ⇒ page 137.

R – Reverse

Reverse gear must only be engaged when the vehicle is stationary and the engine idling ⇒ ⚠.

The brake pedal must be depressed and at the same time the Shiftlock must be pressed, if you wish to obtain the selector lever positions **R**, **P** or **N**.

When the ignition is switched on and the selector lever is in position **R**, the reverse lights will come on.

N – Neutral

The transmission is in Neutral in this position.

The brake pedal must be depressed (if the lever is in its position for longer than 2 seconds) in order to move the selector lever out of the position **N** into the position **D**, with the ignition switched on, on a vehicle travelling at less than 5 km/hour or on a stationary vehicle.

The brake pedal must be depressed (if the lever is in its position for longer than 2 seconds) in order to move the selector lever out of the position **N** into the position **R**, with the ignition switched on, on a vehicle travelling at less than 5 km/hour or on a stationary vehicle.

D – Drive, position for driving forward

When the selector lever is in this position, the forward gears are shifted up and down automatically in line with engine load, vehicle speed and the dynamic shift programme.

You must depress the brake pedal ⇒ ⚠ if you wish to move the selector lever into position **D** from **N** when the vehicle is travelling at less than 5 km/hour or is stationary.

In certain circumstances (e.g. when driving in mountainous regions or when towing a trailer) it may be beneficial to select the manual shift programme ⇒ page 136 for a short time in order to adapt the gearbox ratios manually to the driving situations.

S – Position for sporty style of driving

Shifting up later into a higher gear makes it possible to fully exploit the power potential of the engine. The gearbox also then shifts down at higher engine speeds as in the position **D**.

The Shiftlock on the selector lever grip must be pressed when moving the selector lever out of the position **D** into the position **S**.

⚠ WARNING

- **Never move the selector lever into position R or P when driving – risk of an accident!**
- **When the engine is running and the vehicle is stationary, it is necessary to hold the car with the brake pedal in all the positions of the selector lever (except P and N) since the power transmission is never completely interrupted, also not when the engine is idling – the vehicle "creeps".**
- **You must on no account unintentionally operate the throttle (e.g. by hand from the engine compartment) if a drive position is engaged when the car is stationary. The vehicle would otherwise immediately start off – also when the handbrake is firmly applied – risk of an accident!**
- **You must move the selector lever into position P and firmly apply the handbrake first before you or any other person opens the bonnet and starts working on the engine when it is running – risk of accident! It is also essential to observe all warnings ⇒ page 210, "Working in the engine compartment".** ■

Selector lever lock

Automatic selector lever lock

With the ignition on, the selector lever is locked when it is in the positions **P** and **N**. You must first of all depress the brake pedal in order to move the selector lever out of this position. The warning light ⇒ page 31 lights up in the instrument cluster as a reminder for the driver when the selector lever is in position **P** and **N**:

In addition, the symbol for the automatic selector lever lock in the shift gate lights up.

A time delay element ensures that the selector lever is not blocked when rapidly switching over the position **N** (e.g. from **R** to **D**). This does, for example, allow one to seesaw out a stuck vehicle. The selector lever lock will click into place if the lever is in the **N** position for more than 2 seconds without the brake pedal being pressed.

The selector lever lock is only active if the vehicle is stationary or moving at speed of less than 5 km/hour. The lock is switched off automatically into position **N** when the car is travelling at a higher speed.

Shiftlock button

The Shiftlock button in the handle of selector lever prevents certain selector lever positions being engaged inadvertently. The selector lever lock is cancelled when you press the Shiftlock button.

Keylock – Ignition key withdrawal lock

You can only withdraw the ignition key after switching off the ignition if the selector lever is in position **P**. If the ignition key is withdrawn, the selector lever is blocked in position **P**. ■

Kickdown function

The kickdown function provides you with maximum acceleration power.

Depressing the accelerator pedal allows the kickdown function to be activated in the desired driving program. This function has precedence over the driving programme and serves for maximum acceleration of the vehicle when exploiting the maximum power potential of the engine without taking into account the current selector lever position (**D**, **S** or **Tiptronic**). The gearbox shifts down to one or several gears in line with the driving state and the vehicle accelerates. The gearbox does not shift up into the highest gear until the engine has reached its maximum revolutions for this gear range.

WARNING

Please note that using the kickdown function can result in the driven wheels spinning on a smooth or slippery road surface – risk of skidding! ■

Dynamic shift programme

The automatic gearbox of your vehicle is controlled electronically. Shifting up and down through the gears is performed automatically on the basis of pre-defined driving programmes.

Adopting a **moderate style of driving** will cause the gearbox to select the most economical driving programme. Shifting up into a higher gear as soon as possible and shifting down as late as possible will have a favourable effect on your fuel consumption.

Adopting a **sporty style of driving** with rapid movements of the accelerator pedal combined with sharp acceleration and frequent changes in speed, exploiting the top speed of the car or depressing the accelerator pedal (kickdown function), will cause the gearbox to switch over to this style of driving and shift down earlier with frequent changes in gears in comparison to the moderate style of driving.

Selecting the most appropriate driving programme for the particular style of driving is a continuous process. Irrespective of this it is, however, possible to switch or shift down into a dynamic shift programme by depressing the accelerator rapidly. The gearbox shifts down into a lower gear matching the speed of the car and this allows you to accelerate rapidly (e.g. when overtaking) without having to depress the accelerator pedal fully into the kickdown range. The original programme will be reactivated to match your particular style of driving once the gearbox has shifted up again.

When driving in hilly regions, the gears are selected to match uphill and downhill sections. This avoids the gearbox frequently shifting up and down when negotiating an uphill stretch. When driving downhill, it is possible to shift down into the Tiptronic position, in order to exploit the engine brake torque. ■

Tiptronic

The Tiptronic allows the driver to also shift gears manually.

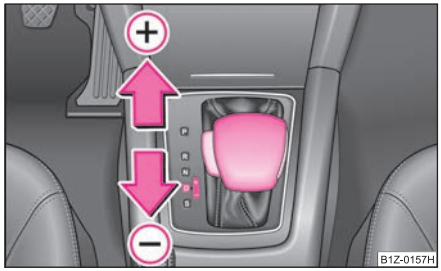

Fig. 146 Selector lever: Manual shifting of gears

Fig. 147 Information display: Manual shifting of gears

Switching over to manual shifting

– Push the selector lever to the right out of position **D**. As soon as the gearbox has switched over, **6 5 4 3 2 1** appears in the display, with the gear engaged being highlighted ⇒ fig. 147.

Shifting up gears

– One-touch forward of the selector lever (in the Tiptronic position) ⇒ fig. 146 (+).

Shifting down gears

– One-touch back of the selector lever (in the Tiptronic position) (-).

It is possible to switch over to manual both when the car is stationary and also when driving.

When you accelerate, the gearbox shifts up automatically in gears 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 into the next higher gear just before the maximum permissible engine speed is reached.

If you select a lower gear, the automatic gearbox does not shift down until there is no risk of the engine overrevving. (Does not apply for the shifting from 2nd to 1st gear.)

If you operate the kickdown function, the gearbox shifts into a lower gear in line with the vehicle speed and engine speed. ■

Emergency programme

An emergency programme exists in the event of a fault in the system.

The gearbox operates in a corresponding emergency programme if there are functional faults in the gearbox electronics. This is indicated by all of the segments in the display lighting up or going out.

A functional fault can have the following effect:

- The gearbox only shifts into certain gears.
- The reverse gear **R** cannot be used.
- The manual shift programme (Tiptronic) is switched off in the emergency mode.

If the gearbox has switched over to emergency mode, drive to the nearest specialist garage in order to have the fault rectified. ■

Selector lever-emergency unlocking (DSG)

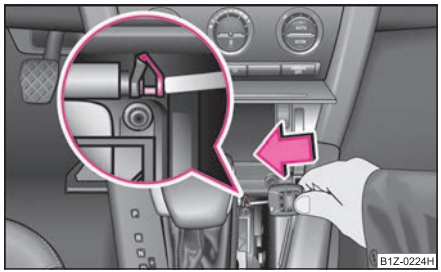

Fig. 148 Selector lever-emergency unlocking

In case of interruption of the power supply (e.g. flat vehicle battery, defective fuse) or defect of the selector lever lock, the selector lever can no longer be shifted from the position **P** in the normal way and the vehicle can no longer be moved. The selector lever must be unlocked in case of emergency.

- Apply the handbrake firmly.
- Open the stowage compartment in front centre console* or the front ashtray.
- Carefully pull up the front left and right cover.
- Pull up rear cover.
- Press with a narrow object (e.g. ignition key) the yellow plastic hoop -arrow- to the left.
- Simultaneously press the shiftlock button in the handle of the selector lever in the position **N**[8].

[8] If the selector lever is moved again into the position **P**, it is once again blocked.

Tow-starting and towing vehicle

Tow-starting a vehicle

It is not possible to tow-start vehicles fitted with automatic gearbox ⇒ page 239.

you can use jump-start cables connected to the battery of another vehicle for starting your car if the vehicle battery is flat ⇒ page 238.

Towing a vehicle

Please pay attention to the following information if it comes necessary to tow-in your car ⇒ page 239. ■

Communication

Multifunction steering wheel*

Operating the radio system

Fig. 149 Multifunction steering wheel: Buttons for the operation of the radio

The driver can set the basic functions of the radio system by simply operating the buttons on the steering wheel so that he can concentrate on the traffic situation without being distracted as little as possible by operating the radio system ⇒ fig. 149.

This applies only if your radio equipment has been installed at the factory. You can of course operate the radio system at the appliance. You will find a description in the operating instructions of your radio system.

If the headlights are switched on, the buttons on the steering wheel come on when pressing the button .

By pressing the buttons, you can carry out the following functions:

Button	Radio	Cassette	CD
①	Button for stored transmitter forward △	without function	Title search forward △
②	Increase volume		
③	Decrease volume		
④	Button for stored transmitter back ▽	without function	Title search back ▽
⑤	Lighting of buttons		
⑥	Frequency search back	Fast rewind	Reading the previous CD
⑦	Frequency search forward	Fast forward	Reading the following CD
⑧	Mute switch		

The buttons apply for the respective operating mode of the current radio system.

Note

The loudspeakers in the vehicle are matched to a power output of 30 W. ■

Radio and mobile phone operation

Fig. 150 Multifunction steering wheel: Buttons for the radio and mobile phone operation

The driver can set the basic functions of the radio and mobile phone system by simply operating the buttons on the steering wheel so that he can concentrate on the traffic situation without being distracted as little as possible by operating the radio and mobile phone system ⇒ fig. 150.

This applies only if your radio and mobile phone equipment has been installed at the factory. You can of course operate the radio and mobile system at the appliance. You will find a description in the operating instructions of your radio system.

If the headlights are switched on, the buttons on the steering wheel come on when pressing the button.

By pressing the buttons, you can carry out the following functions:

Button	Radio	Cassette	CD	Phone
1	Button for stored transmitter forward △	without function	Title search forward △	Press briefly: Scroll through the phonebook for individual names△ Press for a long time: Scroll through the phonebook for letters △
2	Increase volume			
3	Decrease volume			
4	Button for stored transmitter back ▽	without function	Title search back ▽	Press briefly: Scroll through the phonebook for individual names▽ Press for a long time: Scroll through the phonebook for letters ▽
5	Lighting of buttons			
6	without function			Reject, end a call, reach one level higher in the menu
7	Call up menu telephone			Receive, accept a call, confirm menu selection
8	without function			Activation/deactivation button for voice control (button PTT)

The buttons apply for the respective operating mode of the current radio system.

Note

The operation of the mobile phone fitted with multifunction steering wheel is only possible on certain models of mobile phone. More detailed information is available from your Škoda Service Partner. ■

Universal telephone preinstallation with voice control*

Description

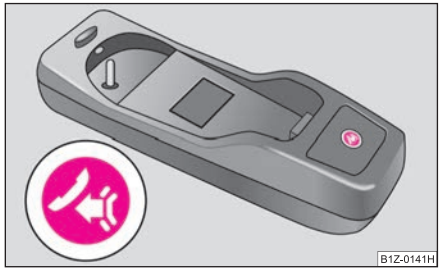

Fig. 151 Button for switching on the voice control

The voice control is activated according to equipment installed on the vehicle by pressing the button PTT (push to talk) on the adapter ⇒ fig. 151 or the button on the multifunction steering wheel ⇒ page 139, fig. 150.

A phone phonebook is part of the mobile phone preinstallation with voice control. In the phone phonebook there are 1500 free memory locations available. This phone phonebook is independent of the appliance used for the mobile telephone.

For vehicles fitted with multifunction steering wheel, the operation is performed via the function buttons on the steering wheel ⇒ page 139.

Furthermore the volume can be changed individually at any time with the button for setting the radio or on vehicles fitted with multifunction steering wheel* with function buttons on the steering wheel.

If the system answers with the voice response "**Telephone is not ready**", please check the operating state of the telephone as follows:

- Is the telephone switched on?
- Is the PIN code entered?

Dialogue

The period, in which the telephone system is ready to receive voice commands and carry out the voice commands, is called DIALOGUE. The system gives audible feedback and guides you if necessary through the relevant functions. You can start or end the dialogue at any time by pressing the PTT button. You can also end the dialogue with the voice command **CANCEL**.

The dialogue is always automatically ended after carrying out an operation, e.g. after erasing the name from the phonebook.

The dialogue of the incoming call is immediately interrupted and you can accept the call by pressing the button .

If a voice command is not detected, the system answers with "**Sorry?**" and a new entry can be performed. After the 3rd error the answer "**Cancel**" is given and the dialogue is ended.

Optimum understanding of the voice commands depends on the following factors:

- Speak with a normal tone of voice without intonation and excessive voice pauses.
- Avoid insufficient articulation.
- Close the doors, windows and sliding roof, in order to reduce or stop disturbing exterior noise.
- It is recommended to speak louder at higher speeds, so that the tone of your voice is louder than the increased surrounding noise.
- During the dialogue avoid additional noise in the vehicle, e.g. simultaneously talking occupants.
- Do not speak, if the system makes an announcement.
- The microphone for voice control is directed to the driver and front passenger. Therefore the driver and the front passenger can operate the equipment.

WARNING

Pay attention primarily to the traffic situation! As the driver you are fully responsible for the traffic safety. Use the telephone system only to such an extent, so that you are in full control of your vehicle at any time.

Caution

Taking the mobile phone out of the adapter during the call can lead to interruption of the connection. When taking out the mobile phone, the connection to the factory-fitted antenna is interrupted, this reduces the quality of the transmitting and receiving signal. This might result additionally in harmful radiation from the mobile phone in the interior of the vehicle and the charging of the telephone battery is interrupted.

Note

- Please also refer to the additional instructions ⇒ page 149, "Mobile phones and two-way radio systems".
- Please contact your Škoda Service Partner if there are any points which are not clear.
- The voice control of the telephone is only possible for adapters with PTT button. Suitable adapters are available at a Škoda Service Partner. ■

Inserting the mobile phone and adapter

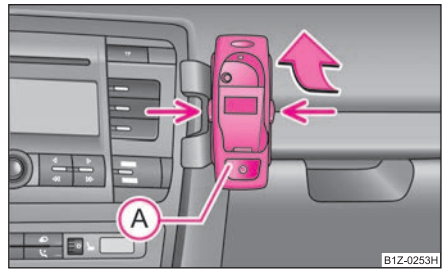

Fig. 152 Universal preparation for the mobile phone

Only one telephone mount is factory-fitted. An adapter for the mobile phone can be purchased from Škoda original accessories.

Inserting the mobile phone and adapter

– First of all push the adapter (A) in the direction of arrow ⇒ fig. 152 up to the stop into the mount. Press the adapter slightly downwards, until it locks securely into position.

– Insert the mobile phone into the adapter (A) (as specified in manufacturer's instructions).

Removing the mobile phone and adapter

– Press simultaneouly the side locks of the mount and remove the mobile phone and adapter ⇒ fig. 152.

This enables you to make full use of the advantages of a normal carphone ("hands-free system" using a microphone integrated in the vehicle, optimal transmission of signals using an external aerial etc.). The battery of the mobile phone is also constantly charged. ■

Mobile phone operation

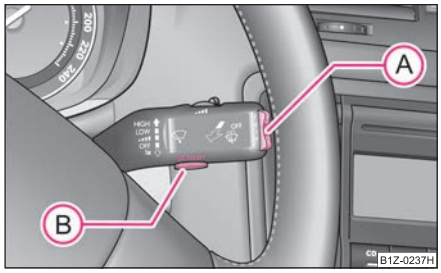

Fig. 153 Information display: Control elements

If you select the menu **Phone** in the information display and the phone is not in the adapter, **Insert phone** is shown on the display.

After inserting the phone in the adapter, the system begins to load the phone book from the phone and the SIM card into the information display.

When inserting the mobile phone the next time only perform an update of the relevant phone book. The updating takes a few minutes, first of all the last read phonebook appears on the information display. Newly stored telephone numbers are only shown after the updating has ended.

The telephone numbers are loaded from the mobile phone depending on the memory date, beginning with the oldest entry. If the number of telephone numbers exceed 1 500, the newly stored telephone numbers are not loaded from the mobile phone. If several telephone numbers in the phonebook are under one name, all the telephone numbers with the same name are loaded separately.

If a telephone event (e.g. incoming or outgoing call, dialogue of the voice control) occurs during the updating procedure, the updating is interrupted. After the telephone event has ended, the updating starts anew.

The following is shown one after the other on the display:

Please wait

Loading... last calls xxx

Loading... last calls xxx

Loading... missed calls xxx

Loading... phone book xxx

During the reading, the number of read telephone numbers is displayed in the information display.

After loading is completed, phone book, last calls, accepted calls and missed calls appear in the display.

Using the system

- You can scroll through the telephone memory for individual names or menus by briefly pressing the rocker switch (A) ⇒ fig. 153.
- You can scroll for letters alphabetically within the telephone memory by pressing the rocker switch (A) at the bottom for a lengthy period.
- You can return to the main menu of the information display by pressing the rocker switch (A) at the top for a lengthy period.
- The selected menu is displayed by briefly pressing the button (B).

Overview of the possible functions and read outs:

Activity	Read out in display
Selected call number	**Calling... Name Number**
accepted call	**incoming call... Name** or **incoming call... Number** or **incoming call... Accept Refuse**
Call terminated	**Terminated**

Activity	Read out in display
Number engaged	**Line Busy**
No service found	**No Service**
Enter PIN code	**Enter PIN**

You can operate the mobile phone via the voice control ⇒ page 140 or via the buttons of the multifunction steering wheel ⇒ page 139. ■

Voice commands

Voice commands for mobile phone operation

Voice command	Activity
ENTER PIN/PIN CODE	After this command the PIN code of the mobile phone can be entered ⇒ page 144.
DIAL NUMBER	After this command a telephone number can be entered which establishes a connection to the requested partner ⇒ page 144.
REDIAL	After this command the last selected telephone number is selected again ⇒ page 145.

Voice commands for operating the phone phone book

Voice command	Activity
SAVE/STORE NAMES/NAME/NUMBER	After this command a name with its telephone number can be stored in the phone phone book ⇒ page 145.
SELECT NAMES/NAME	After this command a telephone number which was stored under its given name in the phone phone book can be selected ⇒ page 146.
DELETE NAMES/NAME	After this command a name in the phone phone book can be erased ⇒ page 146.
LISTEN TO/PLAY PHONEBOOK	After this command you can listen-in to the phone phone book ⇒ page 146.
DELETE PHONEBOOK	After this command the complete phone book or a name can be erased ⇒ page 147.

Other possible commands

Voice command	Activity
DIAL	The telephone number is selected.
STORE	The name and the telephone number are stored in the phone phonebook or the entered PIN code is stored.
REPEAT	The entered name or the digits are repeated. Then the system requests with voice response "**please proceed**" the entry of further digits or commands.

Voice command	Activity
BACK	The entered name or the last entered order of digits is erased. Previously entered groups of digits are repeated. Then the system requests with voice response "**please proceed**" the entry of further digits or commands.
DELETE	All entered digits are erased. Then the system requests with voice response "**The number is deleted. The number please**" the entry of further digits or commands.
CANCEL	The dialogue is ended.

Enter PIN code

A PIN code must be entered before operating the system.

– Press the PTT button.

– Give the command **ENTER PIN/PIN CODE** after the signal tone.

After this command the PIN code can be entered.

The entry of the PIN code is only possible if:

- the ignition and
- the mobile phone is in the mount;
- the mobile phone are switched on.

The digits **zero to nine** are permitted. The system detects no continuous digit combinations such as twenty-three, but only individually spoken digits (two, three). After each order of digits (separation through brief voice pause) the detected digits are repeated.

Notes for entering the PIN code

- When entering a PIN code with more than 8 digits, the system indicates "**The PIN is too long**".
- When entering an incorrect PIN code, the system indicates "**The PIN is incorrect**".
- If the incorrect PIN code has been entered three times consecutively, the card is blocked. With the aid of the personal unblocking code PUK (Personal Unblock Key), the SIM card can be unblocked. **The unblocking code can only be entered via the phone keypad and not through the voice control.**

Example for entering the PIN code

Voice command	Announcement
ENTER PIN/PIN CODE	"**The PIN please**"
e.g. **ZERO ONE TWO THREE**	"**Zero One Two Three**"
If no entry is put in, the following announcement is made after about 5 seconds.	
	"**Possible commands are: store, repeat, back, delete or more digits**"
STORE	"**The PIN is saved**" (end of dialogue)

You can interrupt the dialogue at any time by pressing the PTT button or with the voice command **CANCEL**.

Select number

– Press the PTT button.

– Give the command **DIAL NUMBER** after the signal tone.

After giving this command, the system requests the entry of a telephone number. The telephone number can be entered as an interconnected spoken row of digits (complete number), in the form of order of digits (separation through a brief voice pause) or through individually spoken digits. After each order of digits (separation through brief voice pause) the detected digits are repeated.

The digits **zero to nine** are permitted. The system detects no continuous digit combinations such as twenty-three, but only individually spoken digits (two, three).

When entering more than 20 digits, the system answers with voice response "**The number is too long**".

Additionally for international calls a **Plus (+)** has to be entered in front of the 20 digits.

Example when entering a telephone number

Voice command	Announcement
DIAL NUMBER	"**The number please**"
e.g. **ZERO SIX ZERO THREE**	"**Zero Six Zero Three**"
If no entry is put in, the following announcement is made after about 5 seconds.	
	"**Possible commands are: dial, repeat, back, delete or more digits**"
FIVE SEVEN TWO	"**Five Seven Two**"
DIAL	"**The number is being dialed**"

You can interrupt the dialogue at any time by pressing the PTT button or with the voice command **CANCEL**. ■

Repeat last call

– Press the PTT button.

– Give the command **REDIAL** after the signal tone.

After giving this command, the last number selected via voice input is selected again.

Example of redial

Voice command	Announcement
REDIAL	"**The number is being dialed**"

You can interrupt the dialogue at any time by pressing the PTT button or with the voice command **CANCEL**. ■

Phone voice phonebook*

Store name

– Press the PTT button.

– Give the command **SAVE/STORE NAMES/NAME/NUMBER** after the signal tone.

After giving this command, the system requests the entry of a name and a telephone number which should be stored in the phone voice phonebook. In the phone voice phonebook up to 50 entries can be stored.

The telephone number can be entered as an interconnected spoken row of digits (complete number), in the form of order of digits (separation through a brief voice pause) or through individually spoken digits. After each order of digits (separation through brief voice pause) the detected digits are repeated.

The digits **zero to nine** are permitted. The system detects no continuous digit combinations such as twenty-three, but only individually spoken digits (two, three).

When entering more than 20 digits, the system answers with voice response "**The number is too long**".

Additionally a **Plus (+)** has to be entered in front of the 20 digits.

The stored entry is displayed on the information display* with an arrow in front of the name.

For similar names additional information (e.g. first names) should be stored.

Example for storing in the phone voice phonebook

Voice command	Announcement
SAVE/STORE NAMES/NAME/NUMBER	"The name please"
COMPANY XYZ	"Please repeat the name"
COMPANY XYZ	"The number please"
ZERO ONE TWO THREE	"Zero One Two Three"
FOUR FIVE SIX	"Four Five Six"
If no entry is put in, the following announcement is made after about 5 seconds.	
	"Possible commands are: store, repeat, back, delete or more digits"
STORE	"The name COMPANY XYZ is stored"

You can interrupt the dialogue at any time by pressing the PTT button or with the voice command **CANCEL**. ■

Select name

– Press the PTT button.

– Give the command **DIAL/SELECT NAMES/NAME** after the signal tone.

After giving this command, there is the possibility to select a stored entry out of the phone voice phonebook.

Example for selecting an entry out of the phone voice phonebook

Voice command	Announcement
SELECT NAMES/NAME	"The name please"
COMPANY XYZ	"Company XYZ"
If no entry is put in, the following announcement is made after about 5 seconds.	
	"Possible commands are: dial, repeat, back"
DIAL	"The number is being dialed"

You can interrupt the dialogue at any time by pressing the PTT button or with the voice command **CANCEL**. ■

Listening–in to the phonebook

– Press the PTT button.

– Give the command **LISTEN TO/PLAY PHONEBOOK** after the signal tone.

After giving this command the phone voice phone book is read out by the system. By pressing the PTT button when announcing the desired name the corresponding number is being dialed; the system answers: "**The number is being dialed**". ■

Delete names

– Press the PTT button.

– Give the command **DELETE NAMES/NAME** after the signal tone.

After giving this command, there is the possibility to erase a stored entry in the phone voice phone book.

Example for erasing an entry out of the phone phonebook

Voice command	Announcement
DELETE NAMES/NAME	**"The name please"**
COMPANY XYZ	**"Do you want to delete the entry Company XYZ?"**
YES	**"Delete?"**
If no entry is put in, the following announcement is made after about 5 seconds.	
	"Possible commands are: yes, no, repeat, correct"
YES	**"The name is deleted"**

You can interrupt the dialogue at any time by pressing the PTT button or with the voice command **CANCEL**.

If the user answers with **NO**, the system answers with "**Cancel**" and the dialogue is ended. ■

Delete voice phonebook

– Press the PTT button.

– Give the command **DELETE PHONEBOOK** after the signal tone.

After giving this command there is the possibility to erase the complete phone voice phone book or the individually stored names out of the phone phone book.

Example for erasing the complete phonebook

Voice command	Announcement
DELETE PHONEBOOK	**"Do you want to delete the whole phonebook?"**
If no entry is put in, the following announcement is made after about 5 seconds.	
	"Possible commands are: yes, no, repeat"
YES	**"Are you sure?"**
YES	**"The phonebook is deleted"**

You can interrupt the dialogue at any time by pressing the PTT button or with the voice command **CANCEL**.

Example for erasing individual names out of the phone phonebook

Voice command	Announcement
DELETE PHONEBOOK	**"Do you want to delete the whole phonebook?"**
If no entry is put in, the following announcement is made after about 5 seconds.	
	"Possible commands are: yes, no, repeat"
NO	The phonebook is read out.
When announcing the entry to be erased, press the PTT button.	**"Do you want to delete (name)?"**
If no entry is put in, the following announcement is made after about 5 seconds.	

Voice command	Announcement
	"Possible commands are: yes, no"
YES	"The name is deleted"
	Continue reading out the phone book.

As long as the phonebook is read out, other entries can be erased by pressing the PTT button.

You can end the dialogue at any time with the voice command **CANCEL**. ■

Bluetooth™*

The Bluetooth technology serves as cableless connection of a mobile phone to a hands-free system of your vehicle.

In order to connect a mobile phone with Bluetooth to the hands-free system, it is necessary to adapt the phone and the hands-free system to each other. Detailed information on this is provided in the operating instructions of your mobile phone. The following essential steps for connecting the mobile phone must be carried out:

- Switch on the ignition.
- If necessary switch on the mobile phone.
- Select the corresponding menu option on the mobile phone, which searches for suitable Bluetooth devices (hands-free system).
- If the hands-free system on the display of the mobile telephone announces **Skoda UHV**, enter the PIN **1234** within 30 seconds and wait, until the connection is established. [9)]

[9)] Some mobile phones have a menu, in which the authorization for establishing a Bluetooth connection is performed via the input of a code. If the input for the authorization is necessary, it must always be performed when re-establishing the Bluetooth connection.

In the modern business world as well as within the private sector the mobile communication gains increasingly on importance. Mobile phones from different manufacturers can be connected with the hands-free system by means of Bluetooth. During the connecting procedure, no other mobile phone may be connected via Bluetooth with the hands-free system.

Up to four mobile phones can be connected to the hands-free system by means of Bluetooth, whereby only one mobile phone can communicate via Bluetooth with the hands-free system. If a fifth mobile phone is connected to the handsfree-system, then the telephone, which has not been used together with the handsfree system for the longest period, is disconnected.

Establishing the Bluetooth connection

After switching on the ignition, the Bluetooth connection is automatically established for the already adapted mobile phone [9)]. You can hear an increasing tone sequence from the loudspeakers of the vehicle.

Disconnecting the Bluetooth connection

After withdrawing the ignition key, the Bluetooth connection is disonnected. You can hear an increasing tone sequence from the loudspeakers of the vehicle.

WARNING

- **Pay attention primarily to the traffic situation! As the driver you are fully responsible for the traffic safety. Use the telephone system only to such an extent, so that you are in full control of your vehicle at any time – risk of accident!**
- **In the event of air transport, the Bluetooth function of the handsfree-system must be switched off by a specialist garage.**

Caution

Taking the mobile phone out of the adapter during the call can lead to interruption of the connection. When taking out the mobile phone, the connection to the factory-fitted antenna is interrupted, this reduces the quality of the transmitting and receiving signal. This might result additionally in harmful radiation from the mobile phone in the interior of the vehicle and the charging of the telephone battery is interrupted.

Note

- Not valid for all mobile phones which enable a communication via Bluetooth.
- Please operate your mobile phone exclusively with a suitable adapter, in order to keep a low radiation in the vehicle.
- Inserting the mobile phone into the adapter ensures an optimal sending and receiving power and offers at the same time the advantage of the battery charging.
- If you insert the mobile telephone into the adapter, the connection is established via the interface in the adapter set and the Bluetooth connection is disconnected. You can hear an increasing tone sequence from the loudspeakers of the vehicle.
- Note that the range of the Bluetooth connection to the handsfree-system is limited to the vehicle interior. The range is dependent on local factors, e.g. obstacles between the devices and interferences with other devices. If your mobile phone is e.g. in a jacket pocket, this can lead to difficulties when establishing the Bluetooth connection with the handsfree-system or the data transfer.
- If you have set the Portuguese language in the information display, it is used automatically for the mobile phone operation, as this is the language, which was entered during coding of the handsfree-system.
- On certain mobile phones with operating system, it is necessary to install on the mobile phone an application of the mobile phone manufacturer, which enables the take-over of the phone phonebook via Bluetooth. ■

Mobile phones and two-way radio systems

The installation of a mobile phone and two-way radio system in a vehicle should only be carried out by a Škoda Dealer.

Škoda Auto a.s. permits the operation of mobile phones and two-way radio systems with a professionally installed external aerial and a maximum transmission power of up to 10 watts.

Our specialist garage is also happy to inform you about the possibilities available for installing and operating mobile telephones and radio transmitters which have an output greater than 10 watts. The Škoda Service Partners can provide you with details about the technical possibilities for retrofitting of mobile telephones and radio transmitters.

Operation of mobile phones or two-way radio systems may interfere with functioning of the electronic systems of your vehicle. The reasons for this may be:

- no external aerial
- external aerial incorrectly installed
- transmission power greater than 10 watts.

You should therefore **not operate a mobile phone or two-way radio system inside the vehicle** without the use of an external aerial, or with an external aerial which has been incorrectly installed.

You should also be aware of the fact that only an **external** aerial makes it possible to achieve the optimal range of such equipment.

WARNING

- **If a mobile phone or two-way radio system is operated inside the vehicle without using an external aerial, or with an external aerial which has been incorrectly installed, the result can be excessive electromagnetic fields which may cause harm to your health.**
- **Please always pay full attention to the traffic situation around you!**
- **You must not install two-way radio systems, mobile phones or mounts on the covers of the airbags or within the immediate deployment range of airbags. This might result in injuries to the occupants in the event of an accident.**

Note

Please also refer to the operating instructions of the mobile phones and two-way radio systems. ■

Input AUX-IN*

The input for external audio sources AUX-IN is located below the armrest of the front seat and is marked with **AUX** This input serves for connecting external audio sources (e.g. portable mp3 player) to the your radio system. The equipment AUX-IN* can only be used in combination with a radio or navigation system installed in the factory. The description on how to operate AUX-IN* can be found in the relevant operating instructions of the radio or the navigation system Nexus.

Note

If an external audio source is connected via AUX-IN, which has a separate power supply, this can lead to an interference of the audio signals. It depends on the properties of the adapter. ■

CD changer*

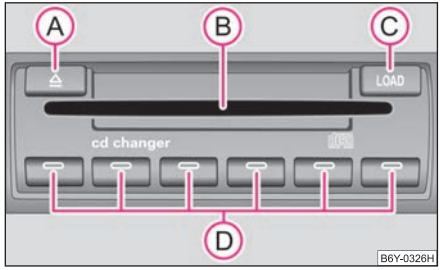

Fig. 154 The CD changer

The CD changer for the radio and navigation system is located in the left side compartment of the luggage compartment.

Loading a CD

– Touch the button (C) and guide the CD (compact disc) into the CD-case (B). The CD is automatically loaded onto the next free position in the CD-changer. The LED in the corresponding button (D) stops flashing.

Loading all CDs

– Hold the button (C) pressed and guide all CDs one after the other into the CD-case (B). The LEDs in the buttons (D) are no longer flashing.

Loading a CD to one definite position

– Touch button (C). The LEDs in the buttons (D) light up at the memory spaces, which are already assigned and flash in the case of free memory spaces.

– Touch the desired button (D) and guide the CD into the CD-case (B).

Ejecting a CD

– Touch the button (A), in order to eject a CD. For assigned memory spaces, now the LEDs light up in the buttons (D).

– Touch the corresponding button (D). The CD is ejected.

Ejecting all CDs

– Hold the button (A) pressed for more than 2 seconds, in order to eject the CDs. All CDs in the CD-changer are ejected consecutively.

Note

- Always guide the CD into the CD-case (B) with the printed side pointing upwards.
- Never push the CD with force into the CD-case as the insertion is performed automatically.

- After loading a CD into the CD-changer, you must wait until the LED of the corresponding button (D) lights up. Then the CD-case (B) is free to load the next CD.
- If you have selected a position, on which a CD is already located, this CD will be ejected. Take out the ejected CD and load the desired CD. ■

Safety

Passive Safety

Basic information

Driving the safe way

Passive safety measures reduce the risk of injury in accident situations.

In this section you will find important information, tips and notes on the subject of passive safety in your vehicle. We have combined everything here which you should be familiar with, for example, regarding seat belts, airbags, child seats and safety of children. It is therefore important, in particular, to comply with the notes and warnings in this section for your own interest and in the interest of those travelling with you.

WARNING

- **This chapter contains important information on how to use the vehicle for the driver and his occupants. You will find further information on safety, which concerns you and those travelling with you, in the following chapters of this Owner's Manual.**
- **The complete on-board literature should always be in the vehicle. This applies in particular, if you rent out or sell the vehicle.** ■

Safety equipment

The safety equipment is part of the occupant protection and it can reduce the risk of injuries in accident situations.

"Do not put at risk" your safety and the safety of those travelling with you . In the event of an accident, the safety equipment can reduce the risk of injuries. The following list contains part of the safety equipment in your vehicle:

- Three-point seat belts for all the seats,
- belt force limiter for front and outer rear seats*,
- belt tensioner for front and outer rear seats*,
- seat belt height adjuster for front seats,
- front airbag for the driver and the front seat passenger*,
- Side airbags*,
- head airbags*,
- anchoring points for child seat using the "ISOFIX" system,
- anchoring points for child seat using the "Top Tether" system,
- head restraint adjustable for height,
- adjustable steering column.

The specified safety equipment works together, in order to optimally protect you and those travelling with you in accident situations. The safety equipment does not protect you or the people travelling with you, if you or your occupants adopt an incorrect seated position or the equipment is not correctly adjusted or used.

For this reason you will be provided with information on why this equipment is very important, how it protects you and the occupants, what should be observed when using the equipment and how you and the people travelling with you can make full use of the existing safety equipment. This Owner's Manual contains important warning notes, which you and those travelling with you should pay attention to in order to reduce a risk of injury.

Safety concerns everybody! ■

Before setting off

The driver is always fully responsible for his occupants and for the operating safety of the vehicle.

For your own safety and the safety of the people travelling with you, please pay attention to the following points before setting off:

- Ensure that the lighting and the turn signal system are functioning properly.
- Inspect the tyre inflation pressure.
- Ensure that all the windows offer a good visibility to the outside.
- Safely attach the items of luggage ⇒ page 76, “Loading the luggage compartment”.
- Ensure that no objects can obstruct the pedal.
- Adjust the mirror, the front seat and the head restraint to match your body size.
- Point out to your occupants that the head restraints must be adjusted to match their body size.
- Protect the children in suitable child seats with correctly fastened seat belts ⇒ page 173, “Transporting children safely”.
- Adopt the correct seated position ⇒ page 155, “Correct seated position”. Also inform your occupants to adopt the correct seated position.
- Fasten the seat belt correctly. Also inform your occupants to properly fasten the seat belts ⇒ page 160, “How are seat belts correctly fastened?”. ■

What influences the driving safety?

The driving safety is primarily determined by the style of driving and the personal behaviour of all the occupants.

The driver is fully responsible for himself and his occupants. If your driving safety is effected, you place yourself and the oncoming traffic at risk. Please refer to the following guidelines.

- Do not get distracted from concentrating on the traffic situation, e.g. by your occupants or mobile phone calls.
- Never drive when your driving ability is impaired, e.g. through medication, alcohol, drugs.
- Keep to the traffic regulations and the permissible speed limit.
- Adjust the driving speed at all times to the road condition as well as to the traffic and weather conditions.
- Take regular breaks on long journeys - at the latest every two hours. ■

Correct seated position

Correct seated position for the driver

Correct seated position for the driver is important for safe and relaxed driving.

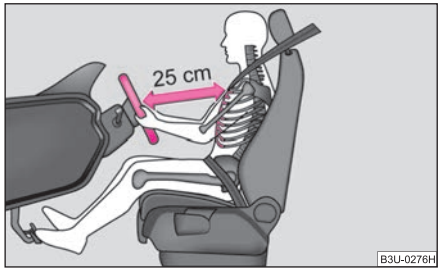

Fig. 155 The correct distance of the driver from the steering wheel

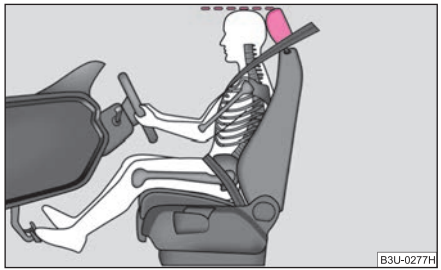

Fig. 156 The correct head restraint adjustment for the driver

For your own safety and to reduce the risk of injury in the event of an accident, we recommend the following setting:

- Adjust the steering wheel so that the distance between the steering wheel and your chest is at least 25 cm ⇒ fig. 155.
- Position the driver seat in the forward/back direction so that you are able to press the pedals with your legs at a slight angle .
- Adjust the backrest so that you are able to reach the highest point of the steering wheel with your arms at a slight angle.
- Adjust the head restraint so that the top edge of the head restraint is at the same level as the upper part of your head ⇒ fig. 156.
- Fasten the seat belt correctly ⇒ page 160, “How are seat belts correctly fastened?”.

Manual driver seat adjustment ⇒ page 67, “Adjusting the front seats”.

Electrical driver seat adjustment ⇒ page 68, “Adjusting front seats electrically*”.

WARNING

- **The front seats and the head restraints must always be adjusted to match the body size of the seat occupant as well as the seat belts must always be correctly fastened in order to provide an optimal protection for you and your occupants.**
- **The driver must maintain a distance of at least 25 cm to the steering wheel ⇒ fig. 155. Not maintaining this minimum distance will mean that the airbag system will not be able to properly protect you – hazard!**
- **When driving, hold the steering wheel with both hands firmly on the outer edge in the 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock position. Never hold the steering wheel firmly in the 12 o'clock position or in another way (e.g. in the middle of the steering wheel or at the inner steering wheel edge). In such cases, injuries to the arms, the hands and the head can occur when the driver airbag is deployed.**
- **The backrests must not be angled too far back when driving otherwise this will affect proper operation of the seat belts and of the airbag system – risk of injury!**
- **Ensure that there are no objects in the footwell as any objects may get behind the pedals during a driving or braking manoeuvre. You would then no longer be able to operate the clutch, to brake or accelerate.** ■

Correct seated position for the front passenger

The front passenger must maintain a distance of at least 25 cm from the dash panel so that the airbag offers the greatest possible safety when an airbag is deployed.

For the safety of the front passenger and to reduce the risk of injury in the event of an accident, we recommend the following setting:

- Adjust the front passenger seat as far as possible to the rear.
- Adjust the head restraint so that the top edge of the head restraint is at the same level as the upper part of your head ⇒ page 155, fig. 156.
- Fasten the seat belt correctly ⇒ page 160, "How are seat belts correctly fastened?".

In exceptional cases the front passenger airbag can be deactivated ⇒ page 171, "Deactivating an airbag".

Manual front passenger adjustment ⇒ page 67, "Adjusting the front seats".

Electrical front passenger seat adjustment ⇒ page 68, "Adjusting front seats electrically*".

WARNING

- **The front seats and the head restraints must always be adjusted to match the body size of the seat occupant as well as the seat belts must always be correctly fastened in order to provide an optimal protection for you and your occupants.**
- **The front passenger must maintain a distance of at least 25 cm to the dash panel. Not maintaining this minimum distance will mean that the airbag system will not be able to properly protect you – hazard!**
- **Always keep your feet in the footwell when the car is being driven – never place your feet on the instrument panel, out of the window or on the surfaces of the seats. You will be exposed to increased risk of injury if it becomes necessary to apply the brake or in the event of an accident. If an airbag is deployed, you may suffer fatal injuries when adopting an incorrect seated position!**

WARNING (continued)

- **The backrests must not be angled too far back when driving otherwise this will affect proper operation of the seat belts and of the airbag system – risk of injury!** ■

Correct seated position for the occupants on the rear seats

Occupants on the rear seats must sit upright, keep the feet in the footwell and must have their seat belts correctly fastened.

To reduce the risk of injury in the event of a sudden braking manoeuvre or an accident, the occupants on the rear seats must observe the following:

- Adjust the head restraints so that the top edge of the head restraints are at the same level as the upper part of your head ⇒ page 155, fig. 156.
- Fasten the seat belt correctly ⇒ page 160, "How are seat belts correctly fastened?".
- If you are transporting ⇒ page 173, "Transporting children safely" children in the vehicle, please use a suitable child restraint system.

WARNING

- **The head restraints must always be adjusted to match the body size, in order to offer an optimal protection for you and your occupants.**
- **Always keep your feet in the footwell when the car is being driven – never put your feet out of the window or on the surfaces of the seats. You will be exposed to increased risk of injury if it becomes necessary to apply the brake or in the event of an accident. If an airbag is deployed, you may suffer fatal injuries when adopting an incorrect seated position!**
- **If the occupants on the rear seats are not sitting upright, the risk of injury is increased due to incorrect routing of the seat belt.** ■

Examples of an incorrect seated position

An incorrect seated position can lead to severe injuries or death for the occupants.

Seat belts offer their optimum protection only if the webbing of the seat belts is properly routed. Incorrect seated positions considerably reduce the protective functions of the seat belts and therefore increase the risk of injury due to an incorrect routing of the seat belt. The driver is fully responsible for himself and the occupants, in particular for the children. Do not permit an occupant to adopt an incorrect seated position when the car is moving.

The following list contains the examples of seated positions which are dangerous for the occupants. This list is not complete, however we would like you to get interested in this subject.

Therefore, while the car is moving never:

- stand up in the vehicle,
- stand up on the seats,
- kneel onto the seats,
- tilt the backrest fully to the back,
- lean against the dash panel,
- lie on the rear seats,
- only sit on the front area of the seat,
- sit to the side,
- lean out of the window,
- put the feet out of the window,
- put the feet on the dash panel,
- put the feet on the seat upholstery,
- occupy the footwell,
- have the seat belt not fastened,
- occupy the luggage compartment.

WARNING

- **If the occupant adopts an incorrect seated position, he is exposed to life-threatening injuries, in case he is hit by a deployed airbag.**
- **Before setting off, please adopt the correct seated position and do not change this seated position while the car is moving. Also advise your occupants to adopt the correct seated position and not to change this seated position while the car is moving.** ■

Seat belts

Why seat belts?

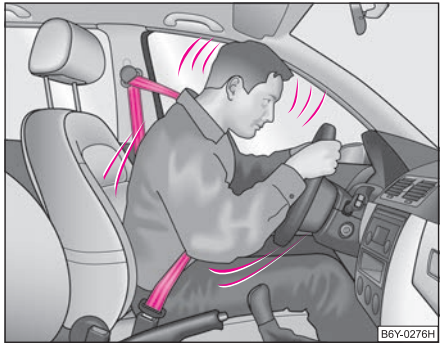

Fig. 157 Driver wearing seat belt

It is a proven fact that seat belts offer good protection in accidents ⇒ fig. 157. Thus wearing a seat belt is a legal requirement in most countries.

Seat belts which have been correctly fastened and adjusted hold the occupants of the car in the correct seated position ⇒ fig. 157. The belts reduce the kinetic energy (energy of motion) to a considerable extent. They also prevent uncontrolled movements which, in turn, may well result in severe injuries.

The occupants of a vehicle who have fastened and correctly adjusted their seat belt, profit to a major extent from the fact that the kinetic energy is optimally absorbed by the belts. The structure of the front end of the vehicle and other passive safety measures, such as the airbag system, also contribute to reducing the kinetic energy. The energy produced is thus absorbed and there is less risk of injury.

Accident statistics prove that seat belts which are fastened and properly adjusted reduce the risk of an injury and enhance the chance of survival in a major accident ⇒ page 159.

It is important that you pay attention to safety measures, particularly when transporting children in the vehicle ⇒ page 173, “What you should know about transporting children!”.

WARNING

- **Fasten your seat belt each time before setting off, also when driving in town! This also applies to the people seated at the rear – risk of injury!**
- **Expectant women must also always wear a seat belt. This is the only way of ensuring optimal protection for the unborn child ⇒ page 160, “Fastening three-point seat belts”.**
- **It is important for the belt webbing to be properly routed if the seat belts are to offer the maximum protection. You can see a description of how safety belts should be fitted properly on the next pages.**

Note

Please comply with any differing legal requirements when using the seat belts. ■

The physical principle of a frontal collision

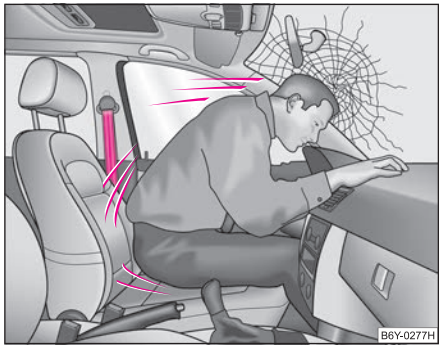

Fig. 158 The driver is thrown forward if not wearing a belt

Fig. 159 The rear seat occupant is thrown forward if not wearing a belt

The physical principle of a frontal accident can be explained quite simply:

Motion energy, so-called kinetic energy, is produced as soon as the vehicle is moving, both for the vehicle and its occupants. The magnitude of this kinetic energy depends essentially on the speed at which the vehicle is travelling and on the weight of the vehicle and the occupants. The greater the speed and weight increase, the greater the amount of energy which has to be absorbed in the event of an accident.

The speed of the vehicle is, nevertheless, the most important factor. Doubling the speed of the vehicle from 25 km/h up to 50 km/hour increases the kinetic energy four times.

The common opinion that it is possible to support your body in a minor accident with your hands, is incorrect. Even in a collision at only a low speed, the forces acting on the body are such that it is no longer possible to support your body.

Even if you only drive at a speed within the range from 30 km/hour to 50 km/hour, the forces which are produced on your body in the event of an accident can easily exceed 10.000 N (Newton). This equals a weight of one tonne (1 000 kg).

In the event of a frontal collision, occupants of the car not wearing a seat belt, are thrown forward and strike in an uncontrolled way parts of the interior of the car, such as steering wheel, dash panel, windscreen,⇒ fig. 158. The occupants of a vehicle who have not fastened their seat belts may even be thrown out of the vehicle. This can result in fatal injuries.

It is also important that rear seat occupants fasten their seat belts as they will otherwise be thrown through the vehicle in an uncontrolled manner in the event of an accident A rear seat passenger who has not fastened the seat belt is a danger not only to himself but also for those seated at the front ⇒ fig. 159. ■

Important safety information regarding the use of seat belts

The correct use of the seat belts considerably reduces the risk of injury!

WARNING

- **The belt webbing must not be jammed in–between at any point or twisted, or chafe against any sharp edges.**
- **It is important that the belt webbing is properly routed if the seat belts are to offer their maximum protection ⇒ page 160, “How are seat belts correctly fastened?”.**

⚠ WARNING (continued)

- **No two persons (also not children) should ever use a single seat belt together.**
- **The maximum protection which seat belts can offer is only achieved if you are correctly seated ⇒ page 155, "Correct seated position".**
- **The belt webbing must not run across solid or fragile objects (e.g. spectacles, ball-point pens, keys etc.) as this may be a cause of injuries.**
- **Bulky, loose clothing (e.g. a winter coat over a jacket) does not allow you to be correctly seated and impairs proper operation of the seat belts.**
- **It is prohibited to use clamps or other objects to adjust seat belts (e.g. for shortening the belts for smaller persons).**
- **The lock tongue should only be inserted into the lock which is the correct one for your seat. Wrong use of the safety belt will reduce its capacity to protect and the risk of injury increases.**
- **The backrests of the front seats must not be tilted too far to the rear otherwise the seatbelts can lose their effectiveness.**
- **The belt webbing must always be kept clean. Soiled belt webbing may impair proper operation of the inertia reel ⇒ page 205, "Seat belts".**
- **The slot of the belt tongue must not be blocked by paper or similar objects otherwise the belt tongue will not lock in place properly.**
- **Inspect the seat belts regularly to ensure they are in good condition. If you find seat belts which have damage to the seat belt webbing, seat belt connections, to the inertia reels or to the lock, the relevant safety belt must be replaced by a specialist garage.**
- **The seat belts must not be removed or changed in any way. Do not make an attempt to repair the seat belts yourself.**
- **Damaged seat belts which have been subjected to stress in an accident and were therefore stretched, must be replaced - this is best done by a specialist garage. The anchorage points of the belts must also be inspected. The anchorage points for the belts should also be checked.**
- **In certain countries it is possible to use seat belts which differ in terms of their operation from the seat belts which are described on the pages which follow.** ■

How are seat belts correctly fastened?

Fastening three-point seat belts

Fasten your seat belt before starting!

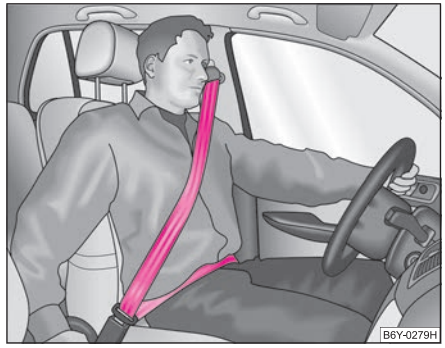

Fig. 160 Routing of webbing over the shoulders and the lap belt

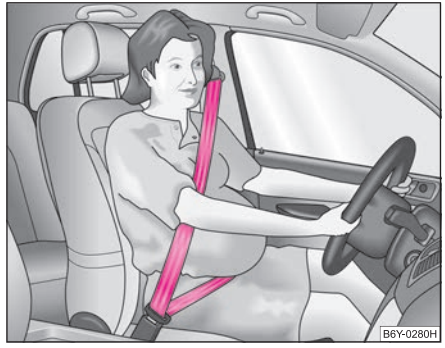

Fig. 161 Routing of belt webbing for an expectant mother

– Correctly adjust the front seat and the head restraint before fastening your seat belt ⇒ page 67. ▶

– Slowly pull the belt webbing at the tongue of the lock over your chest and pelvis ⇒ ⚠.

– Insert the tongue of the lock into the seat belt buckle belonging to the seat until it is heard to lock in place.

– Pull on the belt to check that it has also reliably engaged in the lock.

Each three-point seat belt is equipped with an inertia reel. This inertia reel offers you complete freedom of movement if the belt is unreeled slowly. If the brakes are applied suddenly, the inertia reel will block. It also blocks the belts when the car accelerates, when driving uphill and when cornering.

Expectant mothers must also wear the seat belt ⇒ ⚠.

⚠ WARNING

- **The shoulder part of the seat belt must never run across your neck but must run approximately over the middle of the shoulder and fit snugly against the chest. The lap part of the belt must run across the hip and must never be routed across the stomach. It must always fit snugly ⇒ page 160, fig. 160. Adjust the belt webbing as required.**
- **The lap part of the belt should be positioned as low as possible at the pelvis of an expectant mother in order to avoid exerting any pressure on the lower abdomen.**
- **Always ensure that the webbing of the seat belts is properly routed. Seat belts which are not correctly adjusted can themselves cause injuries even in minor accidents.**
- **A seat belt which is hanging too loose can result in injuries as your body is moved forward by the kinetic energy produced in an accident and is then suddenly held firm by the belt.**
- **Only insert the lock tongue into the lock which is the correct one for your seat. This will affect the protection which the belt offers and increase the risk of an injury.** ■

Seat belt height adjuster

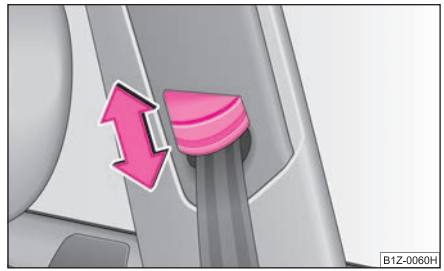

Fig. 162 Front seat: Seat belt height adjuster

The seat belt height adjuster makes it possible for you to adapt the routing of the three-point seat belt in the area of the shoulder to match your body size.

– Move the height adjuster in the desired direction up or down ⇒ fig. 162.

– Then pull firmly on the belt to ensure that the seat belt height adjuster has correctly locked in place.

⚠ WARNING

Adjust the height of the belt in such a way that the shoulder part of the belt is positioned approximately across the middle of your shoulder – on no account across your neck.

Note

It is also possible to adapt the routing of the belt webbing at the front seats by adjusting the height of the seat. ■

Taking seat belts off

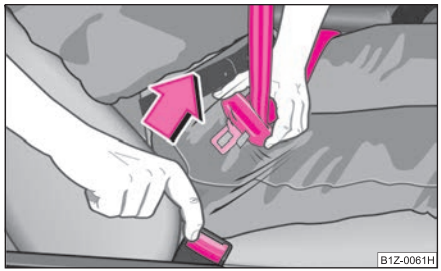

Fig. 163 Releasing lock tongue from belt lock

– Press the red button in the belt lock ⇒ fig. 163. The spring force causes the tongue of the lock to jump out.
– Guide the belt back with your hand to enable the inertia reel to wind up the belt webbing more easily.

A plastic knob in the belt webbing holds the belt tongue in a position which is easy to get hold of. ■

Three-point safety belt for the middle rear seat

Your car is equipped as standard with the three-point seat belt in the middle rear seat. It is used in the same way as the three-point seat belts on the left and right (at front and rear).

WARNING

The three-point safety belt for the rear middle seat can only fulfil its function reliably when the backrests are correctly locked into position ⇒ page 73. ■

Belt tensioners

Safety for the driver and passengers **wearing their seat belts**, is enhanced by the belt tensioners fitted to the inertia reels of the front and rear side three-point seat belts, in addition to the protection afforded by the airbag system.

The three-point seat belts are automatically tensioned in the event of a frontal collision of a certain severity. The belt tensioners can also be deployed if the seat belts are not fastened.

The belt tensioner is deployed in the event of a frontal collision of major severity. A powder charge is ignited in the inertia reels during deployment. The belt webbing is pulled into the inertia reels by a mechanical system and the belt is tensioned.

Belt tensioners are not activated in the event of minor frontal collisions, side and rear-end collisions, in the case of a rollover and also not in accidents in which no major forces are produced from the front.

WARNING

- **Any work on the system including removal and installation of system components because of other repair work, must only be carried out by a specialist garage.**
- **The protective function of the system is only adequate for a single accident. If the belt tensioners have been deployed, it is then necessary to replace the entire system.**
- **The Owner's Manual must also be handed over to the new owner if the vehicle is sold.**

Note

- Smoke is generated when the belt tensioners are deployed. This is not an indication of a fire in the vehicle.
- It is essential to pay attention to relevant safety regulations if the vehicle or individual parts of the system are scrapped. Specialist garages are familiar with these regulations and will be able to provide you with detailed information in this respect.
- When disposing of vehicle or parts of the system, it is important to comply with the national legal requirements. ■

Airbag system

Description of the airbag system

General information on the airbag system

The front airbag system is complementary to the three-point seat belts and offers additional protection for the head and chest area of the driver and passenger in the event of a frontal collision.

In the case of a violent side crash, the side* and head* airbags reduce the risk of injuries to the occupants on the part of the body facing the side of the accident ⇒ ⚠.

The airbag system is only functional after the ignition has been switched on.

The operational readiness of the airbag system is monitored electronically. The airbag warning light comes on for a few seconds each time the ignition is switched on.

The airbag system (according to vehicle equipment) essentially consists of:

- an electronic control unit,
- front airbag for the driver and the front seat passenger*,
- Side airbags*,
- head airbags*,
- an airbag warning light in the instrument cluster,
- a front passenger airbag switch* ⇒ page 172,
- an indicator light for a switched off front seat passenger airbag* in the middle of the dash panel ⇒ page 172.

A fault in the airbag system exists if:

- the airbag indicator light does not light up when the ignition is switched on,
- the warning light does not go out after about 4 seconds after the ignition is switched on,
- the airbag indicator light goes out and comes on again after the ignition is switched on,
- the airbag indicator light comes on or flickers when driving,
- an airbag indicator light showing a switched-off front passenger airbag* in the middle of the dash panel flashes.

⚠ WARNING

- **To enable the occupants of a car to be protected with the greatest possible effect when the airbag is deployed, the front seats must be ⇒ page 155, “Correct seated position” correctly adjusted to match the body size of the occupant.**
- **If you do not fasten the seat belts when driving, lean too far forward or adopt an incorrect seated position, you are exposing yourself to increased risk of injury in the event of an accident.**
- **Have the airbag system checked immediately by a specialist garage if a fault exists. Otherwise, there is a risk of the airbag not being activated in the event of an accident.**
- **No modifications of any kind may be made to parts of the airbag system.**
- **It is prohibited to manipulate individual parts of the airbag system as this might result in the airbag being deployed.**
- **The protective function of the airbag system is sufficient for only one accident. The airbag system must then be replaced if the airbag has been deployed.**
- **The airbag system needs no maintenance during its working life.**
- **If you sell your car, please hand over the complete vehicle documentation to the new owener. Please note that the documents relating to the possibility of deactivating the front passenger airbag are also part of the vehicle documents!**
- **If the vehicle or individual parts of the airbag system are scrapped, it is essential to observe the relevant safety precautions. Škoda Service Partners are familiar with these regulations.**
- **When disposing of vehicle or parts of the airbag system, it is important to comply with the national legal requirements.** ■

When are the airbags deployed?

The airbag system is designed in such a way that the driver airbag and the front passenger airbag* are deployed in the event of a **frontal collision** of major severity.

In the case of a **violent side crash**, the side airbag* on the side of the car at which the collision occurs, is deployed together with the head airbag*.

In certain accident situations it is possible that both the front as well as the side airbags and the relevant head airbag are deployed at the same time.

The airbags **are not deployed** in the case of **minor** frontal and side collisions, in the case of rear-end collisions and vehicle rollover.

Deployment factors

It is not possible to state globally which deployment conditions apply to the airbag system in every situation as the circumstances which exist in the case of accidents vary greatly. An important role in this case, for example, is played by factors such as the type of object against which the vehicle impacts (hard, soft), the angle of impact, the vehicle speed etc.

A decisive factor for the deployment of the airbags is the deceleration which occurs during a collision. The control unit analyses the nature of the collision and activates the relevant restraint system. If the vehicle deceleration which occurs and is measured during the collision remains below the prescribed reference values specified in the control unit, the airbags are not deployed although the vehicle may well suffer severe damage to the bodywork as a consequence of the accident.

The airbags are not deployed if:

- ignition off,
- a minor frontal collision,
- a minor side collision,
- a rear-end collision,
- rollover.

Note

- A grey white, non harmful gas is released when airbag is inflated. This is perfectly normal and is not an indication of a fire in the vehicle.
- The dash panel must be replaced after the front passenger airbag has been deployed.
- In the event of an accident in which the airbags are deployed:
  - The interior lighting comes on (if the switch for the interior light is in the door contact position),
  - The hazard warning light is switched on,
  - All the doors are unlocked,
  - the fuel supply to the engine is interrupted. ■

Front airbag

Description of the front airbags

The airbag system is not a substitute for the seat belt!

Fig. 164 Driver airbag in the steering wheel

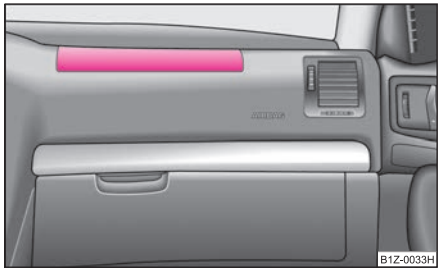

Fig. 165 Front passenger airbag in the dash panel

The front airbag for the driver is housed in the steering wheel ⇒ fig. 164. The front airbag for the front passenger* is housed in the dash panel above the storage compartment ⇒ fig. 165. The installation positions are each marked with the "AIRBAG" logo.

The front airbag system, in combination with three-point safety belts, offers additional protection for the head and chest area of the driver and front passenger in the event of a frontal collision of major severity ⇒ ⚠ in "Important safety information regarding the front airbag system" on page 166.

The airbag is not a substitute for the seat belt, but is part of the complete passive vehicle safety concept. **Please note that an airbag can only offer you optimal protection in combination with a seat belt which is fastened**.

Apart from their normal protective function, a further task of the **seat belts** is to also hold the driver and front passenger in a correct seated position in the event of a frontal collision so as to enable the front airbags to offer the maximum protection.

You should therefore always fasten the seat belts, not only because this is required by law, but also for safety reasons and for your own protection ⇒ page 158, "Why seat belts?".

Note

The dash panel must be replaced after the front passenger airbag has been deployed. ■

Function of the front airbags

Risk of injury to the head and chest area is reduced by fully inflated airbags.

Fig. 166 Inflated airbags

The airbag system is designed in such a way that the driver and the front passenger airbag* are deployed in the event of a frontal collision of major severity.

In certain accident situations both the front airbags as well as the head and side airbags may be deployed together.

If the airbags are deployed, the airbags are filled with a propellant gas and inflated in front of the driver and front passenger ⇒ page 165, fig. 166. The airbags inflate in fractions of a second and at a high speed in order to be able to offer that additional protection in the event of an accident. The forward movement of the driver and of the front passenger is cushioned when they make contact with the fully inflated airbag and the risk of injury to head and chest is thus reduced.

The specially developed airbag allows the gas to flow out of the inflated airbag in a controlled manner (depending on the load of the particular car occupant) in order to cushion head and chest areas. The airbag then deflates subsequently to such an extent, after an accident, to again provide a clear view forward.

A grey white, non harmful gas is released when airbag is inflated. This is perfectly normal and is not an indication of a fire in the vehicle.

The airbag develops enormous forces when triggered, which can lead to injuries if the sitting position or seated position is not correct ⇒ ⚠ in "Important safety information regarding the front airbag system" on page 166. ■

Important safety information regarding the front airbag system

Correct use of the airbag system considerably reduces the risk of injury!

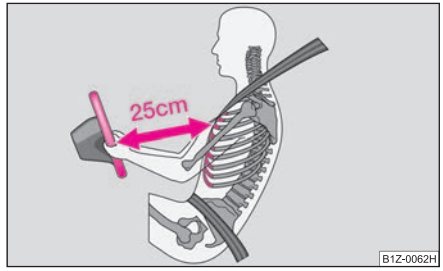

Fig. 167 Safe distance to steering wheel

⚠ WARNING

- **Never transport children on the front seat of a vehicle without using a proper restraint system. If airbags are deployed in the event of an accident, the child might suffer severe or even fatal injuries!**
- **For the driver and front passenger it is important to maintain a distance of at least 25 cm from the steering wheel or dash panel ⇒ fig. 167. Not maintaining this minimum distance will mean that the airbag system will not be able to properly protect you – hazard! The front seats and the head restraints must always also be correctly adjusted to match the body size of the occupant.**
- **It is essential to always switch off ⇒ page 171, "Deactivating an airbag" the front passenger airbag when attaching a child safety seat on the front passenger seat where the child is seated with its back facing in direction of travel (in some countries also when the child is facing the direction of travel). If this is not done, there is a risk of the child suffering severe or even fatal injuries if the front passenger airbag is deployed. In certain countries national legal provisions also require that the side or head passenger airbags be deactivated. When transporting a child on the front passenger**

⚠ WARNING (continued)

seat, please comply with the appropriate national regulations regarding the use of child safety seats.

- **There must not by any further persons, animals or objects positioned between the front seated occupants and the deployment area of the airbag.**
- **The steering wheel and the surface of the airbag module in the dash panel on the passenger side must not be stuck onto, covered or modified in any other way. These parts should only be cleaned with a dry cloth or a cloth moistened with water. No objects such as cup holders, mobile phone mounts, etc. may be attached to the covers of the airbag modules or be located within the immediate area.**
- **No modifications of any kind may be made to parts of the airbag system. Any work on the airbag system including installing and removing system components because of other repair work (e.g. removing the steering wheel) must only be carried out by a specialist garage.**
- **Never carry out changes on the front bumper or on the body.**
- **Never place any objects on the surface of the front passenger airbag in the dash panel.** ■

Side airbags*

Description of side airbags

The side airbag together with the head airbag offers enhanced occupant protection in the event of a side collision.

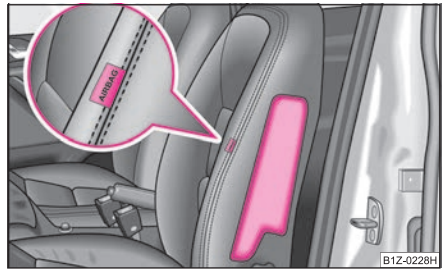

Fig. 168 Installation position of side airbag in driver seat

The side airbags are housed in the upholstery of the backrests of the front seats ⇒ fig. 168.

The side airbag system in combination with the three-point seat belts, offers additional protection for the upper area of the body (chest, stomach and pelvis) of the occupants of the car in the event of a side collision of major severity ⇒ ⚠ in "Important safety information on the side airbag" on page 168.

Apart from their normal protective function, a further task of the **seat belts** is to also hold the driver and front passenger in a correct seated position in the event of a side collision so as to enable the side airbags to offer the maximum protection.

You should therefore always fasten the seat belts, not only because this is required by law, but also for safety reasons and for your own protection ⇒ page 158, "Why seat belts?".

Each time the side airbags are deployed, the head airbag* on the relevant side is automatically deployed at the same time in order to provide the occupant with enhanced protection ⇒ page 169. ■

Function of the side airbags

Risk of injury to the upper part of the body is reduced by fully inflated side airbags.

Fig. 169 Inflated side airbag

In the case of a **violent side crash** the side airbag on the front seat on the side on which the collision occurs is deployed ⇒ fig. 169.

In certain accident situations both the front airbags as well as the head and side airbags may be deployed together.

If an airbag is deployed, the airbag is filled with propellant gas. The airbags inflate in fractions of a second and at a high speed in order to be able to offer that additional protection in the event of an accident.

A grey white, non harmful gas is released when airbag is inflated. This is perfectly normal and is not an indication of a fire in the vehicle.

The load of the occupants is cushioned when plunging into the fully inflated airbag and the risk of injury to the entire upper body (chest, stomach and pelvis) is reduced on the side facing the door. ■

Important safety information on the side airbag

Correct use of the airbag system considerably reduces the risk of injury!

WARNING

- **It is essential to always switch off ⇒ page 171, "Deactivating an airbag" the front passenger airbag when attaching a child safety seat on the front passenger seat where the child is seated with its back facing in direction of travel (in some countries also when the child is facing the direction of travel). If this is not done, there is a risk of the child suffering severe or even fatal injuries if the front passenger airbag is deployed. In certain countries national legal provisions also require that the side or head passenger airbags be deactivated. When transporting a child on the front passenger seat, please comply with the appropriate national regulations regarding the use of child safety seats.**
- **Your head should never be positioned in the deployment area of the side airbag. You might suffer severe injuries in the event of an accident. This applies in particular to children who are transported without using a suitable child safety seat ⇒ page 175, "Child safety and side airbag*".**
- **If children adopt an incorrect seated position when travelling, they may be exposed to an increased risk of injury in the event of an accident. This can result in serious injuries ⇒ page 173, "What you should know about transporting children!".**
- **There must not be any further persons, animals as well as objects positioned between the occupants and the deployment area of the airbag. There must also be no accessories such as cup holders, attached to the doors to enable the side airbags to activate properly.**
- **The airbag control unit operates together with the pressure sensors, which are attached in the front doors. For this reason no adjustments must be carried out at the doors as well as at the door panels (for example additional installation of loudspeakers). Resulting damages can have a negative affect on the operation of the airbag system. All work on the front doors and their panels must only be carried out by a specialist garage.**

WARNING (continued)

- **In the event of a side collision, the side airbags will not function properly, if the sensors cannot measure the increasing air pressure inside the doors, because the air can escape through large, non-sealed openings in the door panel.**
  - **Never drive with removed inner door panels.**
  - **Never drive, if parts of the inner door panel have been removed and the remaining openings have not been properly sealed.**
  - **Never drive, if the loudspeakers in the doors have been removed, only if the loudspeaker openings have been properly sealed.**
  - **Always make sure that the openings are covered or filled, if additional loudspeakers or other equipment parts are installed in the inner door panels.**
  - **Always work with a Škoda dealer or have it carried out by a competent specialist workshop.**
- **Only hang light items of clothing on the clothes hooks to the vehicle. Never leave any heavy or sharp-edged objects in the pockets of the items of clothing.**
- **Ensure that there are no excessive forces, such as violent knocks, kicks etc., impact on the backrests of the seats otherwise the system may be damaged. The side airbags would not be deployed in such a case!**
- **Any seat or protective covers which you fit to the driver or front passenger seats must only be of the type expressly authorized by Škoda Auto. In view of the fact that the airbag inflates out of the backrest of the seat, use of non-approved seat or protective covers would considerably impair the protective function of the side airbag.**
- **Any damage to the original seat covers in the area of the side airbag module must be repaired without delay by your specialist garage.**
- **The airbag modules in the front seats must not display any damage, cracks or deep scratches. It is not permissible to use force in order to open the modules.**

WARNING (continued)

- **Any work on the side airbag system including removing and installing system components because of other repair work (e.g. removing seats) must only be carried out by a specialist garage.** ■

Head airbags*

Description of the head airbags

The head airbag together with the side airbag offers enhanced occupant protection in the event of a side collision.

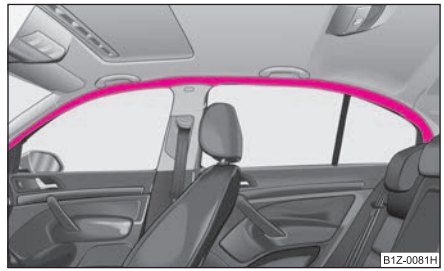

Fig. 170 Installation position of the head airbags

The head airbags are positioned above the doors on both sides in the interior of the car ⇒ fig. 170. The installation positions are each marked with the “AIRBAG” logo.

The head airbag together with the three-point seat belts and the side airbags, offers additional protection for the head and neck area of the occupants in the event of a side collision of major severity ⇒ ⚠ in “Important safety information on the head airbag” on page 170.

Apart from their normal protective function, a further task of the **seat belts** is to also hold the driver and the occupants in a correct seated position in the event of a side collision so as to enable the head airbags to offer the maximum protection.

You should therefore always fasten the seat belts, not only because this is required by law, but also for safety reasons and for your own protection ⇒ page 158, "Why seat belts?".

Together with other elements (such as cross bars in the seats, stable vehicle structure) the head airbags are the consequent further development of occupant protection in the case of side collisions. ■

Function of the head airbags

The risk of injury to the head and neck area is reduced in the event of a side collision by fully inflated head airbags.

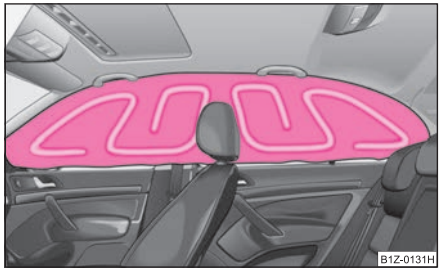

Fig. 171 Inflated head airbag

In the case of a **side collision** the head airbag is deployed together with the relevant side airbag on the side of the car on which the accident occurs ⇒ fig. 171.

If the head airbag is deployed, the airbag is filled with propellant gas and extends over the entire area of the side window including the door pillars ⇒ fig. 171.

The protection offered by the head airbags is thus available simultaneously both to the front occupants of the car seated on the side on which the accident occurs, as well as to the rear occupants. Any impact of the head against parts of the interior or objects outside of the car, is cushioned by the inflated head airbag. The reduction in any impact to the head and the resultant minimizing of any movements of the head additionally reduce the risk of injuries to the neck area. The head airbag also offers additional protection in the case of an offset impact by covering the front door pillar.

In certain accident situations both the front airbags as well as the side and head airbags may be deployed together.

The airbags inflate in fractions of a second and at a high speed in order to be able to offer that additional protection in the event of an accident. A grey white, non harmful gas is released when airbag is inflated. This is perfectly normal and is not an indication of a fire in the vehicle. ■

Important safety information on the head airbag

Correct use of the airbag system considerably reduces the risk of injury!

WARNING

- **It is essential to always switch off ⇒ page 171, "Deactivating an airbag" the front passenger airbag when attaching a child safety seat on the front passenger seat where the child is seated with its back facing in direction of travel (in some countries also when the child is facing the direction of travel). If this is not done, there is a risk of the child suffering severe or even fatal injuries if the front passenger airbag is deployed. In certain countries national legal provisions also require that the side or head passenger airbags be deactivated. When transporting a child on the front passenger seat, please comply with the appropriate national regulations regarding the use of child safety seats.**
- **There must not be any objects in the deployment area of the head airbags which might prevent the airbags from inflating properly.**
- **Only hang light items of clothing on the clothes hooks to the vehicle. Never leave any heavy or sharp-edged objects in the pockets of the items of clothing. In addition, it is not permitted to use clothes hangers for hanging up items of clothing.**
- **The airbag control unit operates together with the sensors, which are attached in the front doors. For this reason no adjustments must be carried out at the doors as well as at the door panels (for example additional installation of loudspeakers). Resulting damages can have a negative affect on the operation of the airbag system. All work on the front doors and their panels must only be carried out by a specialist garage.**

WARNING (continued)

- **There must not be any other persons (e.g. children) or animals between the car occupant and the deployment area of the head airbag. In addition, none of the occupants should lean their head out of the window when driving, or extend their arms and hands out of the window.**
- **The sun visors must not be swivelled to the side windows into the deployment area of the head airbags if any objects, such as ball-point pens etc. are attached to them. This might result in injuries to the occupants if the head airbag is deployed.**
- **Installing impermissible accessories in the area of the head airbags may considerably impair the protection offered by the head airbag in the event of it being deployed. When the deployed head airbag is inflated, parts of the accessories fitted may in certain circumstances be thrown into the interior of the car and cause injuries to the occupants ⇒ page 229, "Accessories, changes and replacement of parts".**
- **Any work on the head airbag system including installing and removing system components because of other repair work (e.g. removing headliner) must only be carried out by a specialist garage.** ■

Deactivating an airbag

Deactivating airbags

If any airbags have been deactivated, switch them on again as soon as possible so that they are able to again provide their proper protection.

There is the technical means installed within your vehicle to switch off the front, side* or head airbag* (take out of commission).

This is why you should have the deactivation of the airbags carried out by a specialist garage.

On vehicles equipped with the switch for deactivation of the airbags, you can deactivate the front and side passenger airbag by means of this switch ⇒ page 172.

Deactivation of airbags is envisaged only for particular instances, such as if:

- you must **in exceptional cases** use a child seat on the front passenger seat where the child has its back to the direction of travel of the vehicle (in some countries this must be in the direction of travel due to other legal regulations applying) ⇒ page 173, "Important safety information regarding the use of child safety seats"
- you are not able to maintain the distance of at least 25 cm between middle of steering wheel and chest, despite the driver seat being correctly adjusted,
- special attachments are required in the area of the steering wheel because of a physical disability,
- you have installed other seats (e.g. orthopaedic seats without side airbags).

Monitoring the airbag system

The functionality of the airbag system is also monitored electronically, when one airbag has been switched off

If the airbag was switched off using diagnostic equipment:

- The warning light for the airbag system lights up for 4 seconds after switching on the ignition and then flashes for 12 seconds afterwards in 2 second intervals.

Front passenger airbags switched off using the switch for front passenger airbags* in stowage compartment on the front passenger side:

- The airbag warning light comes on in the instrument cluster for about 4 seconds each time the ignition is switched on.
- Switching off airbags is indicated in the middle of the dash panel by the lighting up of the indicator light **AIRBAG OFF** ⇒ page 172, fig. 173.

Note

Your Škoda Service Partner will be able to advise you whether national legislation in your country allows airbags in your vehicle to be deactivated, and which ones. ■

Switch for the front passenger airbag*

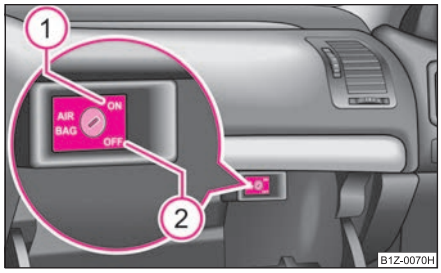

Fig. 172 Storage compartment: Switch for the front passenger airbag

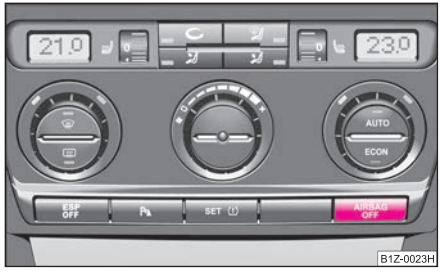

Fig. 173 Indicator light for the front passenger airbag

The front passenger airbag is deactivated with the switch.

Deactivating an airbag

- Switch off the ignition.
- Turn the slot of the airbag switch using the key in the position (2) (**OFF**) ⇒ fig. 172.
- Check whether the airbag indicator light **AIRBAG OFF** in the middle of the dash panel lights up ⇒ fig. 173 when the ignition is turned on.

Switching on an airbag

- Switch off the ignition.
- Turn the slot of the airbag switch using the key in the position (1) (**ON**) ⇒ fig. 172.
- Check whether the airbag indicator light **AIRBAG OFF** in the middle of the dash panel lights up ⇒ fig. 173 when the ignition is turned on.

The airbags should only be switched off under exceptional circumstances ⇒ page 171.

Indicator light AIRBAG OFF (airbag switched off)

The airbag indicator light is located in the middle of the dash panel ⇒ fig. 173.

If the front passenger airbag is **switched off**, the airbag warning light comes on about 4 seconds after the ignition is switched on.

There is a system fault present in the airbag switch off ⇒ ⚠ if the indicator light flashes. **Please have the car inspected immediately by a specialist garage.**

WARNING

- **The driver is responsible for whether the airbag is switched on or switched off.**
- **Only switch off the airbag when the ignition is switched off! Otherwise a fault can occur in the system for the airbag deactivation.**
- **If the warning light AIRBAG OFF (airbag switched off) flashes:**
  - **Front passenger airbag is not deployed in the event of an accident!**
  - **It is also important to have the system inspected without delay by a specialist garage.** ■

Transporting children safely

What you should know about transporting children!

An introduction to the subject

Accident statistics have revealed that children are generally more safely transported on the rear seats than on the front passenger seat.

Children younger than 12 years of age should normally travel on the rear seat of the vehicle (take note of any national legal provisions which differ from this). They should be secured there by means of a child restraint system or by using the existing seat belts depending on their age, body size and weight. The child seat should be mounted behind the front passenger seat for safety reasons.

The physical principle of an accident does, of course, also apply to children ⇒ page 159, "The physical principle of a frontal collision". They differ from adults in that their muscles and bone structure of children are not yet fully developed. Thus children are exposed to increased risk of injury.

Children should be transported by using special child safety seats in order to reduce this risk of injury.

Use only child safety seats which are officially approved and are suitable for children and which comply with the ECE-R 44 Standard, which classifies child safety seats into 5 groups ⇒ page 176, "Classification of child seats into groups". Child restraint systems which have been tested for conformity with ECE-R 44 have a non-detachable test seal (a large E within a circle and below this the test number) attached to the seat.

We recommend that you use child safety seats from the Škoda genuine accessories. These child seats were developed and also tested for use in Škoda vehicles. They fulfil the standard ECE-R 44.

WARNING

Always comply with legal provisions and instructions from the relevant child safety seat manufacturer when installing and using the child seat ⇒ ⚠ in "Important safety information regarding the use of child safety seats".

Note

Any varying national legal regulations take priority over the information provided in these instructions for use, or stated in this chapter. ■

Important safety information regarding the use of child safety seats

Correct use of child safety seats considerably reduces the risk of injury!

WARNING

- **All the occupants of the car – in particular children – must wear a seat belt when the car is moving.**
- **Children less than 1.50 m in height or younger than 12 years must not use a normal seat belt without a child restraint system otherwise this may result in injuries to the stomach and neck areas. Comply with the national legal requirements.**
- **One should never carry children, and also not babies! – on one's lap.**
- **You can transport a child safely in a suitable child safety seat ⇒ page 176, "Child seat"!**
- **Only one child may be fastened with a seat belt into a child safety seat.**
- **Never leave the child sitting unattended in the seat.**
- **Certain outside climatic conditions can cause life-threatening temperatures in the vehicle.**
- **Never allow your child to be transported in a vehicle without the use of a suitable restraint system.**
- **Children should also never stand up in a vehicle or kneel on the seats when the vehicle is moving. In the event of an accident the child will be thrown through the vehicle and may as a result suffer fatal injuries, and also injure other occupants.**

WARNING (continued)

- **Children are exposed to an increased risk of injury in the event of an accident if they lean forward or adopt an incorrect seated position when the vehicle is moving. This particularly applies to children who are transported on the front passenger seat if the airbag system deploys in the event of an accident. This can result in severe or even fatal injuries.**
- **It is important that the belt webbing is properly routed if the seat belts are to offer their maximum protection ⇒ page 160, "How are seat belts correctly fastened?". Pay particular attention to the information provided by the manufacturer of the child safety seat regarding correct routing of the belt. Seat belts which are not correctly adjusted can themselves cause injuries even in minor accidents.**
- **Safety belts must be checked to ensure that they are running properly. One should also ensure that the belt is not damaged by sharp-edged fittings.**
- **It is essential to always switch off ⇒ page 171 the front passenger airbag when attaching a child safety seat on the front passenger seat where the child is seated with its back facing in direction of travel (in some countries also when the child is facing the direction of travel). If this is not done, there is a risk of the child suffering severe or even fatal injuries if the front passenger airbag is deployed. In certain countries national legal provisions also require that the side and head airbags be deactivated. When transporting a child on the front passenger seat, please comply with the appropriate national regulations regarding the use of child safety seats.** ■

Use of child safety seats on the front passenger seat

Child safety seats should always be attached to the rear seats.

Fig. 174 Sticker on the centre column of the body on the front passenger side.

We recommend, for safety reasons, that you always mount a child restraint systems on the rear seats whenever possible. If you still decide, however, to use a child safety seat on the front passenger seat then you must pay attention to the following warnings in connection with the use of the airbag system on the front passenger seat.

WARNING

- **Warning - particular hazard! Never use a child safety seat on the front passenger seat in which the child is seated with its back facing the direction of travel. This child safety seat is positioned in the deployment area of the front passenger airbag. The airbag may cause the child severe, or even fatal injuries, in the event of it being deployed.**
- **This is also clearly stated on the sticker which is located on the centre column of the body on the front passenger side ⇒ fig. 174. The sticker is visible upon opening the front passenger door. For some countries, the sticker is also affixed to the sun visor of the front passenger.**

WARNING (continued)

- **It is essential to always switch off ⇒ page 171, "Deactivating an airbag" the front passenger airbag when attaching a child safety seat on the front passenger seat where the child is seated with its back facing in direction of travel (in some countries also when the child is facing the direction of travel). If this is not done, there is a risk of the child suffering severe or even fatal injuries if the front passenger airbag is deployed. In certain countries national legal provisions also require that the side or head passenger airbags be deactivated. When transporting a child on the front passenger seat, please comply with the appropriate national regulations regarding the use of child safety seats.**
- **If the front passenger airbag has been switched off by a specialist garage using the vehicle system tester, the side and head passenger airbag* remains switched on. In certain countries national legal provisions require that besides the front passenger airbag also the side or head passenger airbags are deactivated. Please comply with any differing national legal regulations regarding the use of child safety seats.**
- **If a child safety seat in which the child faces in the direction of travel is used on the front passenger seat, the front passenger seat must be moved back fully. For vehicles with height adjustable front passenger seat, the seat must be put in the highest position.**
- **If this is not done, a child seated on the front passenger seat may suffer severe or even fatal injuries if the front passenger airbag or airbags are deployed. Have the airbag (or airbags) deactivated if necessary ⇒ page 171.**
- **You should have the front passenger airbag (or airbags) reactivated just as soon as you no longer use a child safety seat on the front passenger seat.** ■

Child safety and side airbag*

Children must never be seated in the deployment area of the side airbags and head airbags.

Fig. 175 Seated position of an unprotected child at risk from side airbag

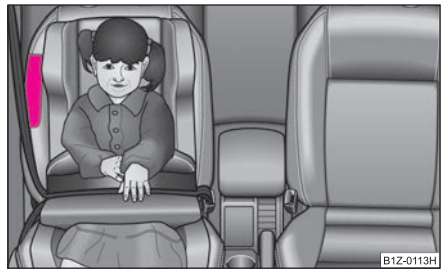

Fig. 176 Child properly protected by safety seat

In the event of a side collision, the side airbags offer the vehicle occupants enhanced protection.

The side airbags are inflated in fractions of a second in order to be able to provide this protection ⇒ page 168, "Function of the side airbags".

An airbag inflating develops such a strong force that an occupant who has not adopted an upright seated position may suffer injuries from the airbag or as a result of objects which are located within the deployment area of the side airbag. ▶

This applies particularly to children if they are not transported in accordance with legal requirements.

The child is protected when seated in a child safety seat matching its age. Adequate room is available between the child and the deployment area of the side airbag and head airbag. The airbag offers optimal protection.

WARNING

- **It is essential to always switch off ⇒ page 171 the front passenger airbag when attaching a child safety seat on the front passenger seat where the child is seated with its back facing in direction of travel (in some countries also when the child is facing the direction of travel). If this is not done, there is a risk of the child suffering severe or even fatal injuries if the front passenger airbag is deployed. In certain countries national legal provisions also require that the side and head airbags be deactivated. When transporting a child on the front passenger seat, please comply with the appropriate national regulations regarding the use of child safety seats.**
- **When transporting a child on the front passenger seat, please comply with the appropriate national regulations regarding the use of child safety seats.**
- **Children must never be seated with their head in the deployment area of the side airbag – risk of injury!**
- **Do not place any objects within the deployment area of the side airbag – risk of injury!** ■

Child seat

Classification of child seats into groups

Only child safety seats which have an official approval and are suitable for the child, may be used.

ECE-R 44 standard applies to child safety seats. ECE-R means: Economic Commission of Europe – Regulation.

Child safety seats which have been tested for conformity with ECE-R 44 have a non-detachable test seal (a large E within a circle and below this the test number) attached to the seat.

Child safety seats are classified in 5 groups:

Group	Weight	
0	0 - 10 kg	⇒ page 177
0+	up to 13 kg	⇒ page 177
1	9 - 18 kg	⇒ page 177
2	15 - 25 kg	⇒ page 178
3	22 - 36 kg	⇒ page 178

Children of more than 150 cm in height may use the seat belts fitted to the vehicle without a seat bolster. ■

Use of child safety seats

An overview of the usefulness of child seats on each of the seats according to the EG guidelines 77/541 and ECE 44 standard:

Child seat groups	Front passenger seat	Rear seat outside	Rear seat middle
0	U +	U + T	U
0+	U +	U + T	U
1	U +	U + T	U
2 and 3	U	U	U

(U) Universal category – seat is suitable for all approved types of child safety seats.
(+) The seat can be fitted with fixing eyes for the "**ISOFIX***" system.
(T) The divided rear seat – seat can be fitted with fixing eyes for the system "**Top Tether***" ⇒ page 180. ■

Child seats of group 0/0+

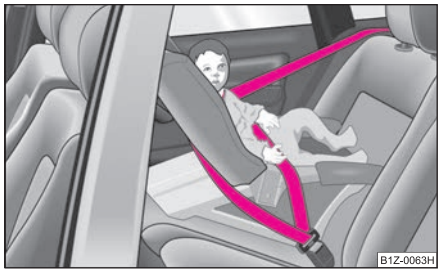

Fig. 177 Child seats of group 0/0+

The optimal solution for babies of up to about 9 months old weighing up to 10 kg or babies up to about 18 months old weighing up to 13 kg is a child safety seat which can be adjusted into the reclining position ⇒ fig. 177.

In view of the fact that such child seats are installed that the child is seated with its back facing the direction of travel, they must not be used on the front passenger seat⇒ page 174, “Use of child safety seats on the front passenger seat”.

WARNING

- **It is essential to always switch off the front passenger airbag (airbags) when attaching in exceptional circumstances a child safety seat on the front passenger seat where the child is seated with its back facing in direction of travel (in some countries also when the child is facing the direction of travel).**
  - **in a specialist garage**
  - **or by using the switch for the front passenger airbag* ⇒ page 172.**
- **In certain countries national legal provisions require that besides the front airbag also the side or head airbags are deactivated. Please comply with any differing national legal regulations regarding the use of child safety seats.**

WARNING (continued)

- **If this is not done, a child seated on the front passenger seat may suffer severe or even fatal injuries if the front passenger airbag or airbags are deployed.**
- **You should have the front passenger airbag (or airbags) reactivated just as soon as you no longer use a child safety seat on the front passenger seat.** ■

Child safety seats in Group 1

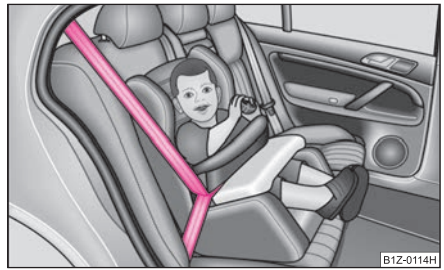

Fig. 178 Child seat with padded table in Group 1 installed on rear seat bench facing the direction of travel

Child seats in Group 1 are for babies and small children up to 4 years of age with a weight of between 9 and 18 kilograms. It is best for children in the lower range of this group, to use a child seat which allows the child to sit with its back to the direction of travel. It is best for children in the upper range of the Group 0+, to use a child seat which allows the child to sit ⇒ fig. 178 in the direction of travel.

Child safety seats in which the child is seated with its back facing the direction of travel, must not be used on the front passenger seat ⇒ page 174, “Use of child safety seats on the front passenger seat”.

WARNING

- **It is essential to always switch off the front passenger airbag (airbags) when attaching in exceptional circumstances a child safety seat on the front**

WARNING (continued)

passenger seat where the child is seated with its back facing in direction of travel (in some countries also when the child is facing the direction of travel).

- **in a specialist garage**
- **or by using the switch for the front passenger airbag* ⇒ page 172.**

- **In certain countries national legal provisions require that besides the front airbag also the side or head airbags are deactivated. Please comply with any differing national legal regulations regarding the use of child safety seats.**
- **If this is not done, a child seated on the front passenger seat may suffer severe or even fatal injuries if the front passenger airbag or airbags are deployed.**
- **You should have the front passenger airbag (or airbags) reactivated just as soon as you no longer use a child safety seat on the front passenger seat.** ■

Child safety seats in Group 2

Fig. 179 Child seat in Group 2 installed on the rear seat facing the direction of travel

For children up to about 7 years of age weighing between 15 and 25 kg the optimal solution is a child safety seat in combination with the three-point seat belt ⇒ fig. 179.

WARNING

- **When transporting a child on the front passenger seat, please comply with the appropriate national regulations regarding the use of child safety seats. If required, the airbag has to be deactivated,**
  - **in a specialist garage**
  - **or by using the switch for the front passenger airbag* ⇒ page 172.**
- **The shoulder part of the seat belt must run approximately across the middle of the shoulder and fit snugly against the chest. It must on no account run across the neck. The lap part of the seat belt must run across the pelvis and fits snugly; it must not run over the belly. Tighten the belt webbing over your hip if necessary.**
- **Please comply with any differing national legal regulations regarding the use of child safety seats.** ■

Child safety seats in Group 3

Fig. 180 Child seat in Group 3 installed on the rear seat facing the direction of travel

For children of about 7 years of age weighing between 22 and 36 kg and of a height of less than 150 cm, the optimal solution is a child safety seat (seat bolster) in combination with the three-point seat belt ⇒ fig. 180.

Children of more than 150 cm in height may use the seat belts fitted to the vehicle without a seat bolster.

WARNING

- **When transporting a child on the front passenger seat, please comply with the appropriate national regulations regarding the use of child safety seats. If required, the airbag has to be deactivated,**
  - **in a specialist garage**
  - **or by using the switch for the front passenger airbag* ⇒ page 172.**
- **The shoulder part of the seat belt must run approximately across the middle of the shoulder and fit snugly against the chest. It must on no account run across the neck. The lap part of the seat belt must run across the pelvis and fits snugly; it must not run over the belly. Tighten the belt webbing over your hip if necessary.**
- **Please comply with any differing national legal regulations regarding the use of child safety seats.** ■

Attaching a child seat using the "ISOFIX" system

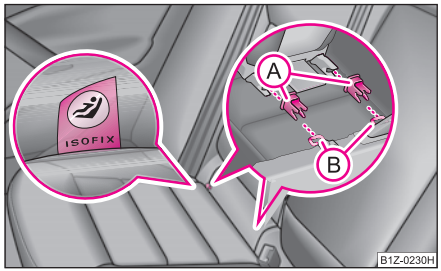

Fig. 181 Locking eyes (ISOFIX system)

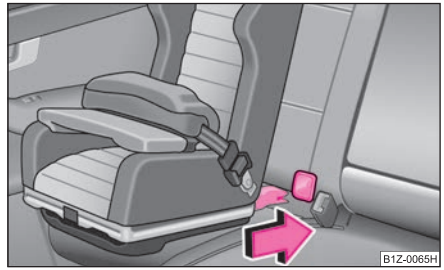

Fig. 182 The ISOFIX child seat is pushed into the mounting funnels

There are two fixing eyes* between the backrest and the seat of the front passenger for fixing the "ISOFIX" system child seat in place. The locking eyes on the rear outside rear seats are located below the upholstery. The places are marked with -ISOFIX-.

Install child seat

- Open the zip fasteners between the seat and the backrest of the rear outside seat.
- Insert the mounting funnels Ⓐ onto the locking eyes Ⓑ between the backrest and seat cushion ⇒ fig. 181.
- Push the notched arms of the child seat over the mounting funnels into the locking eyes, until it is heard to lock ⇒ fig. 182.
- **Pull on both sides of the child seat!**

One can mount a child safety seat using the "ISOFIX" system quickly, easily and reliably. Please pay close attention to instructions from the manufacturer of the child safety seat when installing and removing the seat.

Child seats fitted with the "ISOFIX" clamping system can only be mounted and fixed in a vehicle fitted with an "ISOFIX system" when these child seats have been released for this type of vehicle according to the ECE-R 44 standard.

You can obtain child seats with the “ISOFIX” attachment system from specialist garages who will also installed it as well.

Complete installation instructions are enclosed with the child safety seat.

WARNING

- **The locking eyes have just been developed for child safety seats which use the “ISOFIX” system. You should therefore never attach other child safety seats, seat belts or objects to the locking eyes – hazard!**
- **Ask a Škoda Service Partner whether a child seat which you bought for another vehicle is recommended for use in a Škoda before using an “ISOFIX” system.**
- **Certain child seats which use the “ISOFIX” system can be attached with standard three-point seat belts. Please pay close attention to instructions from the manufacturer of the child safety seat when installing and removing the seat.**

Note

- Child seats which use the “ISOFIX” system are currently available for children weighing from 9 up to 18 kg. This corresponds to an age range of from 9 months to 4 years.
- The child seats can also be fitted with the “Top Tether” system ⇒ page 180. ■

Attaching child seat using the “Top Tether” system

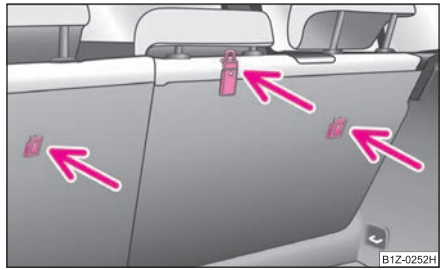

Fig. 183 Rear seat: Top Tether

IIn certain countries national legal provisions also require the equipment of the rear seat with fixing eyes for child seat using the “Top Tether” system ⇒ fig. 183.

Always perform the installation and removal of the child seat using the “Top Tether” system as stated in the instructions from the manufacturer of the child seat.

WARNING

- **Attach the child seats with the “Top Tether” system only to the points provided for this purpose ⇒ fig. 183.**
- **On no account should you equip your vehicle, e.g. mount screws or other anchorage points.**
- **Pay attention to the important safety information regarding the use of child seats.**

Note

Store the remaining part of the belt for the “Top Tether” system in a textile pocket, which is located at the child seat. ■

Driving Tips

Intelligent Technology

Electronic stability programme (ESP)*

General

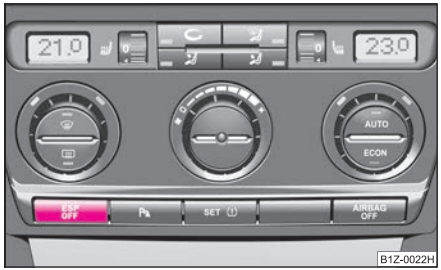

Fig. 184 ESP switch

General

The ESP aids you maintain control of your vehicle in situations in borderline driving situations such as when negotiating a curve too fast. The risk of skidding is reduced and your car thus offers greater driving stability depending on the conditions of the road surface. This occurs at all speeds.

The following systems are integrated into the electronic stability programme:

- Electronic Differential Lock (EDL),
- Traction control system (TCS),
- Driver-steering recommendation,
- Antilock brake system (ABS),
- Brake Assist,
- Uphill-Start off-Assist.

Operating principle

The ESP switches on automatically when the engine is started and then conducts a self-test. The ESP control unit processes data from the individual systems. It also processes additional measurement data which are supplied by highly sensitive sensors: the rotational velocity of the vehicle about its vertical axis, the lateral acceleration of the vehicle, the braking pressure and the steering angle.

The direction which the driver wishes to take is determined based on the steering angle and the speed of the vehicle and is constantly compared with the actual behaviour of the vehicle. If differences exist, such as the car beginning to skid, the ESP will automatically brake the appropriate wheel.

The car is stabilised again by the forces which take effect when the wheel is braked. Intervention into the brake system takes place primarily on the outer front wheel of a vehicle which tends to oversteer (tendency for the rear of the vehicle to break away) while occurs this is on the inner rear wheel of a vehicle which tends to understeer (tendency to shift out of the curve). This braking control cycle is accompanied by noises.

The ESP operates in combination with the ABS ⇒ page 185, “Antilock brake system (ABS)”. If there is a fault in the ABS system, the ESP also does not operate.

The ESP warning light ⇒ page 32 lights up in the instrument cluster when there is a fault on the ESP.

Switching off

You can switch the ESP off and on again as you wish, by pressing the button ⇒ fig. 184. The ESP warning light ⇒ page 32 lights up in the instrument cluster when the ESP is switched off.

The ESP should normally always be switched on. It may be good practice in certain exceptional cases, such as when you wish to have wheel slip, to switch off the system.

Examples:

- when driving with snow chains
- when driving in deep snow or on a loose surface
- when it is necessary to rock a car free when it has become stuck.

then you should switch on the ESP again.

WARNING

It is also not possible for the ESP to overcome the physical limits of the vehicle. Even if a vehicle fitted with ESP you should still always adapt your style of driving to the condition of the road surface and the traffic situation. This particularly applies when driving on slippery and wet roads. The increased safety offered must not tempt you to take greater risks than otherwise – risk of an accident!

Note

- All four wheels must be fitted with the same tyres in order to achieve problem-free operation of the ESP. Differing rolling circumferences of the tyres can lead to an undesirable reduction in the engine output.
- Changes to vehicle (e.g. on engine, on the brakes, on chassis or other assignment of tyres and wheels) can influence the function of the ESP ⇒ page 229, “Accessories, changes and replacement of parts”. ■

Electronic Differential Lock (EDS)*

The electronic differential lock prevents an individual wheel from slipping.

Models fitted with ESP are equipped with electronic differential lock (EDL).

General

The EDL makes it much easier, and sometimes at all possible, to start off, accelerate and climb a steep hill when the conditions of the road surface are unfavourable.

Operating principle

The EDL is activated automatically, that is without any action on the part of the driver. It monitors the speeds of the driven wheels with the aid of the ABS sensors. Should only **one** drive wheel begin spinning on a slippery surface there will be an appreciable difference in the speed of the driven wheels. The EDL function brakes the slipping wheel and the differential transmits a greater driving force to the other driven wheel. This control process is also accompanied by noises.

Overheating of the brakes

The EDL switches off automatically if unusually severe stresses exist in order to avoid excessive heat generation in the disc brake on the wheel which is being braked. The vehicle can continue to be driven and has the same characteristics as a vehicle not fitted with EDL.

The EDL switches on again automatically as soon as the brake has cooled down.

WARNING

- **Depress the accelerator carefully when accelerating on uniformly slippery road surfaces, such as ice and snow. The driven wheels might still spin despite the EDL and affect the stability of the vehicle – risk of an accident!**
- **You should always adapt your style of driving to the condition of road surface and to the traffic situation even when your vehicle is fitted with EDL. The increased safety offered must not tempt you to take greater risks than otherwise – risk of an accident!**

Note

- If the ABS or ESP warning light comes on, this may also indicate a fault in the EDL. Please have the car inspected as soon as possible by a specialist garage.
- Changes to vehicle (e.g. on engine, on the brakes, on chassis or other assignment of tyres and wheels) can influence the function of the EDL ⇒ page 229, “Accessories, changes and replacement of parts”. ■

Traction control system (TCS)

The traction control system prevents the driven wheels from spinning when accelerating.

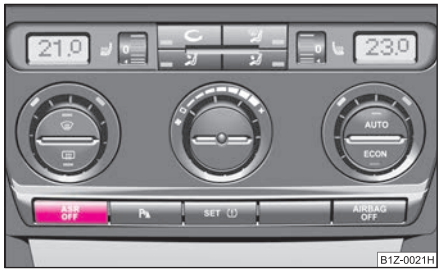

Fig. 185 TCS switch

General

The TCS makes it much easier, and sometimes at all possible, to start off, accelerate and climb a steep hill when the conditions of the road surface are unfavourable.

Operating principle

The TCS switches on automatically when the engine is started and then conducts a self-test. The system monitors the speeds of the driven wheels with the aid of the ABS sensors. If the wheels are spinning, the force transmitted to the road surface is automatically adapted by reducing the engine speed. This occurs at all speeds.

The TCS operates in combination with the ABS ⇒ page 185, "Antilock brake system (ABS)". The TCS will not function if a fault exists in the ABS system.

The TCS warning light ⇒ page 31 lights up in the instrument cluster when there is a fault on the TCS.

Switching off

You can switch the TCS off and on again as you wish by pressing the button ⇒ fig. 185. The TCS warning light ⇒ page 31 lights up in the instrument cluster when the TCS is switched off.

The TCS should normally always be switched on. It may be good practice in certain exceptional cases, such as when you wish to have wheel slip, to switch off the system.

Examples:

- when driving with snow chains
- when driving in deep snow or on a loose surface
- when it is necessary to rock a car free when it has become stuck.

then you should switch on the TCS again.

WARNING

You should always adjust your style of driving to the conditions of the road surface and the traffic situation. The increased safety offered must not tempt you to take greater risks than otherwise – risk of an accident!

Note

- All four wheels must be fitted with the same tyres in order to achieve problem-free operation of the TCS. Differing rolling circumferences of the tyres can lead to an undesirable reduction in the engine output.
- Changes to vehicle (e.g. on engine, on the brakes, on chassis or other assignment of tyres and wheels) can influence the function of the TCS ⇒ page 229, "Accessories, changes and replacement of parts". ■

Driver-steering recommendation*

The driver-steering recommendation is an additional function of the electronic stability programme (ESP). This function indicates to the driver in critical situations by means of slight steering wheel impulses the direction evaluated by the system, in which the vehicle must be steered, so that it stabilizes. The driver-steering recommendation is active when braking sharply on different road surfaces and on the right and left vehicle side.

WARNING

Even with this additional function the vehicle cannot be steered automatically! The driver is furthermore fully reponsible for the steering of the vehicle! ■

Brakes

What has a negative effect on braking efficiency?

Wear-and-tear

Wear-and-tear to the brake pads is greatly dependent on the operating conditions of the vehicle and your style of driving. Particularly if you drive a great deal in towns and over short distances or if you adopt a sporty style of driving, it may be necessary to have the thickness of the brake pads inspected at a specialist garage between the service inspections.

Wet roads or road salt

There may be a certain delay before the brakes take full effect under certain conditions such as when driving through water, during heavy rain showers or after the vehicle has been washed in an automatic vehicle wash, since the brake discs and brake pads may be moist or even have a coating of ice on them in winter. You should dry the brakes as soon as possible (by applying and releasing the brakes several times, if the road conditions and the traffic situation allows it).

There also may be a certain delay before the full braking efficiency is available when driving on roads which have been treated with road salt if you have not used the brakes for some considerable time beforehand. The layer of salt on the brake discs and brake pads must first be rubbed off when you apply the brakes.

Corrosion

Corrosion on the brake discs and dirt on the bake pads occur if the vehicle has been parked for a long period and if you do not make much use of the braking system.

We recommend cleaning the brake discs by firmly applying the brakes at a fairly high speed if you do not make much use of the braking system or if surface corrosion is present ⇒ ⚠.

Faults in the brake surface

If you notice that the braking distance has suddenly become longer and that the brake pedal can be depressed further, it is possible that a brake circuit of the dual-circuit brake system has failed. Drive, in such cases, to the nearest specialist garage without delay in order to have the problem rectified. Drive at a reduced speed while on your way to the dealer and adapt your style of driving to the higher brake pedal pressure required.

Low brake fluid level

An insufficient level of brake fluid may result in problems in the brake system. The level of the brake fluid is monitored electronically ⇒ page 32, “Brake system (!)”.

WARNING

- **Only apply the brakes for the purpose of drying and cleaning the brake discs if the traffic conditions permit this. Do not place any other road users in jeopardy.**
- **When retrospectively mounting a front spoiler, solid wheel hubs etc. one must ensure that the air supply to the front wheel brakes is not reduced otherwise the braking system could run too hot.**
- **Allow for the fact that new brake pads do not achieve their full braking efficiency until approximately 200 kilometres. New brake pads must be first “run in” before they develop their optimal friction force. You can, however, compensate for this slightly reduced braking force by increasing the pressure on the brake pedal. This guideline also applies to any new brake pads installed at a future date.**

Caution

- Never allow the brakes to rub by applying slight pressure if you do not wish to brake the vehicle. This causes the brakes to overheat and can also result in a longer braking distance and excessive wear.
- Before negotiating a steep downhill section, please reduce your speed, shift down into the next lower gear (manual gearbox) or select a lower driving stage (automatic gearbox). This enables you to make full use of the braking power of the ▶

vehicle and reduces the strain on the brakes. Any additional braking should be done intermittently, not continuously.

Note

The hazard warning light system is switched on automatically in case of an emergency braking at speeds greater than 60 km/h. The hazard warning light system is switched off automatically after accelerating or driving off again. ■

Brake booster

The brake booster boosts the pressure which you generate with the brake pedal. The necessary pressure is only generated when the engine is running.

WARNING

- **Never switch off the engine before the vehicle is stationary.**
- **The brake booster only operates when the engine is running. Greater physical effort for braking is required when engine is switched off. Because if you do not stop as normal, this can cause an accident and severe injuries.** ■

Antilock brake system (ABS)

ABS prevents the wheels locking when braking.

General

The ABS contributes significantly to enhancing the active safety of your vehicle. Compared to a car not fitted with the ABS brake system, you are able to retain optimal steering ability even during a full brake application on a slippery road surface because the wheels do not lock up.

You must not expect, however, that the braking distance will be shorter under all circumstances as a result of the ABS. The braking distance for example on gravel and fresh snow, when you should anyway be driving slowly and cautiously, will be longer.

Operating principle

The brake pressure will be reduced on a wheel which is rotating at a speed which is too low for the speed of the vehicle and tending to lock. This control cycle is noticeable from a **pulsating movement of the brake pedal** which is accompanied by noises. This is consciously intended to provide the driver with the information that the wheels are tending to lock (ABS control range). You must always keep the brake pedal depressed to enable the ABS to optimally control the brake application in this braking range. Never interrupt the application of the brakes!

WARNING

- **The ABS can also not overcome the physical limits of your vehicle. Please do not forget this, particularly when driving on icy or wet road surfaces. If the ABS is operating within the control range, adapt your speed immediately to the conditions of the road surface and the traffic situation. The increased safety offered by the ABS must not tempt you to take greater risks than otherwise – risk of an accident!**
- **The normal braking system is still fully functional if there is an ABS fault. Visit a specialist garage as quickly as possible and adjust your style of driving to take account of the ABS fault in the meantime since you will not know how great the damage is.**

Note

- A warning light comes on if a fault occurs in the ABS system ⇒ page 31.
- Changes to vehicle (e.g. on engine, on the brakes, on chassis or other assignment of tyres and wheels) can influence the function of the ABS ⇒ page 229, “Accessories, changes and replacement of parts”. ■

Brake Assist*

During a severe brake application (e.g. if a hazard exists), the Brake Assist increases the braking force and thus makes it possible to rapidly produce the pressure required in the brake system.

The majority of drivers do apply the brakes in good time in dangerous situations, but do not depress the brake pedal with sufficient pressure. Consequently, it is not possible for the car to achieve its maximum deceleration and the car covers a greater distance than necessary.

The Brake Assist is activated by the very quick operation of the brake pedal. In such cases, a much greater braking pressure exists than during a normal brake application. This makes it possible, even with a relatively low resistance of the brake pedal, to produce an adequate pressure in the brake system in the shortest possible time, which is required for maximum deceleration of the car. You must apply the brake pedal firmly and hold it in this position in order to achieve the shortest possible braking distance.

The Brake Assist is able to help you achieve a shorter braking distance in emergency situations by rapidly producing the pressure required in the brake system. It fully exploits the attributes of the ABS. After you release the brake pedal, the function of the Brake Assist is automatically switched off and the brakes operate in the normal way.

The Brake Assist is part of the ESP system. If a fault occurs in the ESP, the Brake Assist function is also not available. Further information on the ESP ⇒ page 181.

WARNING

- **The Brake Assist is also not able to overcome the physical limits of your car in terms of the braking distance required.**
- **Adapt your speed to the conditions of the road surface and to the traffic situation.**
- **The increased safety offered by the Brake Assist must not tempt you to take a greater safety risk than otherwise.** ■

Uphill-Start off-Assist*

The uphill-start off-assist makes it much easier to start off on steep hills. The system assists a start off by holding the brake pressure produced by the brake pedal actuation for approx. 2 seconds after releasing the brake pedal. The driver can therefore move his foot from the brake pedal to the accelerator pedal and start off on the slope, without having to actuate the handbrake. The brake pressure drops gradually the more you operate the accelerator pedal. If the vehicle does not start off within 2 seconds, it starts to roll back.

The uphill-start off-assist is active in the event of a 5% slope, if the vehicle door is closed. It is always active on slopes when in forward or reverse start off. When driving downhill, it is inactive. ■

Electromechanical power steering

The power steering enables you to steer the vehicle with less physical force.

With the electromechanical power steering, the steering assist is automatically adapted to the speed and to the steering angle.

It is still possible to fully steer the vehicle if the power steering fails or if the engine is not running (vehicle being towed in). The only difference is that greater physical effort is required.

If there is a fault in the power steering, a red or yellow warning light lights up in the instrument cluster ⇒ page 27.

WARNING

Contact your specialist garage if the power steering is defective. ■

Tyre inflation pressure-control system*

Fig. 186 Button for setting the tyre inflation pressure control value

The tyre inflation pressure-control system compares with the aid of the ABS sensors the speed and also the rolling circumference of the individual wheels. If the rolling circumference of a wheel is changed, the warning light (!) lights up in the dash panel insert ⇒ page 30. The rolling circumference of the tyre can change if:

- the tyre inflation pressure is too low,
- the structure of the tyre is damaged,
- the vehicle is loaded on one side,
- the wheels of an axle are loaded heavily (e.g. when towing a trailer or when driving uphill or downhill),
- snow chains are mounted,
- the temporary spare wheel is mounted,
- one wheel per axle was changed.

Basic setting of tyre inflation pressure-control system

After changing the tyre inflation pressures or after changing one or several wheels, a basic setting of the system must be carried out as follows.

- Inflate all tyres to the specified inflation pressure ⇒ page 223.
- Switch on the ignition.
- Press button **SET** (!) ⇒ fig. 186 for more than 2 seconds. While pressing the button, the warning light (!) lights up. At the same time the basic values are stored, which is confirmed with an acoustic sound and then the warning light (!) goes out.
- If the warning light (!) does not go out after the basic setting, there is a fault in the system. Have the vehicle inspected by your nearest specialist garage.

Warning light (!) lights up

If the tyre inflation pressure of at least one wheel is insufficiently inflated in comparison to the stored basic value, the warning light (!) ⇒ ⚠ lights up.

Warning light (!) flashes

If the warning light flashes, there is a system fault. Have the vehicle inspected by your nearest specialist garage.

⚠ WARNING

- **When the warning light (!) lights up, immediately reduce the speed and avoid sudden steering and brake manoeuvres. Please stop the vehicle without delay at the nearest possible stop and inspect the tyres and their inflation pressures.**
- **The driver is responsible for the correct tyre inflation pressures. For this reason, the tyre inflation pressures must be checked regularly.**
- **Under certain circumstances (e.g. sporty style of driving, wintry or unpaved roads) the warning light (!) can be delayed or does not light up at all.**
- **The tyre inflation pressure-control system does not take away the responsability from the driver for the correct tyre inflation pressure.**

Note

The tyre inflation pressure-control system:

- does not replace the regular tyre inflation pressure control, because the system cannot detect an even pressure loss,
- cannot warn in case of very rapid tyre inflation pressure loss, e.g. in case of sudden tyre damage. In this case carefully bring the vehicle to a standstill without sudden steering movements and without sharp braking. ■

Diesel particle filter* (diesel engine)

In the diesel particle filter the resulting soot particles are collected and burnt during the combustion of diesel fuel.

TMBGE21Z152049194
BKD
1Z5385 A5
COMBI
ELE
HDV 9102
ZC 103KW BKD
EDA 1DD 5SL 5RQ 1KF 6FB 1AC 3FA
1N3 1NL H6S 4UF 4R4 3NW 3QT 4X1
4AD 8L3 JDN 8GU 6YD 9AK 8RM
7QD 8YL 8XD 4K3 B03 GD7 QN2
3L3 9P1 7XD 9WD 8WB 7AD 3GA
QG1 7GG L13 7P4 FDA 3SD 2UA
B1Z-0247H

Fig. 187 Vehicle data sticker

Code **7GG** on the vehicle data sticker ⇒ fig. 187 indicates that your vehicle is equipped with a diesel particle filter. The vehicle data sticker is located on the floor of the luggage compartment and is also stated in the Service schedule.

The diesel particle filter filters the soot particles completely from the exhaust. The soot is collected in the diesel particle filter and burnt regularly. To assist this procedure, we recommend not to drive regularly over short distances.

If the diesel particle filter is clogged or there is a fault, it is indicated by the warning light ⇒ page 26, “Diesel particle filter* (diesel engine)”.

WARNING

- **The diesel particle filter achieves very high temperatures. Therefore do not park at points where the hot filter comes into direct contact with dry grass or other combustible materials – risk of fire!**

WARNING (continued)

- **Never use additional underbody protection or corrosion-protection agents for the exhaust pipes, catalytic converters, diesel particle filter or heat shields. When the engine reaches its operating temperature, these substances might ignite – risk of fire.**

Note

- When using diesel fuel with high sulphur content the life of the diesel particle filter is clearly reduced. A specialist garage will be able to tell you which countries use only diesel fuel with high sulphur content. ■

Driving and the Environment

The first 1 500 kilometres and then afterwards

A new engine

The engine has to be run in during the first 1 500 kilometres.

Up to 1 000 kilometres

- Do not drive faster than 3/4 of the mamimum speed of the gear in use, that is 3/4 of the maximum permissible engine speed.
- Do not use full throttle.
- Avoid high engine revolutions.
- Do not tow a trailer.

From 1 000 up to 1 500 kilometres

- Increase the power output of the engine **gradually** up to the full speed of the gear engaged, that is up to the maximum permissible engine revolutions.

During the first operating hours the engine has higher internal friction than later until all of the moving parts have harmonized. The driving style which you adopt during the first approx.1 500 kilometres plays a decisive part in the success of running in your car.

You should not drive at unnecessarily **high engine revolutions** even after the running-in period is complete. The maximum permissible engine speed is marked by the beginning of the red zone on the scale of the revolutions counter. Shift up into the next higher gear on a vehicle fitted with manual gearbox before the red zone is reached. **Extremely** high engine revolutions are automatically governed, by the way.

For a vehicle fitted with a manual gearbox the converse situation also applies: Do not drive at engine revolutions which are **too low**. Shift down as soon as the engine is no longer running smoothly.

Caution

All the speed and engine revolution figures apply only when the engine is at its normal operating temperature. Never rev up an engine which is cold, neither when the vehicle is stationary nor when driving in individual gears.

For the sake of the environment

Not driving at unnecessarily high engine revolutions and shifting to a higher gear as early as possible are ways to minimise fuel consumption and operating noise levels and protects the environment. ■

New tyres

New tyres have to be "run in" since they do not offer optimal grip at first. You should take account of this fact for the first 500 kilometres and drive particularly carefully. ■

New brake pads

Allow for the fact that new brake pads do not achieve their full braking efficiency until approximately 200 kilometres. New brake pads must be first "run in" before they develop their optimal friction force. You can, however, compensate for this slightly reduced braking force by increasing the pressure on the brake pedal.

This guideline also applies to any new brake pads installed at a future date.

During the running-in period, you should avoid excessive stresses on the brakes. This includes, for example, violent braking, particularly from very high speeds, and also when crossing mountain passes. ■

Catalytic converter

Proper operation of the emission control system (catalytic converter) is of major significance for driving your vehicle in an environmentally conscious way.

Please refer to the following guidelines:

- For vehicles with petrol engine only refuel with unleaded petrol ⇒ page 206, “Grades of petrol”.
- Never run the fuel tank completely empty.
- Do not switch off the ignition while you are driving the vehicle.
- Do not pour too much oil into the engine ⇒ page 213, “Replenishing engine oil”.
- Do not tow-start the vehicle over a distance of more than 50 metres ⇒ page 242, “Tow-starting a vehicle”.

If you drive your vehicle in a country in which unleaded petrol is not available, you must have the catalytic converter replaced later when driving the vehicle into a country in which use of a catalytic converter is mandatory.

WARNING

- **In view of the high temperatures which may be produced in the catalytic converter, one should always park a vehicle in such a way that the catalytic converter cannot come into contact with easily flammable materials below the vehicle – a risk of fire!**
- **Never use additional underbody protection or corrosion-protection agents for the exhaust pipes, catalytic converters or heat shields. Such substances might ignite when driving – risk of fire!**

Caution

- Vehicles fitted with catalytic converter should never be allowed to let the fuel tank to run completely empty. An irregular fuel supply can result in poor ignition or misfiring. Unburnt fuel may get into the exhaust system and damage the catalytic converter.
- Filling the tank even only once with leaded petrol will result in the catalytic converter being destroyed.
- If you detect misfiring, a drop in performance or irregular engine running when driving, reduce your speed immediately and have the vehicle inspected by the nearest specialist garage. The symptoms described may be caused by a fault in the ignition system. Unburnt fuel may get into the exhaust system and damage the catalytic converter.

For the sake of the environment

Even if the exhaust system is operating properly, a sulphur-like exhaust odour may be produced under certain operating conditions of the engine. This depends on the sulphur content of the fuel. It is often sufficient to refuel with unleaded premium-grade petrol of a different brand or at a different filling station. ■

Driving in an economical and environmentally conscious manner

General

Your personal style of driving is a major factor.

Your fuel consumption, any pollution of the environmental and the wear-and-tear to the engine, brakes and tyres, depend essentially on three factors:

- your personal style of driving,
- the conditions under which your vehicle is operated,
- technical aspects.

You can easily improve your fuel economy by 10 - 15 percent by driving in an economical way with foresight. This section is intended to provide you with a number of tips on how to protect the environment and at the same time save money.

The fuel consumption can naturally also be influenced by factors which are beyond the driver's control. It is, for example, normal for the fuel consumption to increase in winter and under worsened conditions such as poor road conditions, towing a trailer, etc.

The technical requirements for low fuel usage and economic efficiency of the vehicle have already been built into the vehicle at the works. Special attention has been given to minimising negative effects on the environment. It is necessary to take note of the guidelines given in this chapter in order to make best use of these characteristics and to maintain their effectiveness.

The optimal engine speed should be obtained when accelerating, in order to avoid a high fuel consumption and resonance of the vehicle. ■

Looking ahead when driving

A vehicle's highest fuel consumption occurs it accelerates.

Avoid accelerating and braking unnecessarily. If you drive with forsight you will not need to brake so often and will also then not have to accelerate so much. Let your vehicle coast to a stop, for example, if this is possible, when you see that the next set of traffic lights is at red. ■

Shifting gears and saving energy

Shifting up early saves on fuel.

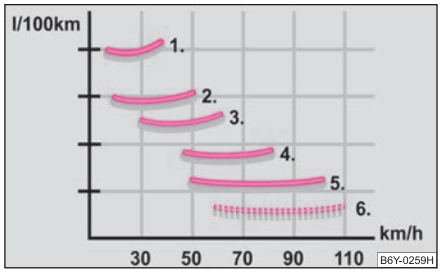

Fig. 188 Fuel consumption in litres/100 km. and speed in km/h.

Manual gearbox

– Drive no more than about one length of your vehicle in first gear.

– Always shift up into the next higher gear at approx. 2 000 to 2 500 revs.

Automatic gearbox

– Depress the accelerator pedal **slowly**. Do not depress it beyond the kickdown position, however.

An effective way of achieving good fuel economy is to shift up **early**. You will consume more fuel if you drive at unnecessarily high revolutions in any given gear.

The ⇒ fig. 188 shows the ratio of fuel consumption to the speed of your vehicle in the relevant gears. Fuel consumption in 1st gear is the highest, while that in 5th or the 6th gear is the lowest.

Only depress the accelerator pedal slowly if your vehicle is fitted with an automatic gearbox in order to automatically select an economic driving programme. You will achieve good fuel economy by shifting up early and shifting down late.

Note

Also use the information supplied by the multi-functional indicator* ⇒ page 14. ■

Avoiding full throttle

Driving more slowly means saving fuel.

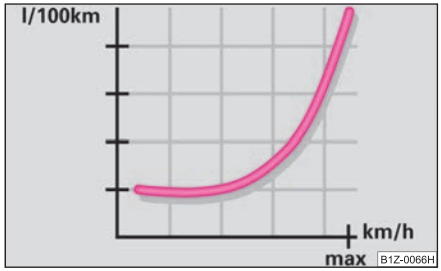

Fig. 189 Fuel consumption in litres/100 km. and speed in km/h.

Sensitive use of the accelerator will not only significantly reduce fuel consumption but also positively influence environmental pollution and wear of your vehicle.

You should avoid fully exploiting the top speed of your vehicle wherever possible. Fuel consumption, pollutant emissions and vehicle noises increase disproportionally at high speeds.

The ⇒ fig. 189 shows the ratio of fuel consumption to the speed of your vehicle. You will cut your fuel consumption by half if you only make use three-quarters of the possible top speed of your vehicle. ■

Reducing idling

Idling also costs fuel.

It is worthwhile switching off the engine in a traffic jam or when waiting at a level crossing or at traffic lights with a lengthy red phase. Even after just 30 - 40 seconds you will have saved more fuel than that is needed when you start the engine up again.

If an engine is only idling it takes much longer for it to reach its normal operating temperature. Wear-and-tear and pollutant emissions, though, are particularly high in the warming-up phase. This is why you should drive off right after starting the engine. Do avoid high engine revolutions at this time, however. ■

Regular servicing

A poorly tuned engine consumes an unnecessarily high amount of fuel.

Having your vehicle serviced regularly at a specialist garge enables you to satisfy **one** of the requirements for economical motoring even before you set off on your journey. Keeping your vehicle properly serviced not only has a positive effect on the safety of your vehicle and maintaining its value, but also saves on **fuel**.

A poorly tuned engine can result in a fuel consumption which is 10% higher than normal.

The foreseen maintenance work should be undertaken exactly according to the Service schedule by a specialist garage.

Also check the **oil level** after refueling. **Oil consumption** is dependent to a considerable extent on the load and speed of the engine. Oil consumption could be as high as 0.5 litres/1 000 km depending on your style of driving.

It is quite normal that a new engine has a higher oil consumption at first, and reaches its lowest level only after a certain running in time. It is therefore not possible to correctly assess the oil consumption of a new vehicle until after you have driven about 5 000 km.

For the sake of the environment

- You can achieve additional improvements in your fuel economy by using high-lubricity oils.
- Check the ground below your car at regular intervals to detect any leakages in good time. Please have your vehicle inspected by a specialist garge if you find any stains caused by oil or other fluids on the floor. ■

Avoid driving short distances

Short distances result in an above-average high fuel consumption.

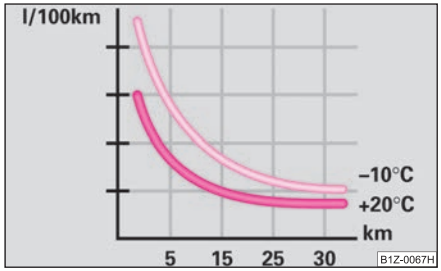

Fig. 190 Fuel consumption in litres/100 km at different temperatures

– Avoid driving a distance of no more than 4 km if the engine is cold.

The engine and catalytic converter must first have reached their optimal **operating temperature** in order to effectively reduce fuel consumption and pollutant emissions.

The cold engine vehicle consumes approx. 15 - 20 litres/100 km of fuel immediately after starting. Fuel consumption drops to 10 litres/100 km after just 1 kilometre. The engine reaches its operating temperature (outside temperature and engine dependent) only after about **4 to 10** kilometres and the fuel consumption then stabilizes. You should therefore avoid driving short distances whenever possible.

An important factor in this connection is also the **ambient temperature**. The ⇒ fig. 190 shows the different fuel consumptions for the same distance, on the one hand at +20°C and on the other hand at -10°C. Your vehicle has a higher fuel consumption in winter than in summer. ■

Checking tyre inflation pressures

Tyres which are correctly inflated save fuel.

Always ensure that your tyres are inflated to the correct pressure at all times. The rolling resistance will be increased if the tyre filling pressure is too low. This will not only increase fuel consumption but also tyre wear and the driving behaviour will worsen.

Always check the inflation pressure of the tyres when **cold**.

Do not drive with **winter tyres** all year round for this costs about 10 % more fuel. Winter tyres are also louder. ■

No unnecessary ballast

Transporting ballast costs fuel.

The fact that every kilogram of extra **weight** increases your fuel consumption means that it is worth taking a look in the luggage compartment to avoid transporting any unnecessary ballast.

It is particularly in town traffic, when one is accelerating quite often, that the vehicle weight will have a significant effect upon the fuel consumption. A rule of thumb here is that an increase in weight of 100 kilograms will cause an increase in fuel consumption of about 1 litre/100 kilometres.

You may frequently also leave a **roof rack fitted** on just out of convenience, although you no longer need it. The increased aerodynamic drag of your vehicle causes it to use about 10% more fuel than normal at a speed of 100 - 120 km/h, even when you are not carrying a load on the roof. ■

Saving electricity

Generating electricity costs fuel.

– Switch off electrical components as soon as you no longer need them.

When the engine is running, the alternator generates and supplies electrical power. The greater the load on the alternator as a result of having a large number of electrical components switched on, the more fuel will be consumed for operating the alternator. ■

Keeping a log of your fuel consumption

If you really wish to keep a close check on your **fuel consumption**, it is best to enter the figures in a logbook. This does not take much time but is a very worthwhile exercise. It enables you to detect any change (positive and negative) at an early stage and to take any appropriate action.

If you find that your fuel consumption is too high, you should reflect on how, where and in what conditions you have driven the vehicle since you last refuelled. ■

Environmental compatibility

Environmental protection has played a major role in the design, selection of materials and manufacture of your new Škoda. Particular emphasis has been paid to a number of aspects, including:

Design measures

- joints designed to be easily detached,
- simplified disassembly due to the modular structure system,
- improved purity of different classes of materials,
- identification of all plastic parts in accordance with VDA Recommendation 260,
- reduced fuel consumption and exhaust emission CO_2,
- minimum fuel leakage during accidents,
- reduced noise,

Choice of materials

- extensive use of recyclable material,
- air conditioning filled with CFC-free refrigerant,
- no cadmium,
- no asbestos
- reduction in the “vaporisation” of plastics,

Manufacture

- solvent-free cavity protection,
- solvent-free protection of the vehicle for transportation from the production plant to the customer,
- The use of solvent-free adhesives,
- No CFCs used in the production process,
- without use of mercury,
- Use of water-soluble paints. ■

Motoring abroad

General

Other circumstances may exist abroad.

It is also possible, in certain countries, that the Škoda Service Partner network is limited or has not been established yet. This is the reason why obtaining certain spare parts may be somewhat complicated and specialist garage personnel may only be able to make limited repairs. Škoda Auto a.s. in the Czech Republic and relevant importers are happy to provide information about technical aspects of the vehicle, required maintenance work and possibilities for getting repairs done. ■

Unleaded petrol

A vehicle fitted with a petrol engine must always be refuelled with unleaded petrol ⇒ page 190. The automobile associations can provide you with information regarding the locations of filling stations which offer unleaded petrol. ■

Headlight

The low beam of your headlights is set asymmetrically. It illuminates the side of the road on which you are driving to a greater extent. If you drive abroad on the other side of the road, you will dazzle oncoming traffic.

It is necessary in order to avoid dazzling oncoming traffic to stick a sticker over a certain part of the headlights.

Headlight stickers can be obtained as a spare part from the Skoda Service Partners.

Headlights with Xenon lamps are designed for driving in countries with traffic on the right or on the left. Have this done always at a Škoda Service Partner.

Note

You can obtain further information regarding masking over or converting the headlights from your Škoda Service Partner. ■

Avoiding damage to your vehicle

When driving on poor roads and lanes or when driving over kerbstones, steep ramps etc., you must pay particular attention to ensuring that any low-slung parts of the vehicle, such as spoiler and exhaust, do not touch the ground and get damaged.

This particularly applies to models with a lowered suspension (sport suspension) and also when your vehicle is fully laden. ■

Towing a trailer

Towing a trailer

Technical requirements

The towing device must satisfy certain technical requirements.

Your vehicle is designed primarily for transporting persons and luggage. It can, however, also be used for towing a trailer - provided certain technical equipment is fitted.

If your vehicle has already been supplied with a **factory-fitted** towing device then everything that is necessary for towing a trailer in technical terms, and in terms of the law, has already been taken into account.

Your vehicle is fitted with a 13-pin power socket for the electrical connection between the vehicle and trailer. If the trailer which you wish to tow has a **7-pin connector**, you can use a suitable adapter [10] from Škoda original accessories.

This work must be carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications if a towing device is retrofitted.

Škoda Service Partners are familiar with details relating to retrofitting a towing device and for any necessary modifications to the cooling system.

WARNING

We recommend that you have the towing device from Škoda original accessories installed by a Škoda Service Partner. He is familiar with all the relevant details relating to retrofitting such equipment. There is a risk of an accident if the towing device is not properly fitted! ■

[10] In some countries the adapter is supplied with the towing device.

General Maintenance

There are a number of points to pay attention to when towing a trailer.

Trailer load

The permissible trailer load must on no account be exceeded.

You can negotiate appropriately steeper inclines and descents if you do not make full use of the permissible trailer load.

The trailer loads specified only apply for **altitudes** up to 1 000 metres above mean sea level. The fact that the engine power output drops with increasing height due to a lowering of air pressure and thus the ability to climb, means that the towed weight must be reduced by 10% for every further increase of 1 000 metres in height above sea level. The towed weight is the weight of the (laden) vehicle and the (laden) trailer together. One should take this into account before driving up to higher altitudes.

The trailer and drawbar load information on the type plate of the towing device are merely test data for the towing device The data relating to your vehicle, which is often less than this test data, can be found in your vehicle registration documents.

Distribution of the load

Distribute the load in the trailer in such a way that any heavy items are located as close as possible to the axle. Secure the items to prevent them slipping.

Tyre inflation pressure

Select the tyre inflation pressure on your vehicle for that of "fully laden", ⇒ page 223. The inflation pressure of the tyres fitted to the trailer adjust in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation.

Exterior mirrors

You have to have additional exterior mirrors fitted if you are not able to see the traffic behind the trailer with the standard rear-view mirrors. Both exterior mirrors ▶

should be attached to folding arms. Adjust the mirrors so that they provide you with an adequate field of view to the rear.

Headlights

Before starting off with a hitched trailer, also check the setting of the headlights. Alter the setting as necessary with the aid of the headlight beam adjuster ⇒ page 55.

Detachable ball head

The ball rod is detachable on vehicles which feature a factory-fitted towing device. It is stowed together with separate fitting instructions in the spare wheel well in the luggage compartment of the vehicle.

Further information on the towing device ⇒ page 198.

Note

- We recommend that you also have your vehicle inspected between service intervals if you tow a trailer frequently.
- The handbrake on the towing vehicle must be put on when coupling and decoupling the trailer. ■

Driving Tips

Particular caution is required when towing a trailer.

- Do not, as far as possible, drive with your vehicle unladen and the trailer laden.
- Do not make full use of the legal maximum speeds. This applies in particular to downhill sections.
- Apply the brakes in good time.
- Keep a check on the coolant temperature gauge if the outside temperature is high.

Distribution of weight

The distribution of the weight is very poor if your vehicle is unladen and the trailer is laden. Maintain a particularly low speed if you cannot avoid driving with this combination.

Driving speed

Do not drive faster than 80 km/hour for safety reasons. This also applies for countries in which higher speeds are allowed.

The fact that the driving stability of the vehicle + trailer combination reduces with increasing speed means that the legally allowed speed should not be used when there are unfavourable road, weather or wind conditions, particularly near accident black spots.

You must always reduce your speed immediately as soon as you detect even just the **slightest swaying** of the trailer. On no account attempt to stop the trailer from "swaying" by accelerating.

Apply the brakes in good time! If the trailer is fitted with a **trailer brake**, apply the brakes gently at first and then brake firmly. This will avoid brake jolts resulting from the trailer wheels locking. Shift down gears in good time before negotiating a downhill section to allow the engine to also act as a brake.

Engine overheating

Please keep a check on the coolant temperature gauge if you have to negotiate a lengthy slope in a low gear at a high engine speed when the outside temperature is very high ⇒ page 11.

If the needle of the coolant temperature gauge moves into the right-hand area or even the red area of the scale, reduce your speed immediately. Stop and switch off the engine if the warning light in the instrument cluster begins flashing. Wait a few minutes and check the level of coolant in the coolant expansion bottle ⇒ page 215, "Inspecting the coolant level".

Please refer to the following guidelines ⇒ page 28, "Coolant temperature/ Coolant quantity ".

The coolant temperature can be reduced by switching on the heating.

Any increase in the cooling effect of the coolant fan through shifting down a gear and increasing the engine speed is not possible since the fan speed is independent ▶

of the engine speed. One should also not drop a gear for this reason when towing a trailer as long as the engine can manage the slope without any drop in speed. ■

Detachable towing device*

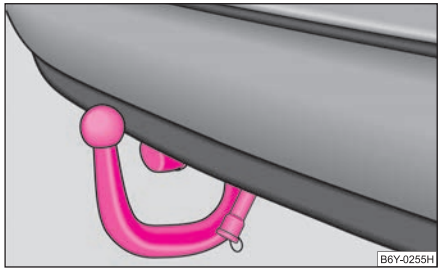

Fig. 191 Detachable ball head

The detachable ball head of the towing device is stowed in a box for the car tool kit in the spare wheel well in the luggage compartment.

An instruction for correct installation and removal of the ball head of the towing device is supplied with the ball head

Inspect the ball head to ensure that it is properly locked each time before setting off. The inspection is performed by turning the closed locking lever downwards. If the locking lever can only be turned around a small angle (approx. 5°), the locking mechanism is O.K. After the inspection pull the locking lever back again to its stop. The towing device must not be used, if it does not wish to close or the locking lever turns slightly in the closed position.

WARNING

Do not use any aids or tools for installing or removing the ball head. This might result in damage to the locking mechanism to the extent that the safety of the towing device is no longer assured – risk of an accident.

Note

- Do not carry out any modifications or repairs to the ball head or to any other components on the towing device.
- Contact a specialist garage if you encounter any problems using the device.
- Never unlock the ball head with a trailer coupled to it.
- You should take off the ball head if you drive without towing a trailer. Inspect whether the end cover properly seals off the mounting shaft.
- Remove the ball head beforehand if you wish to clean your vehicle using a steam jet. Ensure that the end cover properly seals the mounting shaft.
- It is recommended to wear gloves when installing and removing. ■

General Maintenance

Taking care of your vehicle and cleaning the vehicle

General

Proper care retains the value of your vehicle.

Regular and proper care retains **the value** of your vehicle. It may also be one of the requirements for the acceptance of warranty claims relating to corrosion damage and paint defects on the bodywork.

We recommend using a preservative from Škoda genuine accessories offered by your Škoda dealer. Please follow the instructions for use on the package.

WARNING

- **Care products may be harmful to your health if not used according to the instructions.**
- **Always store care products in a safe place, out of the reach of children – risk of poisoning!**

For the sake of the environment

- Always select environmentally-friendly products when purchasing vehicle care products.
- Do not dispose of the packages with residues of care products in domestic waste. ■

Care of the exterior of vehicle

Washing the vehicle

Frequent washing protects your vehicle.

The best protection for your vehicle against harmful environmental influences is **frequent** washing and wax treatment. How often you should wash your vehicle depends on a wide range of factors, such as:

- Frequency of use,
- The parking situation (garage, below trees etc.),
- Season of the year,
- Weather conditions,
- Environmental influences.

The longer insect residues, bird droppings, tree sap, road and industrial dust, tar, soot particles, road salt and other aggressive deposits remain adhering to the paintwork of your vehicle, the more detrimental their destructive effect can be. High temperatures, such as those caused by intensive sun's rays, accentuate this caustic effect.

It may therefore be necessary, in certain circumstances, to wash the car **once a week**. It may also be sufficient, however, to wash the car **once a month** followed by appropriate wax treatment.

It is essential to also thoroughly wash the **underside of your vehicle** at the end of the winter road salting and gritting period.

WARNING

When washing your vehicle in the winter: Water and ice in the brake system can affect the braking efficiency – risk of accident! ■

Automatic vehicle wash systems

The paintwork of the vehicle is sufficiently resistant that the vehicle can be washed normally in automatic vehicle wash plants without any problem. The actual stress to which the paintwork is subjected, however, depends greatly on the design of the vehicle wash system, the filtering of the water and the type of washing and care products used. If the paintwork of your vehicle appears mat after being washed or even has scratches, point this out to the operator of the vehicle wash plant. Use a different vehicle wash plant, if necessary.

There are no particular points to note before washing your vehicle in such a plant other than the usual precautionary measures (closing windows and sliding/tilting roof, moving any factory-fitted aerials down flat against the bodywork, etc.).

If you have any particular attached parts fitted to your car – such as spoiler, roof rack system, two-way radio aerial – it is best to first of all consult the operator of the car wash plant.

It is important to degrease the lips of the windscreen wiper rubbers after passing through the automatic vehicle wash system.

Caution

Do not screw the swivelling down roof aerial tight before washing the vehicle in an automatic vehicle wash system – risk of damage! ■

Washing vehicle by hand

It is important to first soften the dirt with plenty of water and rinse it off as thoroughly as possible before washing your vehicle by hand.

One should then clean the vehicle using a soft **washing sponge**, **washing glove** or a **washing brush** and only slight pressure. Work from the top to the bottom – beginning with the roof. Only place slight pressure on the vehicle paintwork during cleaning Only use a **car shampoo** for stubborn dirt.

Wash out the sponge or washing glove thoroughly at short intervals.

Clean wheels, door sills and similar parts last. Use a second sponge for such areas.

Rinse off the vehicle well after giving it a wash and dry it off using a chamois leather.

WARNING

- **The ignition should always be switched off when you wash your vehicle – risk of accident!**
- **Protect your hands and arms from sharp-edged metal parts when you are cleaning the underfloor, the inside of the wheel housings or the wheel trims – risk of cuts.**

Caution

- Do not wash your vehicle in bright sunlight – risk of paint damage.
- Ensure that the jet of water is not aimed directly at the locks or at the door and panel joints if you spray your vehicle in winter down with a hose – risk of freezing.
- Do not use any insect sponges, rough kitchen sponges or similar cleaning products – risk of damage to the surface of paintwork.

For the sake of the environment

Only wash your vehicle at washing bays specifically reserved for this purpose. This ensures that no water which may be contaminated by oil flows into the sewage system. It is not even permitted to wash your vehicle in certain areas except at such specific washing bays. ■

Washing with a high-pressure cleaner

When you wash your vehicle with a high-pressure cleaner, it is essential to comply with the instructions for use of the cleaning equipment. This applies in particular to the **pressure** used and to the **spraying distance**. Maintain a sufficiently large distance to soft materials such as rubber hoses or insulation material.

On no account use **circular spray nozzles** or so-called **dirt cutters**!

WARNING

It is particularly important that you do not clean tyres with circular spray jets. Visible but also invisible damage to tyres may occur even at a relatively large spraying distance and if sprayed only for a short time – risk of accident!

Caution

The water containing wax must be no hotter than 60°C, otherwise the vehicle can be damaged. ■

Wax treatment

Good wax treatment is an effective way of protecting the paintwork from harmful environmental influences and minor mechanical damage.

The vehicle must be treated with a high-quality hard wax polish at the latest, when no more drops form on the clean paintwork.

A new layer of a high-quality hard wax polish can be applied to the clean bodywork after it has dried thoroughly. Even if you use a wax preserver regularly we still recommend that you treat the paintwork of the vehicle at least twice a year with hard wax.

Caution

Never apply wax to the windows. ■

Polishing

Polishing is only necessary if the paintwork of your vehicle has become unattractive and if it is no longer possible to achieve a gloss with wax preservers.

You must treat the paintwork with a wax preserver if the polish you use does not contain any preserving elements ⇒ page 201, “Wax treatment”.

We recommend using a preservative from Škoda genuine accessories offered by your Škoda dealer.

Caution

- You must not treat mat painted parts or plastic with polishing products or hard wax.
- Do not polish the paintwork of the vehicle in a dusty environment, otherwise the paintwork can be scratched. ■

Chrome parts

First clean the chrome parts with a damp clotch and then polish them with a soft, dry cloth. If it does not prove to be adequate, use a chrome care product from Škoda original accessories.

Caution

Do not polish the chrome parts in a dusty environment, otherwise they can be scratched. ■

Paint damage

Slight damage to paintwork such as scratches, scuffs or traces of chip damage must be touched up immediately with paint (Škoda painting pen) **before** any corrosion can result. You can of course have this work carried out by a Škoda Service Partner.

Škoda Service Partners have a range of matching **touch-up pens** or **spray cans** available in the colour of your vehicle.

The paint number of the original paintwork of your vehicle is indicated on the vehicle data sticker ⇒ page 255.

Any corrosion which has already have formed must be removed thoroughly. Apply a **corrosion protection primer** and then the paint to the affected point. You can of course have this work carried out by a Škoda Service Partner. ■

Plastic parts

External plastic parts are cleaned by normal washing. Plastic parts and synthetic leather can also be treated with **special solvent-free plastic cleaning agents** if a damp cloth is not sufficient. Paint care products are not suitable for plastic parts.

Caution

Solvent-free cleaners attack the material and can damage it. ■

Windows

Only use a plastic ice scraper for removing snow and ice from the windows and mirrors. You should not move the ice scraper forward and backward but in one direction on the window which you are cleaning in order to avoid any damage to the surface of the glass.

You can best remove residues of rubber, oil, grease, wax or silicone by using a special window cleaner or a special silicone remover.

You should also clean the windows regularly from the inside.

Do not use window leathers which you have used to polish the vehicle body to dry off the windows. Residues of preservatives in the window leather can dirty the window and reduce visibility.

Do not affix any stickers over the inside of the rear window to avoid damage to the **heating elements of the rear window heater**.

We recommend using a preservative from Škoda genuine accessories offered by your Škoda dealer.

Caution

Never remove snow or ice from the glass parts with warm or hot water - risk of formation of cracks in the glass! ■

The headlight lenses

Please do not use any aggressive cleaning or chemical solvent products - risk of damage to the plastic lenses **Please use** soap and clean warm water.

Caution

Never wipe the headlights dry and do not use any sharp objects for cleaning the plastic lenses, this may result in damage to the protective paintwork and consequently in formation of cracks on the headlight lenses, e.g through effect of chemical products. ■

Door and window seals

The rubber seals on the doors, boot lid, bonnet and windows remain supple and last longer if you treat them from time to time with a rubber care product (e.g. with a spray with silicone-free oil). You also avoid premature wear of the seals and prevent leakages in this way. It is also easier to open the doors. Rubber seals which are well cared for also do not stick together in cold winter weather. ■

Locks

We recommend that you use the spray from Škoda original accessories with regreasing and anticorrosive effect for de-icing locks.

Note

When washing your vehicle, ensure that as little water as possible gets into the locks. ■

Wheels

Steel wheels

You should also thoroughly wash the wheels and wheel trims when giving your vehicle its regular wash. This prevents any brake dust, dirt and road salt from sticking to the wheel hubs. You can remove stubborn brake abrasion adhering to the wheels with an industrial cleaner. Touch up any damage to the paintwork on the wheels before rust is able to form.

Light alloy wheels

Regular care of light alloy wheels is necessary in order to retain their decorative appearance over long periods. It is particularly important to remove any road salt and brake abrasion from light alloy wheels every two weeks, otherwise the surface will suffer. Wash thoroughly and then treat the wheels with a protective product for light alloy wheels which does not contain any acidic components. You should provide the wheel hubs with a hard wax layer every three months. You must not use any products which cause abrasion when treating the wheel hubs. Any damage to the paint layer on the wheel hubs must be touched up immediately.

We recommend using a preservative from Škoda genuine accessories offered by your Škoda dealer.

WARNING

One should remember when cleaning the wheels that moisture, ice and road salt may adversely affect braking efficiency – risk of an accident!

Note

Severe layers of dirt on the wheels can also result in wheel imbalance. This may show itself in the form of a wheel vibration which is transmitted to the steering wheel which, in certain circumstances, can cause premature wear of the steering. This means it is necessary to remove the dirt. ■

Underbody protection

The underside of your vehicle is protected for life against chemical and mechanical influences.

One cannot, however, completely rule out damage to the **protective layer** when driving so we recommend that you inspect the protective layer on the underside of your vehicle and on the chassis at certain intervals - this is best done at the beginning and end of the winter - and to touch up any damaged areas.

Škoda Service Partners have suitable **spray products** available as well as the necessary equipment and are familiar with the instructions for use. It is therefore best to have such touch-up work or additional corrosion protection measures carried out by a Škoda Service Partner.

WARNING

Never use additional underbody protection or corrosion-protection agents for the exhaust pipes, catalytic converters, diesel particle filter or heat shields. When the engine reaches its operating temperature, these substances might ignite – risk of fire! ■

Protection of hollow spaces

All the cavities of your vehicle which are at risk from corrosion are protected for life by a layer of **protective wax** applied in the factory.

This wax protection does not require to be inspected or re-treated. Please remove any small amount of wax which flows out of the cavities at high temperatures with a plastic scraper and clean the spot using petroleum cleaner.

WARNING

Safety and environmental protection regulations should observed when using petroleum cleaner to remove wax – a risk of fire! ■

Engine compartment

Good corrosion protection is very important, particularly in winter when one often drives over its salt-strewn roads. One should therefore clean the whole engine compartment before and after the salt spreading period and treat with preservative in order to prevent the salt from being destructive.

Škoda Service Partners have the cleaning agents and preservatives recommended by the manufacturer and also the required equipment.

WARNING

- **It is necessary to observe the guidelines given in the chapter before working on the engine compartment ⇒ page 210.**
- **Let the engine cool down before cleaning the engine compartment.**

Caution

- Engine cleaning may be only be undertaken when the ignition is off.
- It is recommended to cover the generator before washing the engine compartment.

For the sake of the environment

The dirty water produced by washing the engine has washed away petrol, and residues of grease and oil and should therefore be cleaned by an oil separator. This is why engine washing should only be undertaken in a specialist garage or at a fueling station (when these are fitted with the required equipment). ■

Care of the interior of vehicle

Plastic parts, artificial leather and cloths

You can clean plastic parts and artificial leather with a moist cloth. You should only treat such parts with special **solvent-free plastic cleaning and care products** it does prove to be adequate.

Upholstery cloth and cloth trim on the doors, luggage compartment cover, headliner etc. are best treated with special cleaning products, using if necessary a **dry foam** and a soft sponge or brush.

We recommend using a cleaning product from Škoda genuine accessories offered by your Škoda dealer.

Caution

Solvent-free cleaners attack the material and can damage it. ■

Fabric covers of electrically heated seats

Do **not clean** the seat covers moist as this may result in damage to the seat heating system.

Clean such covers using special agents, for example dry foam. ■

Natural leather

Natural leather requires quite particular care and attention.

Leather should be treated from time to time according the following guidelines depending on how much it is used.

Normal cleaning

– Clean soiled areas of the leather with slightly moistened cotton or woollen cloth.

Severe soiling

– Clean severely soiled areas with a cloth dipped in a mild soapy solution (2 spoonfuls of natural soap to 1 litre of water).

– Ensure that the leather is not soaked through at any point and that no water gets into the stitching of the seams.

– Dry off the leather with a soft, dry cloth.

Removing stains

- Remove fresh stains which are **water-based** (e.g. coffee, tea, juices, blood etc.) with an absorbent cloth or household paper or use the cleaner from the care set for a stain which has already dried in.
- Remove fresh stains on a **fat base** (e.g. butter, mayonnaise, chocolate etc.) with an absorbent cloth or household cleaning paper or with the cleaner from the care set if the stain has not yet penetrated into the surface.
- Use a grease dissolver for **grease stains which have dried in**.
- Eliminate **special stains** (e.g. ball-point pens, felt pen, nail varnish, dispersion paint, shoe cream etc.) with a special stain remover suitable for leather.

Leather care

- Treat the leather every six months with the leather care product available from Škoda Service Partners.
- Apply only a small amount of the care product.
- Dry the leather off with a soft cloth

It is best to consult your Škoda Service Partner if you have any questions regarding cleaning and care of the leather interior.

Caution

- You must on no account treat the leather with solvents (e.g. gasoline, turpentine), floor wax, shoe cream or such like.
- Avoid leaving your vehicle for lengthy periods in bright sunlight in order to avoid bleaching the leather. If you leave your vehicle parked in the open for lengthy periods, protect the leather from the direct rays of the sun by covering it over.
- Sharp-edged objects on items of clothing such as zip fasteners, rivets, sharp-edged belts may leave permanent scratches or signs of rubbing on the surface.

Note

- Use a care cream with light blocker and impregnation effect regularly and each time after cleaning the leather. The cream nourishes the leather, allows it to breathe and keeps it supple and also provides moisture. It also creates surface protection.
- Clean the leather every 2 to 3 months, remove fresh soiling each time this occurs.
- Remove fresh stains such as those from ball-point pens, ink, lipstick, shoe cream etc., as quickly as possible.
- Care also for the leather dye. Refreshen areas which have lost their colour with a special coloured leather cream as required. ■

Seat belts

- Keep the seat belts clean!
- Wash seat belts which have become soiled using a mild soapy solution.
- Inspect the seat belts regularly to ensure they are in good condition.

Belt webbing which has become severely soiled may prevent the inertia reel from reeling up the belt properly.

WARNING

- **The seat belts must not be removed for cleaning.**
- **Never clean the seat belts chemically as dry cleaning may destroy the fabric. The seat belts must also not be allowed to come into contact with corrosive liquids (such as acids etc.).**
- **Seat belts which have damage to the webbing, the connections, the inertia reel or the lock should be replaced by a Škoda Service Partner.**
- **Inertia reel belts must be completely dried before being reeled up.** ■

Fuel

Petrol

Grades of petrol

There are various grades of petrol. Please read ⇒ page 255, “Technical Data” in order to know which grade of petrol your vehicle requires. You will also find the same information affixed to the inside of the fuel filler flap of your vehicle ⇒ page 207, fig. 193.

A distinction is made between unleaded and leaded petrol. All Škoda vehicles with petrol engines are equipped with a catalytic converter and must therefore be only driven with **unleaded petrol**. Unleaded petrol complies with the **standard DIN EN 228**.

The individual grades of petrol are distinguished by their **octane number** (RON). Please adopt the following procedure if the grade of petrol which you normally use is not be available in exceptional circumstances:

- Engines which need **unleaded premium petrol 95 RON** can also be run on unleaded regular petrol 91 RON. This does, however, result in a slight loss in performance.
- Engines which need **unleaded premium plus petrol 98 RON** can also be run on unleaded regular petrol 95 RON. This does, however, result in a slight loss in performance. You can **in exceptional circumstances** also use unleaded regular petrol of 91 RON in the event that neither unleaded premium petrol of 98 RON nor 95 RON is available. Refuel as soon as possible with unleaded premium plus of 98 RON or unleaded premium petrol of 95 RON.

If, in an emergency, the only fuel available is one which has a lower octane number than that required by the engine then only drive at medium engine speeds and lower engine loadings.

You can make unlimited use of fuel which has a higher octane number than that required by the engine. There will, however, be no advantages gained by this in terms of engine performance and fuel consumption!

The handling, performance and life of your engine are determined to a significant extent by the quality of the fuel. Do not use any petrol additives. **Use a fuel complying with the standard.**

You can find further information on refuelling ⇒ page 207, “Refuelling”.

Caution

- Filling the tank even only once with leaded petrol will result in the catalytic converter being destroyed.
- Operating the engine with petrol of a low octane number can result in engine damage at high revolutions or severe engine loading. ■

Diesel

Diesel fuel

Your vehicle can be operated with **diesel fuel**, which complies with the standard **DIN EN 590**.

Fuel additives

You must not use fuel additives, so-called “flow improvers” (petrol and similar products) in diesel fuel.

If the quality of the diesel fuel is poor, it is then necessary to drain the **fuel filter** more often than stated in the Service schedule.

You can find information on refuelling ⇒ page 207, “Refuelling”.

Caution

- Use a fuel which complies with the standard **DIN EN 590**. Filling the tank even only once, which does not comply with the standard, can result in damage to the fuel system.
- Water which has collected in the fuel filter can result in engine problems.

- Your vehicle is not adapted for use of biofuel (RME), therefore this fuel must not be refuelled and driven. Using this fuel (RME) can lead to damage to the engine or the fuel system. ■

Operation in winter

Winter-grade diesel fuel

A different grade of diesel fuel is available at filling stations in winter than during the summer. Using "summer-grade diesel fuel" at temperatures below 0°C can result in operational problems because the diesel becomes viscous as a result of paraffin separation.

It is therefore the case that DIN EN 590 prescribes diesel fuel class for certain periods of the year which can also be purchased at the corresponding time during the year. "Winter-grade diesel fuel" will still operate properly even at a temperature of -20°C.

It is often the case in countries with different climatic conditions that diesel fuels available have a different temperature characteristic. Škoda Service Partners and filling stations in the country concerned will be able to provide you with information regarding the diesel fuels available.

Prewarming fuel

The vehicle is fitted with a fuel filter prewarming system. This secures operation of a vehicle using diesel fuel down to an environmental temperature of -25°C.

Caution

It is not permitted to add the various fuel additives on the market, including petrol, to diesel fuel in order to improve its flow properties. ■

Refuelling

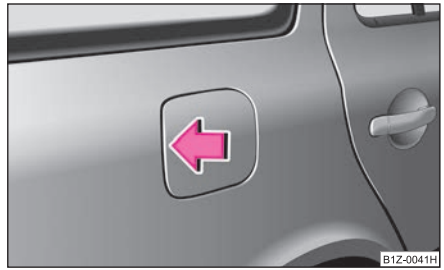

Fig. 192 Right rear side of the vehicle: Fuel filler flap

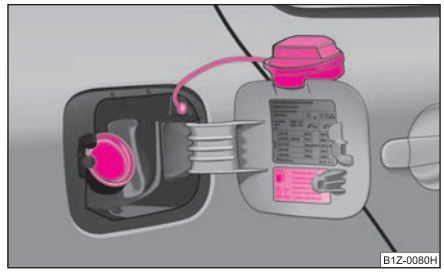

Fig. 193 Filler flap with cap unscrewed

The filler flap is automatically unlocked or locked* with the central locking.

Opening the fuel filler cap

– Press onto the left side of the fuel filler flap ⇒ fig. 192.

– The fuel filler cap on the fuel filler tube must be unlocked to the left using the vehicle key (only valid for vehicles which do not have automatic unlocking of the fuel filler flap).

– Unscrew the fuel filler cap anti-clockwise and place the fuel filler cap from above on the fuel filler flap ⇒ page 207, fig. 193.

Closing fuel filler cap

– Screw on the cap by turning it to the right until it is heard to lock.

– The fuel filler cap on the fuel filler tube must be locked to the right using the vehicle key (only valid for vehicles which do not have automatic locking of the fuel filler flap).

– Press the fuel tank flap closed.

The correct grade of fuel for your vehicle as well as the tyre size and inflation pressures are stated on a sticker affixed to the inside of the fuel filler flap. Further information on fuel ⇒ page 206, “Fuel”.

The fuel tank has a capacity of about 55 litres.

WARNING

Pay attention to any legal requirements if you do carry a spare canister in the vehicle. We do not recommend carrying any fuel canisters in your vehicle for safety reasons. The canister can be damaged in the event of an accident and fuel may leak out.

Caution

- Before refuelling it is necessary to switch off the auxiliary heating system (auxiliary heating and ventilation) *.
- Remove any fuel which has spilled onto the paintwork of your vehicle immediately - risk of paint damage!
- Vehicles fitted with catalytic converter should never be allowed to let the fuel tank to run completely empty. An irregular supply of fuel to the engine can result in misfiring and unburnt fuel may get into the exhaust system, which may result in overheating and damage to the catalytic converter.
- Make sure that the valve is not pressed into the filler tube when inserting the pump nozzle into the filler tube. Otherwise you are unintentionally filling up the volume, which in case of heat can cause an expansion of the fuel. This can lead to an overflow of fuel or damage to parts of the fuel reservoir.
- The fuel tank is full just as soon as the pump nozzle switches off for the first time, provided the nozzle has been operated properly. Do not continue refuelling - otherwise the expansion volume is filled up. ■

Inspecting and Replenishing

Engine compartment

Bonnet remote release

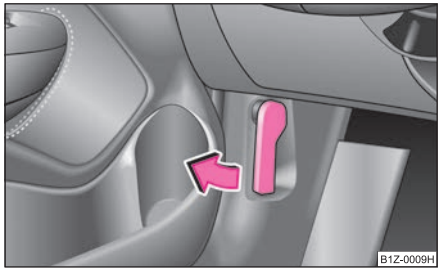

Fig. 194 Bonnet release lever

Bonnet remote release

– Pull the unlocking lever below the dash panel on the driver's side ⇒ fig. 194.

The bonnet jumps out of its lock as a result of the spring force. A handle appears at the same time in the radiator grille. ■

Opening and closing the bonnet.

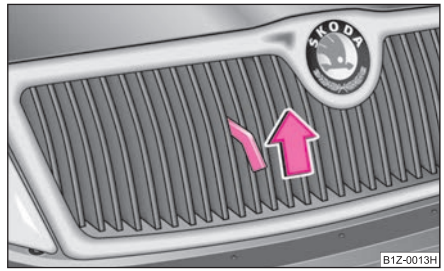

Fig. 195 Radiator grille: handle

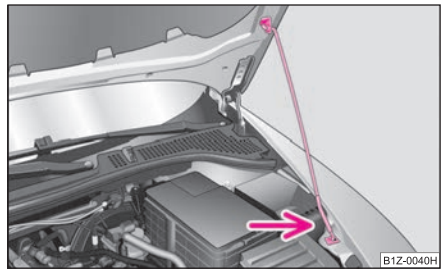

Fig. 196 Securing the bonnet with the bonnet support

Opening the bonnet

– Unlock the bonnet ⇒ fig. 194.

– Ensure that the arms of the windscreen wipers are correctly in place against the windscreen **before opening** the bonnet otherwise damage could occur to the paintwork.

– Pulling on the handle ⇒ fig. 195 will lock the bonnet fully.

– Grip with the hand under the radiator grille and lift up the bonnet.

– Take the bonnet support out of its holder and set it in the opening designed for it ⇒ page 209, fig. 196.

Closing the bonnet

– Lift the bonnet slightly and unhook the bonnet support. Press the bonnet support into the holder designed to hold it.

– Allow the bonnet to drop from a height of about 30 cm into the lock - bonnet **do not press down on it**!

WARNING

- **Never open the bonnet if you see that steam or coolant is flowing out of the engine compartment – risk of scalding! Wait long enough until the steam or coolant has stopped escaping.**
- **For safety reasons, the bonnet must always be properly closed when driving. One should therefore check that the lock has in fact engaged properly after closing the bonnet.**
- **Stop your vehicle immediately while driving if you notice that the lock is not properly engaged and close the bonnet properly – risk of an accident!**

Caution

Never open the bonnet using the handle - danger of causing damage. ■

Working in the engine compartment

Particular care is required when carrying out any work in the engine compartment!

There is a risk of injuries, scalding, accidents and fire when working in the engine compartment, e.g. inspecting and replenishing oil and other fluids. For this reason, it is essential to comply with the warning instructions stated below and with the general applicable rules of safety. The engine compartment of your car is a hazardous area ⇒ ⚠.

WARNING

- **Never open the bonnet if you see that steam or coolant is flowing out of the engine compartment – risk of scalding! Wait long enough until the steam or coolant has stopped escaping.**
- **Switch off the engine and pull out the ignition key.**
- **Apply the handbrake firmly.**
- **If your vehicle is fitted with a manual gearbox, move the gearshift lever into Neutral, or if it is fitted with automatic gearbox, move the selector lever into position P.**
- **Allow the engine to cool down.**
- **Keep children clear of the engine compartment.**
- **Never spill oil and other fluids over the hot engine. Such fluids (e.g. the antifreeze contained in the coolant) may ignite!**
- **Avoid short circuits in the electrical system – particularly on the battery.**
- **Never place your hand into the radiator fan as long as the engine is still warm. The fan might suddenly start running!**
- **Never open the cap of the coolant expansion bottle as long as the engine is still warm. The cooling system is pressurized!**
- **Cover over the cap of the coolant expansion reservoir with a large cloth when opening it as protection for your face, hands and arms from hot steam or hot coolant.**
- **Do not let objects, such as e.g cleaning cloth or tools lie in the engine compartment.**
- **If you wish to work under the vehicle, you must secure the vehicle from rolling away and support it with suitable supporting blocks: the car jack is not sufficient for this – risk of injury!**
- **In cases where it be necessary to carry out inspection work when the engine is running there is an additional risk from rotating parts (e.g. the V-ribbed belt, alternator, radiator fan) and from the high-voltage ignition system. Please observe in addition the following:**

WARNING (continued)

– **Never touch the electrical cables of the ignition system.**

– **Absolutely avoid any jewellery, loose items of clothing or long hair from getting into the rotating parts of the engine – Hazard! Therefore remove any jewellery beforehand, tie up your hair and wear tight fitting clothing.**

- **Please also comply with the warning instructions stated below when carrying out any essential work on the fuel system or on the electrical system:**

– **Always separate the car battery from the electrical system.**

– **Do not smoke.**

– **Never carry out any work close to naked flames.**

– **Always keep a working fire extinguisher at hand.**

Caution

When replenishing fluids in the engine, always ensure that the fluids are on no account mixed up. This may result in major operating problems and also vehicle damage! ■

Overview of the engine compartment

The main inspection points

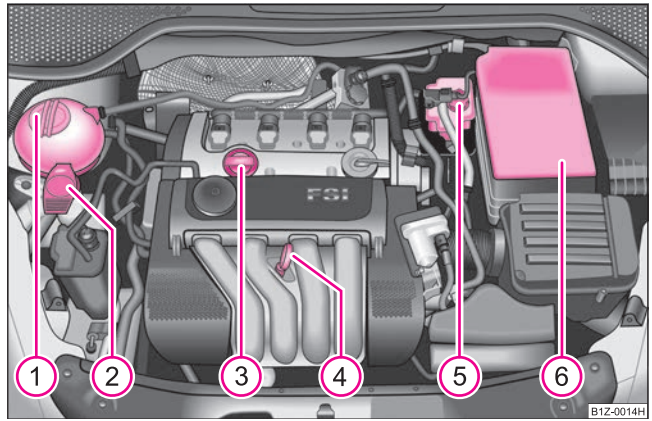

Fig. 197 1.6 ltr./85 kW Petrol engine

1 Coolant expansion bottle 215
2 Windshield washer fluid reservoir 221
3 Engine oil filler opening 213
4 Engine oil dipstick 213
5 Brake fluid reservoir 217
6 Battery (below a cover) 218

Note

The location of the inspection points in the engine compartment of petrol and diesel engines is practically identical. ■

Engine oil

Engine oil specifications

The grade of engine oil should be selected in accordance with precise specifications.

The engine of your vehicle has been factory-filled with a high-grade oil which you can use throughout the year - except in extreme climatic regions.

You can mix various oils together with each other when refilling with oil. This does not, however, apply for models with flexible service intervals (QG1).

Engine oils are, of course, undergoing continuous further development. Thus the information stated in this Owner's Manual is only correct at the time of publication.

Škoda Service Partners are informed by Škoda Auto a.s. about current changes. This why you should always have engine oil changed by your Škoda Service Partner.

The specifications (VW standards) stated in the following must be indicated separately or together with other specifications on the bottle.

Engine oil specifications for vehicles with fixed service intervals (QG0, QG2)

	Engine oil specifications
Petrol engines	VW 501 01 VW 502 00 VW 504 00 ACEA A2 [a] or A3 [a]
Diesel engines	VW 505 01[b] VW 507 00[c] ACEA B3[c], or B4[a]

a) Only to be used in exceptional cases if the oils specified above are not available.
b) Only for engines without diesel particle filter ⇒ page 26.
c) Only for engines with diesel particle filter ⇒ page 26.

Engine oil specifications for models with flexible service intervals (QG1)

	Engine oil specifications
Petrol engines	VW 503 00 VW 504 00
Diesel engines	VW 506 01[a] VW 507 00

a) Only for engines without diesel particle filter ⇒ page 26.

Caution

Only the above-mentioned oils may be used on vehicles with flexible service intervals (QG1). We recommend always refilling with oil of the same specification since this will maintain the properties of the oil. In exceptional cases, you must top up only once engine oil complying with Specification VW 502 00 (only for petrol engines) or Specification VW 505 01 (only for diesel engines) to maximum 0.5 litres. You must not use other engine oils - risk of engine damage!

Note

- Before a long drive we recommend that you purchase and carry with you engine oil which complies with the specification for your vehicle. Consequently, you will always have the correct engine oil for refilling.
- We recommend using a preservative from the Škoda original accessories offered by your Škoda dealer.
- For further information - see Service shedule. ■

Check engine oil level

The dipstick indicates the level of oil in the engine.

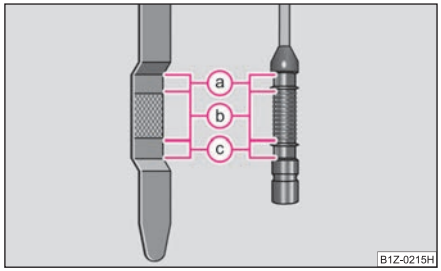

Fig. 198 Dipstick

Checking the oil level

- Park the vehicle on a horizontal surface.
- Switch the engine off.
- Open the bonnet ⇒ ⚠ in "Working in the engine compartment" on page 210.
- Wait a few minutes and pull out the oil dipstick.
- Wipe off the dipstick with a clean cloth and insert it again fully.
- Then withdraw the dipstick again and read off the oil level.

Oil level within range (a)

- You must **not** top up the oil.

Oil level within range (b)

- You **may** top up the oil. It is possible that the oil level may then be within range (a) after doing this.

Oil level within range (c)

- You **must** top up the oil ⇒ page 213. It is sufficient, once this is done, to keep the oil level is within range (b).

It is normal for the engine to consume oil. The oil consumption may be as much as 0.5 l/1 000 km depending on your style of driving and the conditions under which you operate your vehicle. The oil consumption may be slightly higher than this during the first 5 000 kilometres.

One should therefore check the oil level at regular intervals, preferably every time after the fuel tank is filled or after driving for long stretches.

We recommend maintaining the oil level within the range (a) if the engine has been operating at high loads, for example during a lengthy motorway trip during the summer months, towing a trailer or negotiating a high mountain pass, **but not above this**.

The warning light in the instrument cluster* will indicate ⇒ page 30, "Engine oil level* ⚠" whether the oil level is too low. In this case, check the oil level as soon as possible. Top up with an appropriate quantity of oil.

Caution

- The oil level must on no account extend beyond the range (a). Danger of damaging the catalytic converter.
- **Do not continue your journey** if for some reason it is not possible under the conditions prevailing to top up with oil. **Switch of the engine and contact** and obtain professional assistance from a specialist garage. ■

Replenishing engine oil

- Inspecting the engine oil level ⇒ page 213.
- Unscrew the cap of the engine oil filler opening.
- Pour in a suitable grade of oil in portions of 0.5 litres ⇒ page 212, "Engine oil specifications".

– Inspect the oil level ⇒ page 213.

– Carefully screw on the cap of the filler opening and push the dipstick in fully.

WARNING

- **Avoid dripping oil onto hot parts of the engine when topping up will oil – a risk of fire!**
- **Read and observe the warning notes ⇒ page 210, "Working in the engine compartment" before working in the engine compartment.**

For the sake of the environment

The oil level must on no account be above the range (a) ⇒ page 213. Oil will otherwise be drawn in through the crankcase ventilation and may pass through the exhaust system to atmosphere. The oil may combust in the catalytic converter and damage it. ■

Changing engine oil

The engine oil must be changed at the intervals stated in the Service schedule or according to the service interval indicator ⇒ page 12.

WARNING

- **Only carry out the engine oil change, if you have the required professional knowledge!**
- **Read and observe the warning notes ⇒ page 210, "Working in the engine compartment" before working in the engine compartment.**
- **Let the engine cool down – risk of burning from hot oil.**
- **Wear an eye protection – risk of caustic burns due to oil splashes.**
- **Oil is toxic! Store old oil in a safe place out of the reach of children and unauthorized persons until you dispose of it properly.**

Caution

You must not pour any additives into the engine oil – risk of engine damage! Damage, which results from such product, are excluded from the warranty.

For the sake of the environment

- You must on no account pour oil into the ground or into the sewage system.
- In view of the problems involved in properly disposing of old oil, the material, equipment and the knowledge required for such work, we recommend that you have the oil and oil filter change carried out by your Škoda Service Partner.

Note

After your skin has come in contact with the oil, you must thoroughly wash your skin. ■

Cooling system

Coolant

The job of the coolant is to cool the engine.

The cooling system does not require any maintenance under normal operating conditions. The coolant consists of water with a concentration of coolant additive of 40 %. This mixture not only provides antifreeze protection down to -25°C but also protects the cooling and heating system from corrosion. It also prevents the formation of scale and significantly increases the boiling point of the coolant.

You must therefore not reduce the concentration of antifreeze agent in the coolant by adding water, also not during the summer months or in countries with a warm climate. **The concentration of coolant additive in the coolant must be at least 40%.**

You can increase the amount of antifreeze in the coolant if a higher concentration of antifreeze is necessary for climatic reasons but only up to 60% (antifreeze protection down to approx. -40°C). The antifreeze protection tails off above that concentration.

Vehicles exported to countries with a cold climate (e.g. Sweden, Norway, Finland) are already factory-filled with a coolant which offers antifreeze protection down to about -35°C. In these countries the concentration of coolant additive should be at least 50 %.

Coolant

The cooling system is filled at the works with coolant (purple in colour), which complies with the specification TL-VW 774 F.

We recommend that you use the same coolant additive - G12 PLUS (purple in colour).

Please contact your Škoda Service Partner if you have any questions regarding the coolant or if you wish to fill up with a different coolant.

Your Škoda Service Partner can also supply you with the correct coolant additives.

Caution

- **Other coolant additives may cause operational problems which, in particular, involves significantly reducing the anticorrosion effect.**
- **Any faults or problems resulting from corrosion may cause a loss of coolant and, as a consequence of this, result in major engine damage.** ■

Inspecting the coolant level

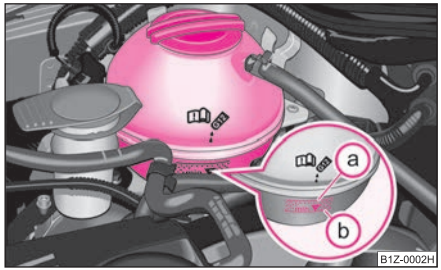

Fig. 199 Engine compartment: Coolant expansion bottle

The coolant expansion bottle is located in the engine compartment on the right.

- Switch the engine off.
- Open the bonnet ⇒ ⚠ in "Working in the engine compartment" on page 210.
- Check the level of coolant in the coolant expansion bottle ⇒ fig. 199. The coolant level when the engine is cold must lie between the (b) (MIN) and (a) (MAX) markings. The level may also rise slightly above the (a) (MAX) marking when the engine is warm.

If the coolant level in the reservoir is too low, this is indicated by the warning light in the instrument cluster ⇒ page 28. We nevertheless recommend inspecting the coolant level directly at the reservoir from time to time.

Loss of coolant

A loss of coolant is first and foremost an **indication of a leak** in the system. You should not merely top up the coolant in the reservoir. It is also important to have the cooling system inspected without delay by a specialist garage.

Losses can only occur through the pressure relief in the cap of the coolant expansion bottle which is completely free of leaks if the coolant boils as a result of overheating and is forced out of the cooling system.

WARNING

Read and observe the warning notes ⇒ page 210, "Working in the engine compartment" before working in the engine compartment.

Caution

One should contact a specialist garage as soon as possible if the source of overheating itself cannot be determined and removed, since there may be grave damage to the engine. ■

Replenishing the coolant

- Switch the engine off.
- Allow the engine to cool down.
- Place a cloth over the cap of the coolant expansion reservoir ⇒ page 215, fig. 199 and unscrew the cap **carefully** by turning it to the left ⇒ ⚠.
- Top up the coolant.
- Screw the cap tight until it is heard to lock.

The coolant which you use for replenishing the system, must comply with one specific specification ⇒ page 214, “Coolant”. Do not use an alternative additive if the coolant additive G12 PLUS is not available in exceptional cases. Just top up the system with water and as soon as possible arrange adjustment to correct the mixing ratio of water and coolant additive again by a specialist garage.

Only use fresh coolant for topping up the system.

Do not fill up over the “MAX” marking! Excess coolant which is heated up is forced out of the cooling system through the pressure relief valve in the cap of the coolant compensation bottle.

Wait until the engine has cooled down for a system which has suffered a major loss of coolant before pouring in coolant. This is necessary to avoid engine damage.

⚠ WARNING

- **The cooling system is pressurized! Do not open the cap of the coolant expansion bottle if the engine is still hot – risk of scalding!**
- **The coolant additive and thus all of the coolant is harmful to your health. Avoid contact with the coolant. Coolant vapours are also harmful to the health. It is important, therefore, to always safely store any coolant additive in its original container out of the reach of children – risk of poisoning!**
- **If any splashes of coolant get into your eyes, rinse out your eyes immediately with clear water and contact a doctor as soon as possible.**

⚠ WARNING (continued)

- **You should also consult a doctor without delay if you have inadvertently swallowed coolant.**

Caution

Do not continue your journey if for some reason it is not possible under the conditions prevailing to top up with coolant. Switch of the engine and contact and obtain professional assistance from a specialist garage.

For the sake of the environment

Do not re-use coolant if it is necessary to drain the coolant in the system. It should be collected and disposed of in compliance with environmental protection regulations. ■

Radiator fan

The radiator fan may switch on suddenly.

The radiator fan is driven by an electric motor and controlled according to the coolant temperature.

The radiator fan may continue running for up to 10 minutes after the engine has been switched off - even if the ignition is also off. It may also switch on suddenly after a certain time, if

- the coolant temperature has risen because of an accumulation of heat or
- the warm engine compartment is heated up additionally by strong sunlight.

⚠ WARNING

You must therefore be aware when working in the engine compartment that the fan may switch on suddenly – risk of injury! ■

Brake fluid

Inspecting the brake fluid level

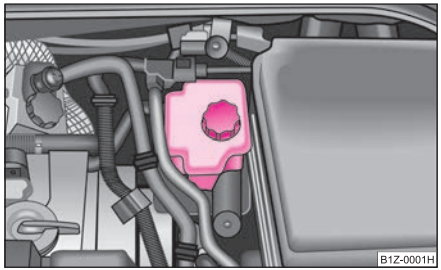

Fig. 200 Engine compartment: Brake fluid reservoir

The brake fluid reservoir is located on the left of the engine compartment. The brake fluid reservoir on right-hand steering models is positioned on the other side of the engine compartment.

– Switch the engine off.

– Open the bonnet ⇒ ⚠ in “Working in the engine compartment” on page 210.

– Inspect the brake fluid level in the reservoir ⇒ fig. 200. The level must be between the “MIN” and “MAX” markings.

A slight drop in the fluid level results when driving due to normal wear-and-tear and automatic adjustment of the brake pads, and is perfectly normal.

There may be an indication of a leak in the brake system, however, if the fluid level drops significantly within a short time or if it drops below the “MIN” marking. A situation where the brake fluid level is too low is indicated by the warning light (!) lighting up in the instrument cluster ⇒ page 32. In this case **stop the car immediately and do not drive any further! Contact a Škoda Dealer to obtain professional assistance.**

⚠ WARNING

- **Read and observe the warning notes ⇒ page 210, “Working in the engine compartment” before working in the engine compartment.**
- **If the fluid level has dropped below the MIN marking, do not drive any further – risk of accident! Contact a Škoda dealer to obtain professional assistance.** ■

Replacing brake fluid

Brake fluid absorbs moisture. This causes the fluid to absorb moisture from the surrounding air over a period of time. Excessive water in the brake fluid may be the cause of corrosion in the brake system. The water content also lowers the boiling point of the brake fluid. **This is why brake fluid must be replaced every two years.**

One may only use new genuine brake fluid from Škoda Auto a.s. The specification for the brake fluid is “FMVSS 116 DOT 4”.

We recommend that you have the brake fluid replaced by a **Škoda Service Partner** as part of an Inspection Service.

⚠ WARNING

- **Using old brake fluid can result in severe stress on the brakes because of the formation of vapour bubbles in the brake system. This greatly impairs the braking efficiency and thus also the safety of your vehicle.**
- **Brake fluid is toxic! It must therefore be kept safely in closed original containers and well away from children and unauthorized persons.**

(!) Caution

Brake fluid damages the paintwork of the vehicle.

For the sake of the environment

In view of the problems involved with proper disposal of brake fluid, the special tools and the professional knowledge required, you should have the brake fluid replaced by a Škoda Service Partner. ■

Battery

Working on the battery

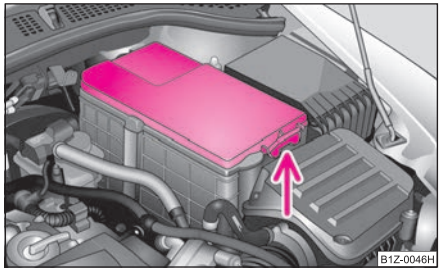

Fig. 201 Engine compartment: The battery

The battery is located in the engine compartment below a plastic cover*.

– Press the interlock on the side of the battery cover ⇒ fig. 201, fold the battery cover out and pull it out.

– The installation of the battery cover takes place in the reverse order.

Removal and installation of the battery is not recommended since it can, under certain circumstances, lead to major damage. Contact a specialist garage.

There is a risk of injuries, scalding, accidents and burns when carrying out any work on the battery and on the electrical system. For this reason, it is essential to comply with the warning instructions ⇒ ⚠ stated below and with the general applicable rules of safety.

⚠ WARNING

- **The battery acid is strongly corrosive and must, therefore, be handled with the greatest of care. Always wear protective gloves, eye and skin protection when handling batteries. Corrosive fumes in the air irritate the air passages and lead to conjunctivitis and inflammation of the air passages in the lungs. Battery acid corrodes dental enamel and creates deep wounds after contact with the skin which take a long time to heal. Repeated contact with diluted acids causes skin diseases (inflammations, ulcers, slin cracks). Acids coming into contact with water are diluted accompanied by significant development of heat.**
- **Do not tilt the battery otherwise battery electrolyte may flow out of the battery vent openings. Protect the eyes with safety glasses or a shield! There is the danger of suffering blindness! If any battery electrolyte gets into your eye, rinse out your eye immediately with clear water for several minutes. Contact a doctor without delay.**
- **Splashes of acid on your skin or clothes should be neutralised as soon as possible using soap suds and then rinsed with plenty of water. Contact a doctor immediately if you swallow battery electrolyte.**
- **Keep batteries out of the reach of children.**
- **Hydrogen is released when you charge a battery and a highly explosive gas mixture is produced. An explosion can be caused through sparkling over during unclamping or loosening of the cable plug while the ignition is on.**
- **Bridging of the poles will create a short circuit (e.g. through metal objects, cables). Possible consequences of a short circuit: Melting of lead struts, explosion and burning of the battery, jets of acid spurting out.**
- **It is prohibited to work with a naked flame and light, to smoke or to carry out any activities which produce sparks. Avoid creating sparks when working with cables and electrical devices. Strong sparking represents a risk of injury.**
- **Before carrying out any work on the electrical system, switch off the engine, the ignition as well as all electrical components and disconnect the negative cable (–) on the battery. If you wish to replace a bulb it is sufficient to switch off the appropriate light.**

WARNING (continued)

- **Never charge a frozen or thawed battery – risk of explosion and caustic burns! Replace a frozen battery.**
- **Never use a battery which is damaged – risk of explosion! Immediately replace a damaged battery.**

Caution

- You must only disconnect the battery if the ignition is switched off, otherwise the electrical system (electronic components) of the vehicle may be damaged. When disconnecting the battery from the electrical system of the vehicle, first disconnect the negative terminal (-) of the battery. Then disconnect the positive terminal (+).
- When reconnecting the battery, first connect the positive terminal (+) and only then the negative terminal (-) of the battery. You must on no account connect the cables wrongly - risk of a cable fire.
- Ensure that battery acid does not come into contact with the vehicle body otherwise damage could occur to the paintwork.
- Do not place the battery in direct daylight in order to protect the battery housing from the effects of ultra-violet light.

For the sake of the environment

A removed battery is a special type of waste which is harmful to the environment - contact your specialist garage regarding disposing of the battery.

Note

Please also refer to the guidelines ⇒ page 221, “Disconnecting and reconnecting the battery”, also after connecting the battery. ■

Battery with a charge level indicator, the so-called magic eye

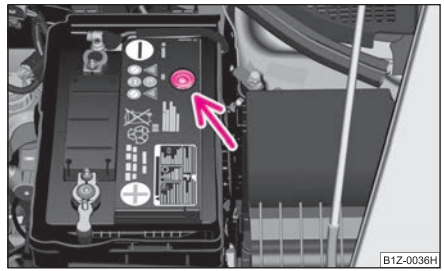

Fig. 202 Battery with a charge level indicator

There is a so-called magic eye ⇒ fig. 202 located on the top of the battery. The “magic eye” changes its colour in line with the charge state of and electrolyte level in the battery.

Air bubbles can influence the colour of the “magic eye”. For this reason carefully knock on the “magic eye” before carrying out the check.

- Green colour - the battery is adequately charged.
- Dark colour - the battery has to be charged
- Colourless or yellow colour - have the battery checked by a Škoda dealer.

Batteries, which are more than 5 years old, must be replaced. We recommend you have the electrolyte level inspected and adjusted to the correct level or the battery replaced if necessary by a Škoda Service Partner.

Caution

If the vehicle has not been driven for more than 3 to 4 weeks, the battery will discharge because certain electrical components consume electricity (e.g. control units) also in idle state. You can prevent the discharging of the battery by disconnecting the negative terminal or charging the battery constantly with a very low charging current. Please also refer to the notes when working on the battery ⇒ page 218, “Working on the battery”. ■

Inspecting the electrolyte level

The battery is practically **maintenance–free** under normal operating conditions. We do, however, recommend that you have the electrolyte level inspected from time to time by a Škoda Service Partner when outside temperatures are high or when driving on long trips. You should also check the electrolyte level ⇒ page 220 each time the battery is charged.

The battery acid level will also be checked as part of the Inspection Service. ■

Operation in winter

The battery has to provide greater amounts of electricity during the winter. It also has only part of the initial power output at low temperatures that it has at normal temperatures.

A discharged battery may already freeze at temperatures just below 0°C.

We therefore recommend that you have the battery checked by a Škoda dealer before the start of the winter, and recharged if necessary.

WARNING

Never charge a frozen or thawed battery – risk of explosion and caustic burns. Replace a frozen battery. ■

Charging the battery

A properly charged battery is essential for reliably starting the engine.

- Read the warning notes ⇒ ⚠ in "Working on the battery" on page 218 and ⇒ ⚠.
- Switch the ignition and all electrical components off.
- Only for "quick-charging": Disconnect both battery cables (first of all "negative", then "positive").
- Carefully attach the terminal clamps of the charger to the battery terminals (red = "positive", black = "negative").
- You can now plug the mains cable of the charger into the power socket and switch on the charger.
- When charging is completed: switch the charger off and unplug the mains cable from the power socket.
- Only then should you disconnect the terminal clamps of the charger.
- Reconnect the cables to the battery (first of all "positive", then "negative").

It is not normally necessary to disconnect the cables of the battery if you recharge the battery using low amperages (as for example from a **mini–charger**). Please also refer to the instructions from the charger manufacturer.

A charging current of 0.1 of the total battery capacity (or lower) is that which should be used until full charging is achieved.

It is, however, necessary to disconnect both cables before charging the battery with high amperages, so-called "**quick–charging**".

"Quick-charging" a battery is **dangerous** ⇒ ⚠ in "Working on the battery" on page 218. It requires a special charger and appropriate knowledge. We therefore recommend that you have your battery quick-charged only by your Škoda Service Partner.

A discharged battery may already **freeze** at temperatures just below 0°C ⇒ ⚠. We recommend that you no longer use a battery which has thawed out because the casing of the battery may be cracked through the formation of ice and this would allow battery electrolyte to flow out.

The vent plugs of the battery should not be opened for charging.

WARNING

Never charge a frozen or thawed battery – risk of explosion and caustic burns. Replace a frozen battery. ■

Disconnecting and reconnecting the battery

On disconnecting and reconnecting the battery the following functions are initially deactivated or are no longer able to operate fault-free.

Operation	Operating measure
Electrical power window (operational faults)	⇒ page 47
Enter radio code number	see Radio Operating Instructions
Set hours	⇒ page 14
Data in the multi-functional indicator* are deleted.	⇒ page 14

We recommend having the vehicle checked by a Škoda Service Partner to ensure full functionality of all electrical systems. ■

Replacing the battery

You should only replace a battery with a new battery of the same capacity, voltage (12 V), amperage and of the same size. Škoda Service Partners have a range of suitable batteries available.

We recommend that you only have an old battery disposed of by your Škoda dealer since it does require special disposal.

For the sake of the environment

Batteries contain poisonous substances such as sulphuric acid and lead. They must be disposed of in accordance with local environmental protection regulations and on no account as domestic waste. ■

Windshield washer system

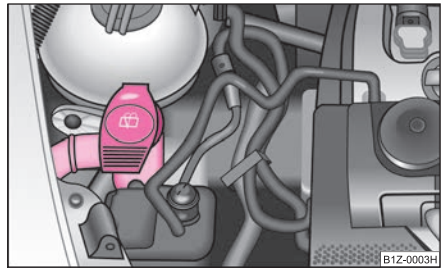

Fig. 203 Engine compartment: Windshield washer fluid reservoir

The windshield washer reservoir contains the cleaning fluid for the windscreen or rear window and for the headlamp cleaning system*. The reservoir is located at the front right of the engine compartment ⇒ fig. 203.

The **filling level** of the container is 3 litres, 5.5 litres on vehicles which also have a headlight washing system.

Clear water is not sufficient to intensively clean the windscreen and headlights. We therefore recommend using clean washing water together with the screen cleaner from Škoda genuine accessories (in winter additionally with antifreeze) which is capable of removing stubborn dirt. Follow the instructions for use on the packaging when using screen cleaning products.

You should always add antifreeze to the cleaning water in winter even if your vehicle is fitted with heated windscreen washer nozzles*.

It is also possible in exceptional cases to use methylated spirits when no screen cleaner with antifreeze is available. The concentration of methylated spirits must not be more than 15 %. Please note, however, that the antifreeze protection at this concentration is only adequate down to -5°C.

WARNING

Read and observe the warning notes ⇒ page 210, "Working in the engine compartment" before working in the engine compartment.

Caution

- On no account should you add radiator antifreeze or other additives to the windscreen washer fluid.
- If the vehicle is fitted with headlight cleaning system, you should only add cleaning products which do not attack the polycarbonate coating of the headlights to the windscreen washer fluid. Please contact your Škoda Service Partner, who will tell you which cleaning agent you can use. ■

Wheels and Tyres

Wheels

General comments

- New tyres do not offer optimal grip at first and should therefore be run in for about 500 km at a moderate speed and an appropriately cautious style of driving. You will also profit from longer tyre life.
- The tread depth of new tyres may differ because of design features and the configuration of the tread (depending on the type of tyre and the manufacturer).
- Drive over curbs on the side of the road and other such obstacles slowly and, where possible, at a right angles in order to avoid damage to tyres and wheel trims.
- Inspect your tyres from time to time for damage (punctures, cuts, splits and bulges). Remove foreign bodies from the tyre profile.
- Damage to tyres and wheels is frequently not visible. Unusual vibrations or pulling of the vehicle to one side could be a sign of tyre damage. **Please reduce your speed immediately and stop if you suspect that a wheel is damaged.** Inspect the tyres for signs of damage (bulges, splits, etc.) If no visible damage is present, please drive at an appropriately slow speed and carefully to the nearest specialist garage in order to have your vehicle inspected.
- Also protect your tyres from contact with oil, grease and fuel.
- Immediately replace any dust caps of the valves which have got lost.
- Mark wheels before removing them so that their previous direction of running can be maintained when mounted them again.
- Always store wheels or tyres which been removed in a cool, dry and, where possible, dark place. Tyres which are not fixed to a wheel trim should be stored upright.

Unidirectional tyres*

The direction of rotation of the tyres is marked by arrows on the wall of the tyre. This indicates the direction of rotation of the tyre, and it is essential that the tyres are fitted on to run in this direction. Only then are the tyres able to provide the optimal properties in terms of grip, low noise, wear-and-tear and aquaplaning.

Further information concerning the use of unidirectional tyres ⇒ page 227.

WARNING

- **New tyres during the first 500 km do not offer optimal grip and should therefore be run appropriately – risk of accident!**
- **Never drive with damaged tyres – risk of accident!**

Note

Please observe the various differing legal requirements regarding tyres. ■

Tyre life

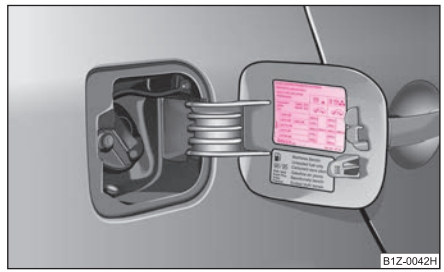

Fig. 204 An opened fuel filler flap with the tyre inflation pressure table

The life of your tyres very much depends on the following points:

Tyre pressure

The working life of tyres will be shortened considerably if the tyres are insufficiently or over-inflated and this will have an adverse effect on the handling of your vehicle.

Correctly inflated tyres are of particular importance when travelling at **high speeds**. It is therefore good to check the pressure at least once a month and also before ▶

setting off on a long trip. Please do not forget the spare wheel when checking the tyres.

The tyre inflation pressures for **summer tyres** are indicated on the inside of the fuel filler flap ⇒ page 223, fig. 204. The inflation pressures for **winter tyres** are 20 kPa (0.2 bar) higher than those for summer tyres ⇒ page 227.

The tyre pressure should be at the highest pressure specified for your vehicle at all times.

The tyre inflation pressure of the emergency spare wheel R 18 is 420 kPa (4.2 bar).

Always check the inflation pressure of tyres when cold. Do not reduce the higher pressure of warm tyres. Adapt the inflation pressure of the tyres accordingly if your vehicle is carrying a significantly higher payload.

Driving style

Fast cornering, sharp acceleration and braking (squealing tyres) increase wear-and-tear on your tyres.

Balancing wheels

The wheels of a new vehicle are balanced. There are a wide range of influences when driving which may result in an imbalance and which makes themselves felt through vibration in the steering.

You should have the wheels rebalanced since any imbalance increases wear-and-tear on the steering, the suspension and tyres. A wheel must also be rebalanced when a new tyre is fitted and each time a tyre is repaired.

Wheel alignment errors

Incorrect wheel alignment at the front and rear will not only increase wear-and-tear on the tyres but will also has an adverse effect on vehicle safety. Contact your specialist garage if you notice any unusual tyre wear.

WARNING

If the inflation pressure is too low, the tyre must perform a greater flexing work. At higher speeds the tyre will warm up as a result of this. This can result in tread separation and even a tyre blowout.

- **Immediately replace the damaged rims or tyres.**

For the sake of the environment

Tyres which are insufficiently inflated increase your fuel consumption. ■

Wear indicators

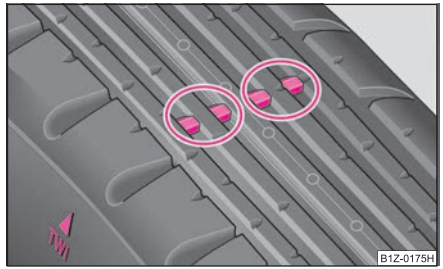

Fig. 205 Tyre tread with wear indicators

The base of the tread of the original tyres has wear indicators 1.6 mm high, installed at right angles to the direction of travel. These wear indicators are located at 6 - 8 points depending on the make and are evenly spaced around the circumference of the tyre ⇒ fig. 205. Markings on the walls of the tyres through the letters "TWI", triangular symbols or other symbols identify the position of the wear indicators.

A remaining tread of just 1.6 mm, measured in the grooves of the tread next to the wear indicators, means that your tyres have reached their legally permissible minimum tread depth.

WARNING

- **You must have your tyres replaced with new ones at the latest when the wear indicators have been worn down. The legally permissible minimum tread depth should be observed.**
- **Worn tyres do not provide the necessary adhesion to the road surface at high speeds on wet roads. One could experience "aquaplaning" (uncontrolled movements of the vehicle - "swimming" on a wet road surface).** ■

Changing wheels around

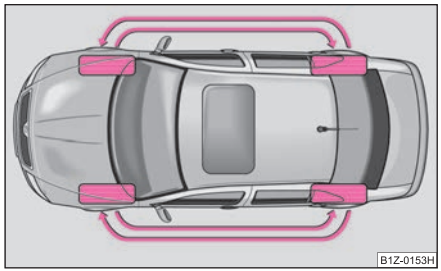

Fig. 206 Changing wheels around

If significantly greater wear is present on the front tyres, we recommend changing the front wheels around with the rear wheels as shown in the diagram ⇒ fig. 206. You will then obtain approximately the same life for all the tyres.

It may be advantageous to swap the tyres over "crosswise" when certain types of wear characteristic arise on the running surface of the tyres (but not in the case of unidirectional tyres). Škoda Service Partners can provide you with details.

We recommend that you change the wheels around every 10 000 km in order to achieve even wear on all wheels and to obtain optimal tyre life. ■

New tyres and wheels

Tyres and wheel rims are important design elements. One should therefore use the tyres and wheel rims which have been released for use by Škoda Auto. They are exactly matched to the vehicle type and therefore contribute significantly to good road holding and safe driving characteristics ⇒ ⚠.

Only fit radial tyres of the same type on all 4 wheels, size (rolling circumference) and, if possible, the same tread pattern on one axle.

The Škoda Service Partners have access to the most current information about which tyres we have released for use on your vehicle.

We recommend that you have any work relating to tyres or wheels carried out by your **Škoda Service Partner**. Your dealer has all of the necessary special tools and replacement parts available plus the required specialist knowledge and is also in a position to properly dispose of the old tyres. A large number of Škoda Service Partners also have an attractive range of tyres and wheels available.

The tyre/wheel combinations which are approved for your vehicle are indicated in your vehicle documents. Approval and licensing may differ according to the legislation prevailing in individual countries.

Proper knowledge of the tyre data makes it easier for you to select the correct type of tyre. Tyres do, for example, have the following **inscription** on their walls:

195 / 65 R 15 91 T

What this means is:

195	Tyre width in mm
65	Height/width ratio in %
R	Code letter for the type of tyre - **R** adial
15	Diameter of wheel in inches
91	Load index
T	Speed symbol

The following **speed restrictions** apply to tyres.

Speed symbol	Permissible maximum speed
S	180 km/h
T	190 km/h
H	210 km/h
V	240 km/h
W	270 km/h

The date of manufacture is also stated on the tyre wall (possibly only on the *inside* of wheel):

DOT ... 20 07...

means, for example, that the tyre was manufactured in the 20th week of the year 2007.

Any **spare wheel** which differs from the tyres fitted to the vehicle (e.g. winter tyres or low-profile tyres) should only be used only for a short time in the event of a puncture and when adopting an appropriately cautious style of driving. It should be replaced as quickly as possible by a normal wheel.

WARNING

- **Only use those tyres or wheel rims which have been approved for your model of Škoda Auto a.s. vehicle. Failure to observe this instruction will adversely affect the road safety of your vehicle – risk of accident! Approval and licencing of your vehicle on public roads may also become void as a result.**
- **You must on no account drive at a higher speed than is permissible for your tyres – risk of an accident resulting from tyre damage and loss of control over your vehicle.**
- **Tyres which are 6 years old or more should only be fitted in exceptional cases and when adopting an appropriately cautious style of driving.**
- **Never fit tyres which have already been used without having adequate knowledge of their previous history. Tyres age even if they have not been used at all or only very little. A spare tyre must only be used in exceptional cases and only then when adopting an appropriately cautious style of driving.**
- **Do not, where possible, replace individual tyres but at least replace them on both wheels of a given axle at the same time. Always fit the tyres with the deeper tread depth to the front wheels.**

For the sake of the environment

Old tyres must be disposed of in conformity with the appropriate regulations.

Note

It is not normally possible to fit wheels from other models of cars for technical reasons. This may also apply in certain circumstances to the wheels of the same type of vehicle. ■

Wheel bolts

Wheels and **wheel bolts** are matched to each other in terms of design. Each time you fit other wheels - e.g. light alloy wheels or wheels with winter tyres - you must therefore also use the matching wheel bolts of the correct length and shape of spherical cap. This is essential to ensure that the wheels are tightly fitted and that the brake system operates properly.

If you retrofit **wheel trims** (or have this done), please also ensure that an adequate flow of air remains assured for cooling the brake system.

The Škoda Service Partners are instructed in the technical possibilities which exist regarding converting or retrofitting wheels, tyres and wheel trim.

WARNING

- **In case of incorrect treatment of the wheel bolts, the wheel can loosen when the car is moving – risk of accident!**
- **The wheel bolts must be clean and must turn easily. However, they must never be treated with grease or oil.**
- **If the wheel bolts are tightened to a too low tightening torque, the rim can lossen when the car is moving – risk of accident! A tightening torque which is too high can damage the bolts and threads and this can result in permanent deformation of the contact surfaces on the rims.**

Caution

The prescribed tightening torque of the wheel bolts for steel and light alloy wheels is 120 Nm. ■

Winter tyres

The handling of your vehicle will be significantly improved when driving on wintry roads if you fit winter tyres. Summer tyres do not offer the same grip on ice, snow and at temperatures below 7 °C because of their construction (width, rubber blend, tread pattern). This particularly applies to vehicles which are equipped with **low-profile tyres** or **high-speed tyres** (code index H or V on wall of tyre).

Winter tyres must be mounted on all four wheels to obtain the best handling characteristics.

You must only fit those types of winter tyre which are approved for your vehicle. The permissible **sizes of winter tyres** are stated in your vehicle documents. Approvals may differ because of national legislation.

Please remember that the tyres should be inflated to 20 kPa (0.2 bar) more than is the case for summer tyres ⇒ page 223, fig. 204.

Winter tyres no longer offer the same winter performance once the **tyre tread** has worn down to a depth of about 4 mm.

Ageing also causes winter tyres to lose most of their winter performance properties - even in cases where the remaining tread depth is still clearly more than 4 mm.

Speed restrictions apply to winter tyres as well as to summer tyres ⇒ page 225, ⇒ ⚠.

You can fit winter tyres of a lower speed category to your vehicle provided that you also do not drive faster than the permissible maximum speed for such tyres, even if the possible maximum speed of your vehicle is higher. The corresponding tyre category can damage the tyres when exceeding the permissible maximum speed.

Please pay attention to the notes if you decide to fit winter tyres ⇒ page 223.

You can also fit so-called “all-year tyres” instead of winter tyres.

Please contact your specialist garage if there are any points which are not clear who will be able to provide you with information regarding the maximum speed for your tyres.

⚠ WARNING

You must on no account drive your car at more than the permissible maximum speed for your winter tyres – risk of an accident resulting from tyre damage and loss of control over your car.

For the sake of the environment

Fit your summer tyres on again in good time since summer tyres offer you better grip and handling on roads which are free of snow and ice as well as ar temperatures below 7 °C - the braking distance is shorter, there is less tyre noise, tyre wear is reduced and fuel consumption is reduced.

Note

Please observe the various differing legal requirements regarding tyres. ■

Unidirectional tyres*

The direction of rotation of the tyres is marked by **arrows on the wall of the tyre**. This indicates the direction of rotation of the tyre, and it is essential that the tyres are fitted on to run in this direction. Only then are the tyres able to provide the optimal properties in terms of grip, low noise, wear-and-tear and aquaplaning.

Should it be necessary to fit on a spare wheel in exceptional cases with a tyre not dedicated to the running direction or in opposite running direction, please adopt a cautious style of driving as the tyre is no longer able to provide optimal grip and handling in such a situation. This particularly important on wet roads. Please refer to the notes ⇒ page 233, “Spare wheel”.

You should have the defective tyre replaced as soon as possible and restore the correct direction of rotation on all tyres ■

Snow chains

Snow chains must only be mounted on the front wheels.

When driving on wintry roads, snow chains improve not only traction, but also the braking performance.

For technical reasons, it is only permissible to fit snow chains with the following wheel/tyre combinations:

Wheel size	Depth (D)	Tyre size
6J x 15	47 mm	195/65
6.5J x 15	50 mm	195/65
6J x 16	50 mm	205/55

Only use **fine-link snow chains**. They must not project more than 15 mm - including the chain lock.

Remove the **full wheel trims** if you wish to fit snow chains to the wheels.

Observe the national legal requirements relating to the maximum vehicle speed with snow chains.

WARNING

Please pay attention to the information in the supplied fitting instructions of the snow chain manufacturer.

Caution

You must take the chains off as soon as you drive on roads which are free of snow. They adversely affect the handling of your vehicle, damage the tyres and are rapidly destroyed.

Note

We recommend that you use snow chains from the Škoda genuine accessories. ■

Accessories, changes and replacement of parts

Accessories and replacement parts

Škoda vehicles have been built according to the latest discoveries in safety engineering. Thus one should not change the condition in which the vehicle was delivered from the manufacturer without some thought.

The following guidelines should be observed when a vehicle is to be retrofitted with accessories, have technical changes made to it or a part has to be replaced at some time in the future.

- Advise should always be obtained from a Škoda Service Partner **before** buying any accessories and **before** making any technical changes ⇒ ⚠.
- This is particularly the case when accessories are bought in a foreign country.
- Škoda Genuine Accessories which have been released for use and Skoda original parts can be obtained from Škoda Service Partners. They will install them professionally and correctly.
- All Škoda original accessory which is listed in the catalogue such as tilting roofs, spoilers, wheels etc. must have an official stamp of approval.
- Radios, aerials and other electrical accessories should only be installed by an authorised workshop.
- The guidelines issued by Škoda Auto a.s. must be observed when making technical changes.
- This is to ensure that no technical damage occurs to the vehicle, that travelling and operating safety are maintained and that the chnages are permissible. Škoda Service Partners undertake this work professionally or refer it to an specialist company in special cases.

Any damage which is done caused by technical changes made without consulting a Skoda a.s. dealer is excluded from the guarantee.

⚠ WARNING

- We advise you, in your own interest, to only use Škoda Genuine Accessories and Škoda original parts which have been expressly approved for use on your Škoda. Reliability, safety and suitabiliity have been established for these Škoda original parts.

- We cannot guarantee suitability of installation into your vehicle of other products despite keeping a constant eye on market developments (also not in the case where there is an attestation or permission can be produced). ■

Technical changes

Interference on the electronic components and their software can lead to operational faults. This interference can also impair not directly affected systems because of the networking of the electronic components. This means that the operating safety of your vehicle can be considerably jeopardized, a greater wear of vehicle parts can occur and finally the vehicle registration documents expire.

We trust that you will understand that your Škoda Service Partner cannot be liable for damage resulting from unprofessional work.

We therefore recommend that you have all work carried out with Škoda original parts at your authorised Škoda Service Partners.

⚠ WARNING

Work or modifications on your vehicle, which have been carried out unprofessionally, can cause operational faults – risk of accident! ■

Breakdown assistance

Breakdown assistance

First-aid box* and Warning triangle* (Octavia)

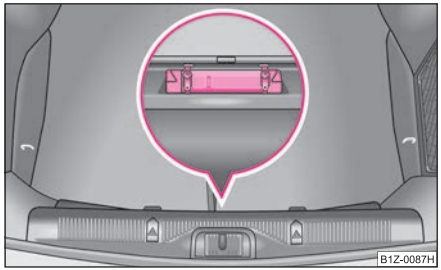

Fig. 207 Placing of the warning triangle (Octavia)

The first-aid box* is attached by a strap to the right-hand side of the luggage compartment

The warning triangle can be attached to the trim panel of the rear wall with rubber straps ⇒ fig. 207.

If you wish to equip your vehicle additionally with a warning triangle, please contact a specialist garage.

Note

Pay attention to the use-by-date of the contents of the first-aid box. ■

First-aid box* and warning triangle* (Estate car)

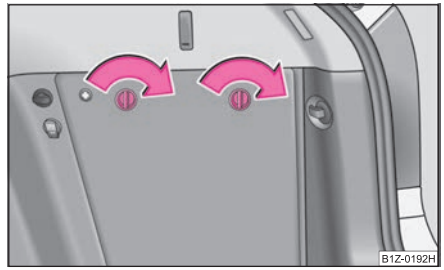

Fig. 208 Placing of the warning triangle (Estate car)

For vehicles of the type estate car the first-aid box and the warning triangle are housed in a compartment on the right side in the luggage compartment. You can open the compartment by turning the locks in the direction of arrow ⇒ fig. 208.

If you wish to equip your vehicle additionally with a warning triangle, please contact a specialist garage.

Note

Pay attention to the use-by-date of the contents of the first-aid box. ■

Fire extinguisher*

The fire extinguisher is attached with straps in a holder under the driver seat.

Please read carefully the instructions which are attached to the fire extinguisher.

The fire extinguisher must be checked by an authorised person or company annually (please observe the differing legal requirements).

WARNING

If the fire extinguisher is not correctly attached, in case of sudden manoeuvres or an accident it can be "thrown" through the interior compartment and cause injuries.

Note

- The fire extinguisher must comply with the relevant and valid legal requirements.
- Pay attention to the expiration date of the fire extinguisher. If the fire extinguisher is used after the expiration date, its proper function is no longer assured.
- The fire extinguisher is only supplied in certain countries within the scope of delivery. ■

Vehicle tool kit

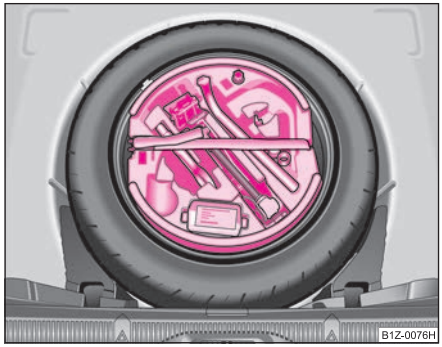

Fig. 209 Luggage compartment: Storage compartment for vehicle too kit

The vehicle tool kit and the lifting jack are stored in a lockable box in the spare wheel ⇒ fig. 209. There is also space here for the removable ball for the trailer towing device*. The box is attached with a strap on the spare wheel.

The vehicle tool kit contains the following parts (depending on equipment fitted):

- Hook for pulling off a full wheel trim,
- Plastic clip for a wheel bolt cover,
- Wheel wrench,
- Towing eye,
- Adapter for the wheel bolts lock.

After using the lifting jack, screw in the arm of the lifting jack fully before placing it back in its stowage area.

WARNING

- **The factory-supplied lifting jack is only intended for your model of vehicle. On no account attempt to lift a heavier vehicle or other loads – risk of injury!**
- **Ensure that the vehicle tool kit is safely attached in the luggage compartment.**

Note

Ensure that the box is always secured with the strap. ■

Tyre repair kit*

The tyre repair kit is intended for the repair of minor tyre defects. The tyre repair kit contains a compressor, inflation bottle, operating instructions and accessories.

The repair with the tyre repair kit is **not at all intended to replace** a permanent repair on the tyre, this repair only serves to reach the next specialist garage. The repair can be undertaken on the vehicle immediately. **Please read the attached instructions carefully before the repair.** ▶

The tyre repair kit is located in a textile bag. There is a velcro fastener on the underside of the bag, with which the bag is attached to the floor covering of the luggage compartment in such a way that the side of the bag rests on the right side of the luggage compartment and on the seat backrest. ■

Spare wheel

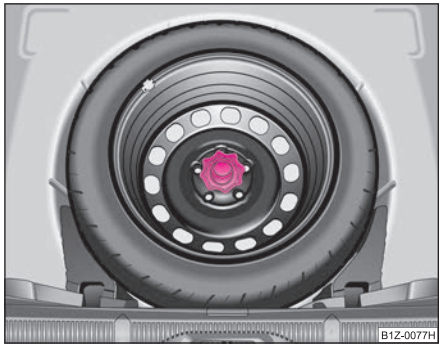

Fig. 210 Luggage compartment: Spare wheel

The spare wheel lies in a well under the floor covering of the luggage compartment and is fixed in place using special screws ⇒ fig. 210.

Before removing the spare wheel, you must take out the box with the vehicle tool kit box ⇒ page 232, fig. 209.

One should check the inflation pressure in the spare wheel (at best when generally checking the tyre air pressures - see sign on the fuel filler flap ⇒ page 223) to ensure that the spare wheel is always ready to use.

Temporary spare wheel

A warning label displayed on the rim of the temporary spare wheel indicates that your vehicle is equipped with a temporary spare wheel.

Please observe the following notes when driving with a temporary spare wheel:

- After fitting on the wheel, the warning sticker must not be concealed (e.g. by the wheel trim).
- Do not drive with this spare wheel at more than 80 km/h - risk of accident. Avoid accelerating at full throttle, sharp braking and fast cornering.
- The inflation pressure for this spare wheel is identical to the inflation pressure of the standard tyres. The temporary spare wheel R 18 must have an inflation pressure of 420 kPa (4.2 bar)!
- Use this spare wheel only to reach the nearest specialist garage as it is not intended for continuous use.
- No other summer or winter tyres must be mounted on the rim of the spare wheel R 18. ■

Changing a wheel

Preliminary work

The following steps should be carried out before actually changing the wheel.

- If it is necessary to change a wheel, park the vehicle as far away as possible from the traffic flow. The place you choose should be **level**.
- Have **all the occupants get out.** While changing a wheel, the occupants of the vehicle should not stand on the road (e.g. behind a crash barrier).
- Apply the **handbrake** firmly.
- Engage **1st gear** or if your vehicle is fitted with an automatic gearbox, position the **selector lever into position P**.
- If a trailer is coupled, uncouple it.
- Take the **vehicle tool kit** ⇒ page 232 and the **spare wheel** ⇒ page 233 out of the luggage compartment.

WARNING

- **If you find yourself in flowing traffic switch on the hazard warning lights system and place the warning triangle on the side of the road at the prescribed distance from your vehicle while observing all national legal provisions. In this way you are protecting not only yourself but also other road users.**
- **Never start the engine with the vehicle sitting on the raised jack – danger of suffering injury!**

Caution

If you have to change a wheel on a slope first block the opposite wheel with a stone or similar object in order to secure the vehicle from unexpectedly rolling away.

Note

Comply with the national legal regulations. ■

Changing a wheel

Always change a wheel on a level surface as far as possible.

- Take off the full wheel trim* ⇒ page 235 or the caps ⇒ page 235.
- In the case of light alloy wheels remove the wheel trim cap ⇒ page 236.
- Slacken the wheel bolts ⇒ page 236.
- Jack up the vehicle until the wheel to be changed is clear of the ground ⇒ page 237.
- Unscrew the wheel bolts and place them on a clean surface (cloth, paper etc.).
- Take off the wheel.
- Fit on the spare wheel and tighten the wheel bolts slightly.
- Lower the car.
- Tighten the wheel bolts firmly, alternately and diagonally using the wheel wrench ⇒ page 236.
- Mount the full wheel trim/wheel trim cap or the caps.

Note

- All bolts must be clean and must turn easily.
- You must never grease or oil the wheel bolts!
- When fitting on unidirectional tyres, ensure that the tyres rotate in the correct direction ⇒ page 223. ■

Subsequent steps

After changing the wheel, you must perform the following steps.

- Stow and attach the replaced wheel in the spare wheel well.
- Stow the vehicle tool kit in the space provided.
- **Check** the **tyre pressure** on the spare wheel just mounted as soon as possible.
- Have the **tightening torque** of the wheel bolts **checked** with a torque wrench as soon as possible. Steel and light alloy wheels must be tightened to a tightening torque of **120 Nm**.
- Have the defective tyre repaired as soon as possible.

WARNING

It is necessary to observe the guidelines given on ⇒ page 225, “New tyres and wheels” if the vehicle is subsequently fitted with tyres which are different to those it was fitted with at the works.

Note

- If you find, when changing the wheel, that the wheel bolts are corroded and difficult to turn, the bolts must be replaced before checking the tightening torque.
- Drive cautiously and only at a moderate speed to a workshop where the tightening torque can be checked. ■

Full wheel trim*

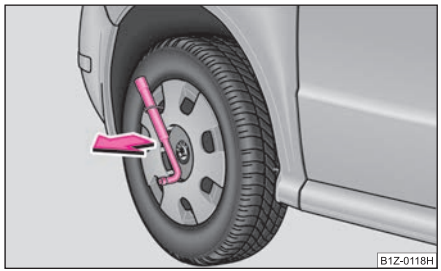

Fig. 211 Removing the full wheel trim

Pulling off

– Hook the clamp found in the vehicle tool kit into the reinforced edge of the full wheel trim.

– Push the wheel key through the clamp, support the wheel key on the tyre and pull off the wheel trim ⇒ fig. 211.

Installing

– First press the full wheel trim onto the wheel at the valve opening provided. Then press the full wheel trim into the wheel in such a way that its entire circumference locks correctly in place.

Caution

- Use the pressure of your hand, do not knock on the full wheel trim! Heavy knocks mainly on the points where the full wheel trim has not been inserted into the wheel, can result in damage to the guide and centering elements of the full wheel trim.
- First check for yourself that the theft-deterrent wheel bolt is located ⇒ page 237, “Securing wheels against being stolen*” in the hole in the area of the valve before fitting the full wheel trim onto a steel wheel which is attached with a theft-deterrent wheel bolt. ■

Wheel bolts with caps*

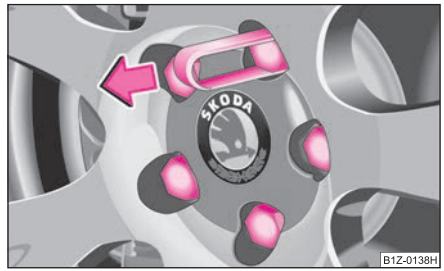

Fig. 212 Removing the cap.

Pulling off

– Push the plastic clip sufficiently far onto the cap until the inner catches of the clip are positioned at the collar of the cap and detach the cap.

Installing

– Push the caps fully onto the wheel bolts.

The caps are located in the well of the luggage compartment. ■

Wheel trim caps*

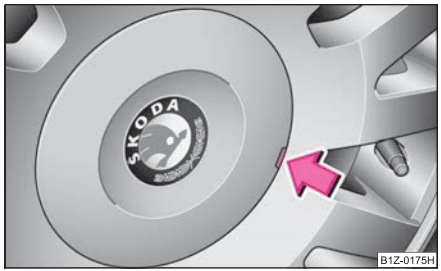

Fig. 213 Pulling off wheel trim cap on light alloy wheels

Pulling off

– Carefully remove the wheel trim cap using the removal hook ⇒ fig. 213. ■

Slackening and tightening wheel bolts

Slacken the wheel bolts before jacking up the vehicle.

Fig. 214 Changing a wheel: Slackening wheel bolts

Slackening wheel bolts

– Insert the wheel wrench fully onto the wheel bolt [11].

– Grasp the end of the wrench and turn the bolt about **one** turn to the left ⇒ fig. 214.

Tightening wheel bolts

– Insert the wheel wrench fully onto the wheel bolt [11].

– Grasp the end of the wrench and turn the bolt to the right until it is tight.

WARNING

Slacken the wheel bolts only a little (about one turn) as long as the vehicle has not yet been jacked up – risk of an accident!.

Note

apply pressure carefully with your **foot** to the end of the wheel wrench if it proves difficult to slacken the wheel bolts. Hold tight on the vehicle when doing this and ensure that you have a steady position. ■

[11] Use the appropriate adapter for slackening and tightening the safety wheel bolts ⇒ page 237.

Raise vehicle

You have to raise the vehicle with a lifting jack in order to be able to take off the wheel.

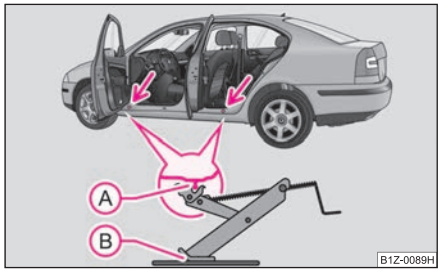

Fig. 215 Changing a wheel: Points for positioning car jack

Position the lifting jack by selecting the jacking point which is closest to the wheel to be removed ⇒ fig. 215. The jacking point is located directly below the engraving in the lower sill. The engraving is only visible after opening the door.

- Position the lifting jack below the jacking point and move it up until its claw is positioned directly below the vertical web of the lower sill.
- Align the car jack so that its claw grasps the web of the lower sill (A) and the base plate (B) is resting flat on the floor.
- Turn the lifting jack up further until the wheel is just clear of the ground.

Ground below the lifting jack which is soft and slippery can cause the vehicle to slip off the jack. It is therefore always necessary to place the lifting jack on a solid surface or use a wide and stable base. Use a non-slip base (e.g. a rubber foot mat) if the **surface is smooth**, such as cobbled stones, a tiled floor, etc.

WARNING

- **Always raise the vehicle with the doors closed – risk of injury!**
- **Take suitable measures to prevent the base of the lifting jack from slipping off – risk of injury!**
- **Not positioning the lifting jack at the specified points can result in damage to the vehicle. The jack can also slip off if it does not have sufficient grip – risk of injury!**
- **It is important to support the vehicle with suitable supporting blocks if you wish to work under the lifted vehicle – risk of injury!** ■

Securing wheels against being stolen*

You need a special adapter for slackening the safety wheel bolts.

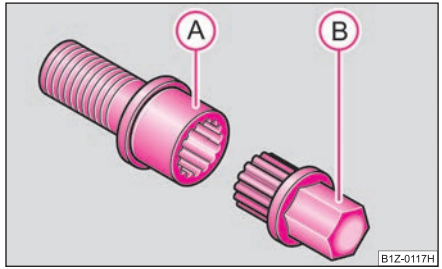

Fig. 216 Safety wheel bolt with adapter

- Pull off the full wheel trim/cap from the wheel hub or cap from the safety wheel bolt.
- Insert the adapter (B) with its toothed side fully into the inner toothing of the safety wheel bolt (A) right down in such a way that only the outer hexagon is jutting out ⇒ fig. 216.
- Insert the wheel wrench fully onto the adapter (B).
- Slacken the wheel bolt, or tighten it firmly ⇒ page 236.

– Reinstall the full wheel trim/wheel cap after removing the adapter or place the cap onto the safety wheel bolt.

– Have the **tightening torque checked** with a torque wrench as soon as possible. Steel and light alloy wheels must be tightened to a tightening torque of **120 Nm**.

The safety wheel bolts on vehicles fitted with them (one safety wheel bolt per wheel) can only be loosened or tighten up by using the adapter provided.

It is meaningful to note the code number hammered into the rear side of the adapter or the rear side of the safety wheel bolts. You can obtain a replacement adapter from a Škoda Service Partner, if necessary, by quoting this number.

We recommend that you always carry the adapter for the wheel bolts with you in the vehicle. It should be stowed in the vehicle tool kit.

Caution

Damage can occur to the adapter and safety wheel bolt if the safety wheel bolt is tightened up too much.

Note

The set of safety wheel bolts can be obtained from a Škoda Service Partner. ■

Jump-starting

Initial steps

You can use the battery of another vehicle for jump-starting yours if the engine does not start because the battery on your vehicle is flat. You will require jump-start cables for this purpose.

Both batteries must have a rated voltage of 12 V. The **capacity** (Ah) of the battery supplying the power must not be significantly less than the capacity of the discharged battery in your vehicle.

Jump-start cables

Only use jump-start cables which have an adequately large cross-section and insulated terminal clamps. Please pay attention to the manufacturer's instructions.

Positive cable – colour coding in the majority of cases red.

Negative cable – colour coding in the majority of cases black.

WARNING

- **A discharged battery may already freeze at temperatures just below 0°C. In case of frozen battery carry out no jump-starting – risk of explosion!**
- **Please pay attention to the warning instructions relating to working in the engine compartment ⇒ page 210.**

Note

- There must not be any contact between the two vehicles otherwise current may flow as soon as the negative terminals are connected.
- The discharged battery must be properly connected to the system of the vehicle.
- Switch off any mobile phone, pay attention to the instructions for use of the mobile phone in such a situation.
- We recommend purchasing jump-start cables from Škoda Service Partners as a Škoda original accessory or from retailers who sell branded batteries. ■

Start engine

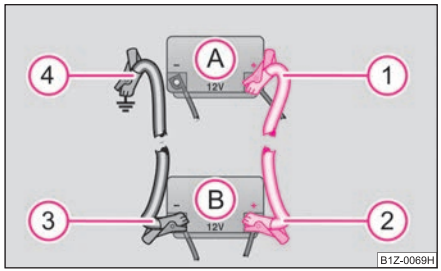

Fig. 217 Jump-starting using the battery from another vehicle: A – flat vehicle battery, B – battery providing current

It is important to connect the jump-start cables in the correct order.

Connecting positive terminals

- Attach one end (1) to the positive terminal ⇒ fig. 217 of the discharged battery (A).
- Attach the other end (2) to the positive terminal of the battery supplying the power (B).

Connecting negative terminal and engine block

- Attach one end (3) to the negative terminal of the battery supplying the power (B).
- Attach the other end (4) to a solid metal part which is connected firmly to the engine block, or to the engine block itself.

Starting engine

- Start the engine of the vehicle providing current and run the engine at idling speed.
- Now start the engine of the vehicle with the discharged battery.
- Interrupt the attempt at starting an engine after 10 seconds if it does not start right away and wait for about 30 seconds before repeating the attempt.
- Disconnect the cables on the engine in exactly the **reverse order** they were connected up.

WARNING

- **The non-insulated parts of the terminal clamps must never make contact with each other. Furthermore, the cable connected to the positive terminal of the battery must not come into contact with electrically conducting parts of the vehicle – risk of a short circuit!**
- **Do not affix the jump starting cables to the negative terminal of the discharged battery. There is the risk of detonating gas seeping out the battery being ignited by the strong spark which results from the engine being started.**
- **Run the jump-start cables so that they cannot be caught by any rotating parts in the engine compartment.**
- **Do not bend over the batteries – risk of caustic burns!**
- **The vent screws of the battery cells must be tightened firmly.**
- **Keep any sources of ignition (naked flame, smouldering cigarettes etc.) away from the battery – risk of an explosion!** ■

Tow-starting and towing vehicle

General

Please pay attention to the following instructions if you are going to use a tow rope:

Driver of the towing vehicle

- Do not drive off until the tow rope is taught.

– Release the clutch particularly gently when starting off or depress the accelerator particularly gently if your vehicle is fitted with an automatic gearbox.

Driver of the towed vehicle

– Switch the ignition on so that the steering wheel is not blocked and you can also operate the turn signal lights, the headlight flasher, the windscreen wipers and windscreen washer system.

– Take the vehicle out of gear or move the selector lever into position **N** if your vehicle is fitted with an automatic gearbox.

– Note that the brake servo unit and power steering only operate if the engine is running. You will require significantly greater physical force to depress the brake pedal and to steer the vehicle if the engine is not running.

– Ensure that the tow rope is always kept taught.

Tow rope or tow bar

A tow **bar** is safest way of towing a vehicle and also minimizes any shocks. You can use a tow **rope** only if a suitable tow bar is not available.

The tow rope must be elastic to protect the vehicle. Thus one should only use plastic fibre rope or a rope made out of a similarly elastic material.

Only attach the tow rope to the **towing eyes** provided for this purpose ⇒ page 241, “Front towing eye” and ⇒ page 241, “Rear towing eye”.

Driving style

Towing another vehicle requires a certain amount of practice. Both drivers should be familiar with the particular points about towing a vehicle. Unskilled drivers should not attempt to tow in another vehicle or to be towed in.

One should be constantly vigilant not to allow impermissibly high towing forces or jerky loadings. There is always a risk of excessive stresses and damage resulting at the points to which you attach the tow rope or tow bar when you attempt to tow a vehicle which is not standing on a paved road.

Caution

If the gearbox of your vehicle no longer contains any oil because of a defect, your vehicle must only be towed in with the driven wheels raised clear of the ground, or on a special vehicle transporter or trailer.

Note

- Please comply with any legal requirements particularly regarding the switched on signal systems, when towing in or tow-starting another vehicle.
- The tow rope must not be twisted as it may in certain circumstances result in the front towing eye being unscrewed out of your vehicle. ■

Front towing eye

The towing eye is stored in the box for the vehicle tool kit.

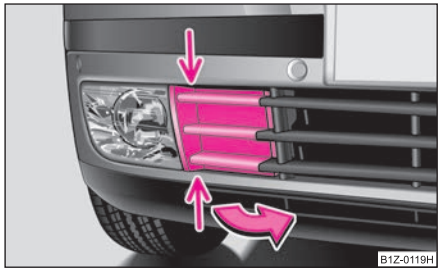

Fig. 218 Front bumper: Protective grille

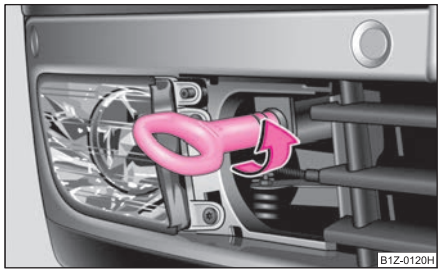

Fig. 219 Front bumper: Installing the towing eye

Remove the protective grille carefully as follows:

- Press the grille together with the hand at the top and bottom close to the licence plate and swivel out in the direction of arrow ⇒ page 241, fig. 218.
- Screw in the towing eye anticlockwise down to the stop ⇒ fig. 219 and tighten up using the wheel wrench (push the wheel wrench through eye).
- Put the protective grille in place after screwing out the towing eye again and press into place. The protective grille must engage firmly. ■

Rear towing eye

Fig. 220 Rear bumper: Removing cover

Fig. 221 Rear bumper: Installing the towing eye

- Take the cover out of the bumper ⇒ fig. 220.
- Screw in the towing eye anticlockwise down to the stop ⇒ fig. 221 and tighten up using the wheel wrench (push the wheel wrench through eye).
- Put the cover in place after screwing out the towing eye again and press into place. The cover must engage firmly. ■

Tow-starting a vehicle

If the engine does not start, we generally do **not recommend** to tow-start your vehicle. One should attempt to start the engine using jump start cables ⇒ page 238 or call on the services of the SERVICE mobile.

If your vehicle has to be towed:

- Engage 2nd or 3rd gear with the vehicle stationary.
- Depress the clutch pedal fully and keep it depressed.
- Switch on the ignition.
- Wait until both vehicles are moving then release the clutch pedal slowly.
- Depress the clutch pedal fully when the engine fires and take the vehicle out of gear.

For technical reasons it is not possible to tow-start a car fitted with an **automatic gearbox**.

WARNING

There is high risk of having an accident when tow-starting a vehicle, when for example the towed vehicle runs into the towing vehicle.

Caution

Vehicles which are fitted with a catalytic converter should not be tow-started over a distance of more than 50 metres. Unburnt fuel may get into the catalytic converter and damage it. ■

Towing in a vehicle fitted with a manual gearbox

Please refer to the notes ⇒ page 239.

The car can be towed in with a tow bar or a tow rope or with the front or rear wheels raised. The maximum towing speed is **50 km/h**. ■

Towing of a vehicle with an automatic gearbox

Please refer to the notes ⇒ page 239.

The car can be towed in with a tow bar or a tow rope. Refer at the same time to the following guidelines:

- Move **selector lever into N**.
- The maximum towing speed is **50 km/h**.
- The maximum permissible towing distance is **50 km**. The gear oil pump does not operate when the engine is not running; the gearbox would not be adequately lubricated at higher speeds and over longer towing distance.

Caution

If the vehicle is towed in by a recovery vehicle, it should only be towed in with the front wheels raised. If the vehicle is raised at rear, the automatic gearbox is damaged! (Does not apply to the automatic gearbox DSG).

Note

The vehicle must be transported on a special vehicle or trailer if it is not possible to tow in the vehicle in the way described or if the towing distance is greater than 50 km. ■

Fuses and light bulbs

Electric fuses

Replacing fuses

Defect fuses must be replaced.

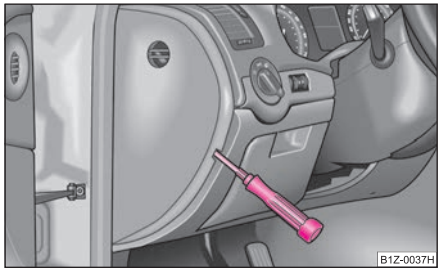

Fig. 222 Fuse cover: left side of the dash panel

Individual electrical circuits are protected by fuses. The fuses are located on the left side of the dash panel behind the safety cover and under the cover in the engine compartment on the left.

- Switch the ignition off and also the electrical component affected.
- Use a screwdriver to take off the fuse cover on the side of the dash panel ⇒ fig. 222 or the fuse cover in the engine compartment ⇒ page 244.
- Find out which fuse belongs to the relevant component ⇒ page 247, “Fuse assignment in the dash panel”, ⇒ page 244, “Fuse assignment in engine compartment - version 1” or ⇒ page 246, “Fuse assignment in engine compartment - version 2”.
- Take the plastic clip out of its fixture in the fuse cover, insert it onto the respective fuse and pull out this fuse.
- Defect fuses can be detected by their melted metal strips. Replace the defect fuse by a new fuse of the **same** ampere number.
- Fit on the fuse cover again.

We recommend that you carry the box of replacement fuses with you which was delivered in your vehicle. You can obtain replacement fuses [12] from a Škoda Service Partner.

Colour coding of fuses

Colour	Maximum amperage
light brown	5
brown	7,5
red	10
blue	15
yellow	20
white	25
green	30
orange	40
red	50

Caution

- Never attempt to “repair” fuses and also do not replace them with a fuse of a higher amperage - risk of fire! This may also cause damage at another part of the electrical system.
- Have the electrical system checked as quickly as possible by a specialist garage if a newly inserted fuse blows again after a short time. ■

[12] Replacement fuses are, on the other hand, part of the basic equipping of the vehicle in some countries.

Fuse cover in engine compartment

The fuse box in the engine compartment exists in two different versions. You can determine which version your vehicle is fitted with after removing the fuse cover at the location of the fuses.

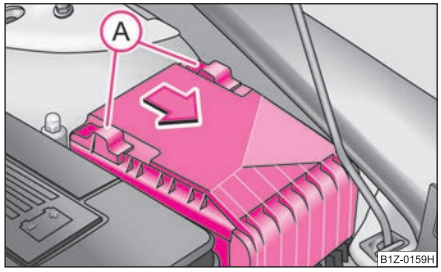

Fig. 223 Fuse cover in engine compartment

For particular model versions, the battery must be removed before removing the fuse cover ⇒ page 218.

Removing fuse cover

– Move the circlips (A) ⇒ fig. 223 as far as the stop, the symbol appears behind the circlip and remove the cover.

Installing fuse cover

– Position the fuse cover on the fuse box and push the circlips (A) as far as the stop - the symbol is visible behind the circlip.

Caution

- When unlocking and locking the fuse cover, it must be pressed on the sides to the box, otherwise damage can occur to the locking mechanism.
- Carefully position the fuse cover in the engine compartment. If the cover was not correctly positioned, water can get into the fuses and this results in a damage to the vehicle! ■

Fuse assignment in engine compartment - version 1

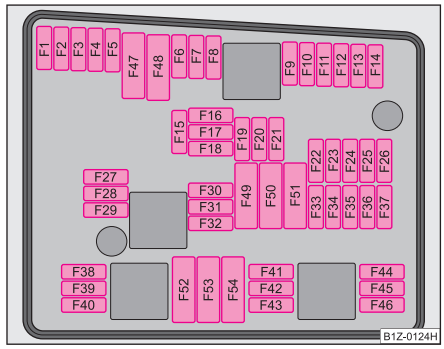

Fig. 224 Schematic representation of fuse box in engine compartment - version 1

Certain electrical components are only standard on certain vehicle model versions or only suppliable as optional equipment for certain models.

No.	Power consumer	Amperes
F1	Pump for ABS	30
F2	Valves for ABS	30
F3	Not assigned	
F4	Measuring circuit	5
F5	Horn	15
F6	Valve for fuel dosing	15
F7	Not assigned	
F8	Not assigned	
F9	Activated charcoal filter, exhaust gas recirculation valve	10
F10	Leakage diagnosis pump	10

No.	Power consumer	Amperes
F11	Lambda probe upstream of catalytic converter, engine control unit	10
F12	Lambda probe downstream of catalytic converter	10
F13	Control unit for automatic gearbox	15
F14	Not assigned	
F15	Coolant pump	10
F16	Windshield wiper lever and turn signal light lever	5
F17	Instrument cluster	5
F18	Audio amplifier (sound system)	30
F19	Radio	15
F20	Phone	5
F21	Not assigned	
F22	Not assigned	
F23	Engine control unit	10
F24	Control unit for CAN databus	5
F25	Not assigned	
F26	Not assigned	
F27	Not assigned	
F28	Engine control unit	25
F29	Actuation for coolant pump after-running	5
F30	Control unit for auxiliary heating	20
F31	Front window wiper	30
F32	Not assigned	
F33	Not assigned	
F34	Not assigned	

No.	Power consumer	Amperes
F35	Not assigned	
F36	Not assigned	
F37	Not assigned	
F38	Radiator fan, valves	10
F39	Clutch pedal switch, brake pedal switch	5
F40	Ignition coils	20
F41	Not assigned	
F42	Actuation of fuel pump	5
F43	Not assigned	
F44	Not assigned	
F45	Not assigned	
F46	Not assigned	
F47	Central control unit, Left main headlights	30
F48	Central control unit, Right main headlights	30
F49	Power supply for terminal 15 (ignition on)	40
F50	Not assigned	
F51	Not assigned	
F52	Power supply relay - terminal X [a)]	40
F53	Accessory equipment	50
F54	Not assigned	

a) In order not to drain the battery unnecessarily when starting the engine, the electrical components of this terminal are automatically switched off.

Fuse assignment in engine compartment – version 2

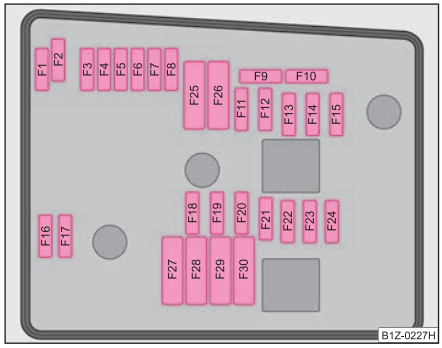

Fig. 225 Schematic representation of fuse box in engine compartment – version 2

Certain electrical components are only standard on certain vehicle model versions or only suppliable as optional equipment for certain models.

No.	Power consumer	Amperes
F1	Not assigned	
F2	Windshield wiper lever and turn signal light lever	5
F3	Measuring circuit	5
F4	Valves for ABS	30
F5	Control unit for automatic gearbox	15
F6	Instrument cluster	5
F7	Not assigned	
F8	Radio	15
F9	Phone	5
F10	Engine control unit, Main relay	5
F11	Control unit for auxiliary heating	20
F12	Control unit for CAN databus	5
F13	Engine control unit	15
F14	Ignition	20
F15	Lambda probe, NO_x-sensor, Fuel pump relay Glow plug system relay	15 5
F16	Pump for ABS	30
F17	Horn	15
F18	Amplifier for digital sound processor	30
F19	Front window wiper	30
F20	Not assigned	5
F21	Lambda probe	15
F22	Clutch pedal switch, brake pedal switch	5
F23	Secondary air pump Air mass meter Fuel high pressure pump	5 10 15
F24	Activated charcoal filter, exhaust gas recirculation valve	10
F25	Right lighting system	30
F26	Left lighting system	30
F27	Secondary air pump Preglowing	40 50
F28	Power suppy terminal 15, Starter	40
F29	Power supply terminal 30	50
F30	Terminal X[a)]	40

a) In order not to drain the battery unnecessarily when starting the engine, the electrical components of this terminal are automatically switched off.

Fuse assignment in the dash panel

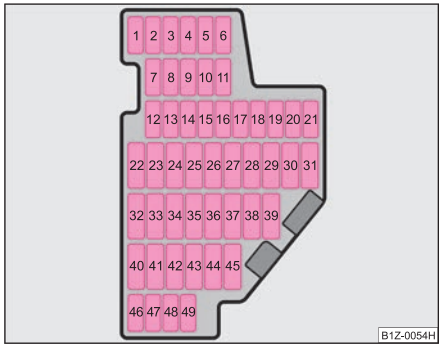

Fig. 226 Schematic representation of the fuse carrier in the dash panel

Certain electrical components are only standard on certain vehicle model versions or only suppliable as optional equipment for certain models.

No.	Power consumer	Amperes
1	Diagnostic socket, Engine control unit, Electrical fuel pump	10
2	Control unit for ABS, ESP	5
3	Airbag	5
4	Heating, Air conditioning system, Reversing lights	5
5	Control unit for headlamp beam adjustment	5
6	Instrument cluster, Control unit for automatic gearbox, Control unit for electromechanical power steering, Parking aid; Haldex clutch	5
7	Not assigned	
8	Not assigned	
9	Not assigned	
10	Not assigned	
11	Not assigned	
12	Central locking control unit	10
13	Diagnostic socket, Light switch, Brake light	10
14	Control unit for automatic gearbox, Selector lever lock	5
15	Central control unit - interior lights	7,5
16	Climatronic	10
17	Not assigned	
18	Parking aid	5
19	Control unit for trailer detection	5
20	Uphill-Start off-Assist	5
21	Not assigned	
22	Air blower for Climatronic	40
23	Front power window	30
24	Cigarette lighter	25
25	Rear window heater Rear window heater, Auxiliary heating (auxiliary heating and ventilation)	25 30
26	Power socket in the luggage compartment	20
27	Fuel pump relay, Injection valves (diesel engine)	15
28	Not assigned	
29	Engine control unit, Crankcase ventilation heater	10
30	Control unit for automatic gearbox	20
31	Vacuum pump	20
32	Rear power window	30

No.	Power consumer	Amperes
33	Electric sliding/tilting roof	25
34	Control unit for convenience functions	20
35	Anti-theft alarm system	5
36	Headlight cleaning system	20
37	Front seat heating	30
38	Heated rear seats	30
39	Not assigned	
40	Air blower for heating and air conditioning	40
41	Rear window wiper	15
42	Wipe wash pump for windscreen	15
43	Towing device	15
44	Towing device	20
45	Towing device	15
46	Heated windscreen washer nozzles	5
47	Relay for auxiliary heating	5
48	Not assigned	
49	Light switch	5

Electrically adjustable seats are protected by **automatic circuit breakers**, which switch on again automatically after a few seconds after the overload has been eliminated. ■

Bulbs

Changing bulbs

The relevant lamp must always be switched off before a light bulb is replaced.

Defect light bulbs should only be replaced with light bulbs of the same type. The designation is located on the light socket or the glass bulb.

Changing certain bulbs is not something which you can do yourself, but requires to be done by a specialist. Other parts of the vehicle must be removed in order to change the light bulbs. This applies, in particular, to bulbs which can only be reached from the engine compartment.

We therefore recommend that you have any bulbs changed by a Škoda Service Partner or, in exceptional cases, by calling on other professional assistance.

Please note that the engine compartment is a hazardous area ⇒ page 210.

We recommend that you carry the set of light bulbs with you which was delivered in your vehicle. Replacement light bulbs [13)] are available at specialist garages.

The set of light bulbs can be stowed in the locable box in the spare wheel.

Fitted with a xenon headlight

Change of light bulbs on Xenon lights (low beam lights, parking lights and main beam lights) should be undertaken by a specialist garage.

Overview of bulbs

Front headlight	Halogen headlight	Xenon headlight
Low beam	H7	D1S
Main beam	H1	
Parking lights	W5W	
Turn signals	PY21W	
Fog lights	H8/H1[a)]	

a) Octavia RS

13) Replacement light bulbs are, on the other hand, part of the basic equipping of the vehicle in some countries.

Light unit (Octavia)	Bulb
Reversing light	P21W
Turn signals	PY21W
Twin filament light bulb for the brake lights and tail lights	P21/4W
Twin filament light bulb for the rear fog lights and tail lights	P21/4W
Parking lights	W3W

Rear light unit (estate car)	Bulb
Reversing light, brake lights, tail lights and rear fog light	P21W
Turn signals	PY21W
Parking lights	W3W

Others	Bulb
Side turn signal lights	LED
Licence plate light	C5W
3. Brake light	LED
Entry light	W5W
Front interior lighting	C10W
Reading lights	W5W
Rear interior lighting	C10W
Luggage compartment light	W5W
Door warning light	C5W
Storage compartment light - front passenger side	C3W

WARNING

- **Bulbs H7 and H1 are pressurised and may burst when changing the bulb – risk of injury!**
- **It is recommended to wear gloves and eye protection when changing a light bulb.**
- **Gas discharge bulbs* (xenon bulbs) operate with a high voltage, professional knowledge is required – danger to life!**

Caution

Do not take hold of the glass bulb with naked fingers (even the smallest amount of dirt reduces the working life of the light bulb). Use a clean cloth, serviette or something similar.

Note

This Owner's Manual only describes the replacement of bulbs where it is assumed that no major complications will arise. Other light bulbs should be changed by your specialist garage. ■

Removing the headlight

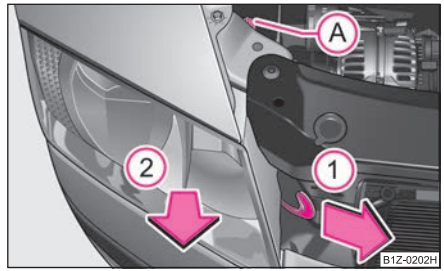

Fig. 227 Removing the headlight

The headlight must be removed in order to change the light bulb of the parking lights, low beam lights and main beam lights as well as the turn signal lights.

Removing the headlight

- Switch the ignition and all lights off.
- Open the bonnet ⇒ page 209.
- Unscrew the plastic nut (A) ⇒ page 249, fig. 227.
- Pull the locking lever of the headlight as far as the stop in the direction of arrow (1).
- Unplug the plug connector and carefully take out the headlight in the direction of arrow (2).

Installation takes place in the reverse order.

Note

We recommend that you have the headlight setting checked by a specialist garage after installing the headlight. ■

Parking light at the front

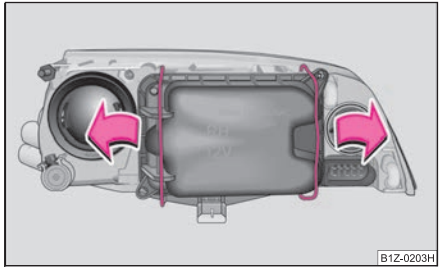

Fig. 228 Removing the cover for the parking and low beam light

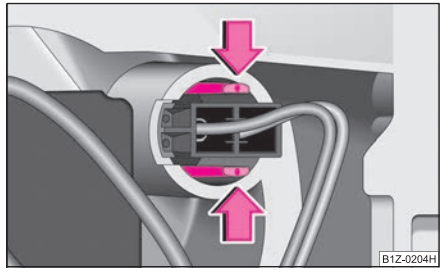

Fig. 229 Removing the light bulb for the parking light

Removing the light bulb for the parking light

- Switch the ignition and all lights off.
- Remove the headlight ⇒ page 249.
- Press the wire clamps in the direction of arrow to the side and remove the cover ⇒ fig. 228.
- Press the contact studs in the direction of arrow and remove the holder with the light bulb of the parking light ⇒ fig. 229.
- Take the faulty bulb out of the fixture and insert a new one.

Installation takes place in the reverse order.

Note

We recommend that you have the headlight setting checked by a specialist garage after installing the headlight. ■

Low beam

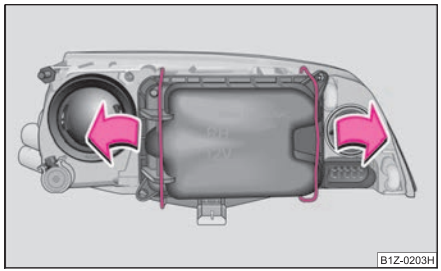

Fig. 230 Removing the cover for the parking and low beam light

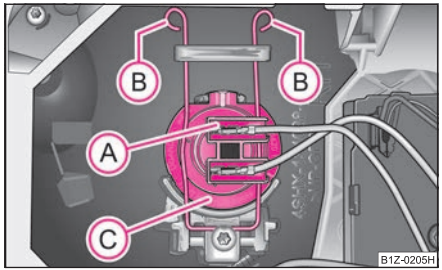

Fig. 231 Removing the light bulb for the low beam light

Removing the light bulb for the low beam light

- Switch the ignition and all lights off.
- Remove the headlight ⇒ page 249.
- Press the wire clamps in the direction of arrow to the side and remove the cover ⇒ fig. 230.
- Unplug plug (A) ⇒ fig. 231.
- Press the wire clamps (B) in the direction of the headlight and then unhook them to the side.
- Remove the light bulb (C) and insert the new light bulb in such a way that the fixing lugs of the light bulb socket fit into the recesses at the reflector.

Installation takes place in the reverse order.

Note

We recommend that you have the headlight setting checked by a specialist garage after installing the headlight. ■

Main beam

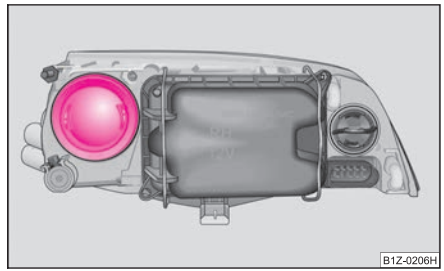

Fig. 232 Protective cap of the light bulb of the main beam light

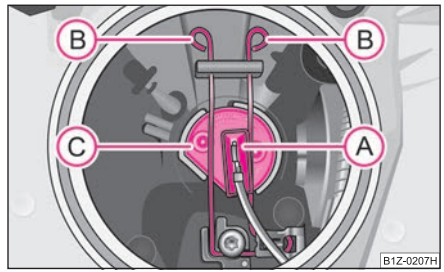

Fig. 233 Removing the light bulb for the main beam light

Removing the light bulb for the main beam light

- Switch the ignition and all lights off.
- Remove the headlight ⇒ page 249.
- Remove the protective cover at the rear of the headlight ⇒ page 251, fig. 232.
- Unplug plug (A) ⇒ page 251, fig. 233.
- Press the wire clamps (B) in the direction of the headlight and then unhook them to the side.
- Remove the light bulb (C) and insert the new light bulb in such a way that the fixing lugs of the light bulb socket fit into the recesses at the reflector.

Installation takes place in the reverse order.

Note

We recommend that you have the headlight setting checked by a specialist garage after installing the headlight. ■

Turn signal light (at the front)

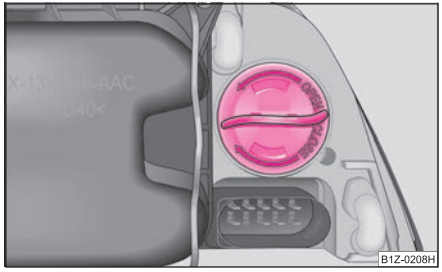

Fig. 234 Removing the light bulb for the turn signal light

Changing light bulb for turn signal light (at the front)

- Switch the ignition and all lights off.
- Remove the headlight ⇒ page 249.
- Turn the socket in the direction of arrow **OPEN (open)** and take it out together with the light bulb for the turn signal light ⇒ fig. 234.
- Press the defective light bulb into the socket, turn to the left and remove.
- Press a new light bulb into the socket and turn the light bulb to the right as far as the stop.
- Insert the socket with the changed light bulb into the headlight and secure it by turning in the direction of arrow **CLOSE (close)** to the right.

Note

We recommend that you have the headlight setting checked by a specialist garage after installing the headlight. ■

Light unit (Octavia)

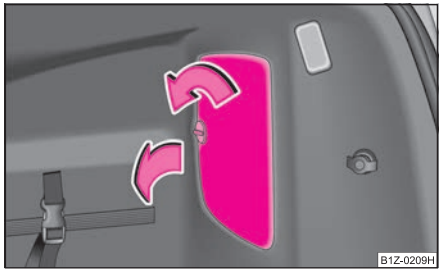

Fig. 235 Luggage compartment: Cover for the lamp holder

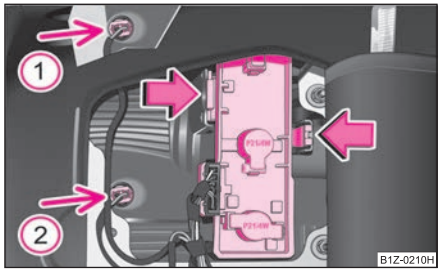

Fig. 236 Removing the lamp holder

Changing light bulbs in the lamp holder

- Switch the ignition and all lights off.
- Unlock the locking button and open the cover of the lamp holder ⇒ fig. 235.
- Press the catches in the direction of arrow and take out the lamp holder ⇒ fig. 236.
- Press the defective light bulb into the socket, turn to the left and remove.
- Press a new light bulb into the socket and turn the light bulb to the right as far as the stop.
- Insert the lamp holder in such a way that the catches lock in place in the housing.
- Close and lock the cover of the lamp holder.

Changing light bulb for tail light

- Switch the ignition and all lights off.
- Unlock the locking button and open the cover of the lamp holder ⇒ fig. 235.
- Take the defective light bulb (arrow 1 or 2 ⇒ fig. 236) out of the housing and replace it with a new one.
- Close and lock the cover of the lamp holder. ■

Rear light unit (estate car)

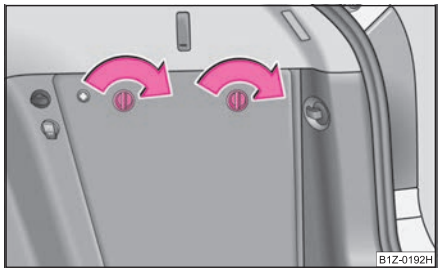

Fig. 237 Luggage compartment: Side compartment

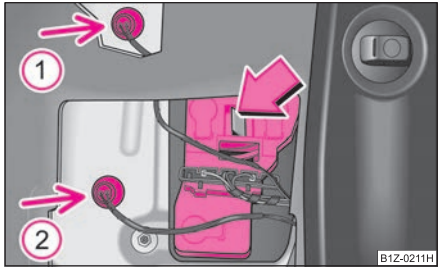

Fig. 238 Removing the lamp holder

Changing light bulbs in the lamp holder

- Switch the ignition and all lights off.
- Remove the side compartment cover by turning the locks in the direction of arrow ⇒ fig. 237.
- Take out the cover of the lamp holder on the luggage compartment side.
- Take out the light bulbs of the tail light (arrow 1 and 2) ⇒ fig. 238.
- Press the catches in the direction of arrow and take out the lamp holder.
- Press the defective light bulb into the socket, turn to the left and remove.
- Press a new light bulb into the socket and turn the light bulb to the right as far as the stop.

Changing light bulb for tail light

- Switch the ignition and all lights off.
- Remove the side compartment cover by turning the locks in the direction of arrow ⇒ fig. 237.
- Take out the cover of the lamp holder on the luggage compartment side.
- Take the defective light bulb (arrow 1 or 2 ⇒ page 253, fig. 236) out of the housing and replace it with a new one.
- Remove the lamp holder cover on the luggage compartment side and close the side compartment. ■

Technical Data

Technical Data

General comments

The details given in the official vehicle registration documents always take precedence over the details in the Owner's Manual. Please refer to the official vehicle registration documents or consult your Škoda Service Partner concerning the engine with which your vehicle is equipped. ■

Used abbreviations

Abbreviation	Importance
kW	Kilowatt, measuring unit for the engine output
rpm	Engine revolutions per minute
Nm	Newton meter, measuring unit for the engine torque
g/km	discharged quantity of carbon dioxide in grams per driven kilometer
RON	Research octane number, measuring unit for the knocking resistance of petrol
FSI	Fuel Stratified Injection
M5 / M6	5-speed/6-speed manual gearbox
AG6	6-speed automatic gearbox
DQ6	6-speed automatic gearbox Tiptronic
DPF	Diesel particle filter

Performances

The listed performance values were determined without performance-reducing equipment, e.g. air conditioning system. ■

Weight

The loading capacity is reduced in line with the range of the special equipment. The unloaden weight contains a fuel tank topped up to 90%. A driver with a weight of 75 kg is also included in the value. ■

Identification details

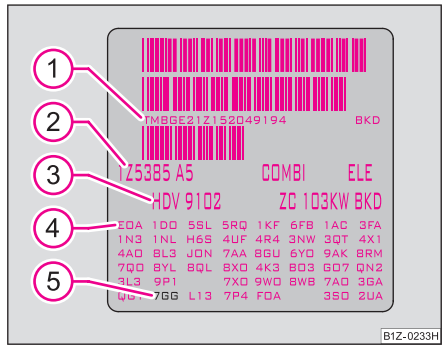

Fig. 239 Vehicle data sticker

Vehicle data sticker

The vehicle data sticker ⇒ page 255, fig. 239 is located on the floor of the luggage compartment and is also stated in the Service schedule.

The vehicle data sticker contains the following data:

1. Vehicle identification number (VIN)
2. Vehicle type
3. Gearbox code, paint number, interior equipment number, engine output, engine code
4. Partial description of the vehicle
5. 7GG - vehicles with DPF

Vehicle identification number (VIN)

The vehicle identification number - VIN (vehicle body number) is stamped into the engine compartment on the right hand shock absorber dome. This number is also located on a sign on the lower left hand edge below the windscreen.

Engine number

The engine number is stamped into the engine block.

Type plate (production plate)

The type plate is located in the lower area of the left centre column.

Homologation sign

The homologation sign is located on the inside of the bonnet next to the lock. Vehicles for certain countries do not have an homologation sign.

Sticker on inside of fuel filler flap

The stickers are affixed to the inside of the fuel filler flap and contain the following information:

- The prescribed types of fuel,
- Tyre size,
- Tyre pressure. ■

Fuel consumption according to the regulations (99/100/EU)

Depending on the range of the special equipment, style of driving, traffic situation, weather influences and vehicle condition, the consumption values which in practice result when using the vehicle can deviate from the indicated values.

Urban traffic

The consumption measurement in urban traffic begins with starting of the cold engine. Afterwards the normal urban traffic is simulated.

Non-urban traffic

For the consumption measurement in non-urban traffic the vehicle, as in daily motoring, is accelerated and braked several times in all gears. The vehicle speed changes within the range from 0 to 120 km/h.

Combined traffic

The consumption value in the combined traffic consists of 37% from the value for the urban traffic and of 63% from the value for the non-urban traffic. ■

Dimensions

Dimensions (mm)

	OCTAVIA	OCTAVIA RS	ESTATE CAR	COMBI 4x4	COMBI RS	SCOUT
Length	4572	4578	4572	4572	4579	4581
Width	1769	1769	1769	1769	1769	1784
Width including exterior mirror	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973
Height	1462/1485[a]/ 1449[b]	1447	1468/1490[a]/ 1455[b]	1495/1520[a]	1451	1533
Wheel base	2578	2577	2578	2578	2577	2578
Track gauge front / rear	1539/1528	1526/1514	1539/1528	1533/1522	1526/1514	1534/1515

a) The value is valid for vehicles with rough road package.
b) The value corresponds to the status with SPORT package.

1.4 ltr./59 kW – EU4

Engine

Power output	kW per rpm	59/5000
Maximum torque	Nm per rpm	132/3800
Number of cylinders/Displacement (cm^3)		4/1390
Fuel - unleaded petrol min. RON		95

Performances

		OCTAVIA M5	COMBI M5
Maximum speed	km/h	173	172
Acceleration 0 - 100 km/h	s	14,2	14,3

Fuel consumption (in ltr./100 km) and CO_2 emission (in g/km)

	OCTAVIA M5	COMBI M5
Urban	9,6	9,6
Non-urban	5,6	5,6
Combination	7,0	7,0
CO_2 emission - combination	167	167

Capacities (in liter)

Fuel tank capacity/of which spare	55/7
Reservoir for windscreen washer system/ with headlight cleaning system	3/5,5
Engine oil[a)]	3,2
Cooling system of the vehicle	6,7

a) Oil capacity with oil filter change. Inspect oil level when filling; do not fill up too much. The oil level must be between the markings ⇒ page 213, “Check engine oil level”.

Weight (in kg)

	OCTAVIA M5	COMBI M5
Permissible gross weight	1890	1905
Unloaden weight ready for work	1230	1245
Loading capacity	660	660
Loading capacity when using the TLC	585	585
Permissible front axle load	1000	1000
Permissible rear axle load	1100	1150
Permissible trailer loads, trailer braked	900[a)] 1100[b)]	900[a)] 1100[b)]
Permissible trailer loads, trailer unbraked	600	600

a) Uphills up to 12%
b) Uphills up to 8%

1.6 l/75 kW - EU 4, EU 2

Engine

Power output	kW per rpm	75/5600
Maximum torque	Nm per rpm	148/3800
Number of cylinders/Displacement (cm^3)		4/1595
Fuel - unleaded petrol min. RON		95

Performances

		OCTAVIA M5	OCTAVIA AG6	COMBI M5	COMBI AG6
Maximum speed	km/h	190	184	188	184
Acceleration 0 - 100 km/h	s	12,3	14,1	12,4	14,2

Fuel consumption (in ltr./100 km) and CO_2 emission (in g/km)

	OCTAVIA M5	OCTAVIA AG6	COMBI M5	COMBI AG6
Urban	10,0	11,2	10,0	11,2
Non-urban	5,8	6,1	5,8	6,1
Combination	7,4	7,9	7,4	7,9
CO_2 emission - combination	176	188	176	188

Capacities (in liter)

Fuel tank capacity/of which spare	55/7
Reservoir for windscreen washer system/ with headlight cleaning system	3/5,5
Engine oil[a)]	4,5
Cooling system of the vehicle	7,7

a) Oil capacity with oil filter change. Inspect oil level when filling; do not fill up too much. The oil level must be between the markings ⇒ page 213, “Check engine oil level”.

Weight (in kg)

	OCTAVIA M5	OCTAVIA AG6	COMBI M5	COMBI AG6
Permissible gross weight	1915	1950	1930	1965
Unloaden weight ready for work	1255	1290	1270	1305
Loading capacity	660	660	660	660
Loading capacity when using the TLC	585	585	585	585
Permissible front axle load	1000	1000	1000	1000
Permissible rear axle load	1100	1100	1150	1150
Permissible trailer loads, trailer braked	1200[a)] 1400[b)]	1200[a)] 1400[b)]	1200[a)] 1400[b)]	1200[a)] 1400[b)]
Permissible trailer loads, trailer unbraked	600	600	600	600

a) Uphills up to 12%
b) Uphills up to 8%

1.6 l/85 kW FSI – EU 4

Engine

Power output	kW per rpm	85/6000
Maximum torque	Nm per rpm	155/4000
Number of cylinders/Displacement (cm^3)		4/1598
Fuel - unleaded petrol min. RON		95

Performances

		OCTAVIA M5	OCTAVIA AG6	COMBI M5	COMBI AG6
Maximum speed	km/h	198	194	198	193
Acceleration 0 - 100 km/h	s	11,2	12,4	11,4	12,5

Fuel consumption (in ltr./100 km) and CO_2 emission (in g/km)

	OCTAVIA M5	OCTAVIA AG6	COMBI M5	COMBI AG6
Urban	8,7	10,6	8,7	10,6
Non-urban	5,4	5,9	5,4	5,9
Combination	6,6	7,6	6,6	7,6
CO_2 emission - combination	158	181	158	181

Capacities (in liter)

Fuel tank capacity/of which spare	55/7
Reservoir for windscreen washer system/ with headlight cleaning system	3/5,5
Engine oil[a)]	4,5
Cooling system of the vehicle	7,7

a) Oil capacity with oil filter change. Inspect oil level when filling; do not fill up too much. The oil level must be between the markings ⇒ page 213, “Check engine oil level”.

Weight (in kg)

	OCTAVIA M5	OCTAVIA AG6	COMBI M6	COMBI AG6
Permissible gross weight	1925	1960	1940	1975
Unloaden weight ready for work	1265	1300	1280	1315
Loading capacity	660	660	660	660
Loading capacity when using the TLC	585	585	585	585
Permissible front axle load	1000	1000	1000	1000
Permissible rear axle load	1100	1100	1150	1150
Permissible trailer loads, trailer braked	1200[a)] 1400[b)]	1200[a)] 1400[b)]	1200[a)] 1400[b)]	1200[a)] 1400[b)]
Permissible trailer loads, trailer unbraked	600	600	600	600

a) Uphills up to 12%
b) Uphills up to 8%

1.8 l/118 kW TFSI - EU 4

Engine

Power output	kW per rpm	118/5000-6200
Maximum torque	Nm per rpm	250/1500-4200
Number of cylinders/Displacement (cm^3)		4/1798
Fuel - unleaded petrol min. RON		95

Performances

		OCTAVIA M6	COMBI M6
Maximum speed	km/h	223	222
Acceleration 0 - 100 km/h	s	8,1	8,2

Fuel consumption (in ltr./100 km) and CO_2 emission (in g/km)

Urban	10,1
Non-urban	5,9
Combination	7,4
CO_2 emission - combination	176

Capacities (in liter)

Fuel tank capacity/of which spare	55/7
Reservoir for windscreen washer system/ with headlight cleaning system	3/5,5
Engine oil[a)]	4,5
Cooling system of the vehicle	7,7

a) Oil capacity with oil filter change. Inspect oil level when filling; do not fill up too much. The oil level must be between the markings ⇒ page 213, “Check engine oil level”.

Weight (in kg)

	OCTAVIA M6	COMBI M6
Permissible gross weight	1985	2000
Unloaden weight ready for work	1325	1340
Loading capacity	660	660
Loading capacity when using the TLC	585	585
Permissible front axle load	1050	1050
Permissible rear axle load	1100	1150
Permissible trailer loads, trailer braked	1300[a)] 1500[b)]	1300[a)] 1500[b)]
Permissible trailer loads, trailer unbraked	650	650

a) Uphills up to 12%
b) Uphills up to 8%

2.0 l/110 kW FSI – EU 4, EU 2

Engine

Power output	kW per rpm	EU4 - 110/6000, EU2 - 110/5800
Maximum torque	Nm per rpm	200/3500
Number of cylinders/Displacement (cm^3)		4/1984
Fuel - unleaded petrol min. RON		95

Performances

		OCTAVIA M6	OCTAVIA AG6	COMBI M6	COMBI AG6	COMBI 4X4 M6	SCOUT
Maximum speed	km/h	213	210	212	210	202	200
Acceleration 0 - 100 km/h	s	9,3	10,1	9,4	10,2	9,7	10,0

Fuel consumption (in ltr./100 km) and CO_2 emission (in g/km)

	OCTAVIA M6	OCTAVIA AG6	COMBI M6	COMBI AG6	COMBI 4X4 M6	SCOUT
Urban	10,4	11,8	10,6	11,8	11,7	11,9
Non-urban	6,0	6,3	6,2	6,3	6,8	6,9
Combination	7,6	8,3	7,8	8,3	8,6	8,7
CO_2 emission - combination	181	198	186	198	205	207

Capacities (in liter)

Fuel tank capacity/of which spare	55/7	60[a]
Reservoir for windscreen washer system/ with headlight cleaning system	3/5,5	
Engine oil[b]	4,5	
Cooling system of the vehicle	7,7	

a) OCTAVIA ESTATE CAR 4X4
b) Oil capacity with oil filter change. Inspect oil level when filling; do not fill up too much. The oil level must be between the markings ⇒ page 213, “Check engine oil level”.

Weight (in kg)

	OCTAVIA M6	OCTAVIA AG6	COMBI M6	COMBI AG6	COMBI 4X4 M6	SCOUT
Permissible gross weight	1970	1995	1985	2010	2090	2150
Unloaden weight ready for work	1310	1335	1325	1350	1430	1490
Loading capacity	660	660	660	660	660	660
Loading capacity when using the TLC	585	585	585	585	585	585
Permissible front axle load	1050	1050	1050	1050	1100	1100
Permissible rear axle load	1100	1100	1150	1150	1230	1230
Permissible trailer loads, trailer braked	1300[a] 1500[b]	1300[a] 1500[b]	1300[a] 1500[b]	1300[a] 1500[b]	1500[a] 1600[b]	1500[a] 1600[b]
Permissible trailer loads, trailer unbraked	650	650	650	650	650	650

a) Uphills up to 12%
b) Uphills up to 8%

2.0 ltr./147 kW - EU 4

Engine

Power output	kW per rpm	147/5100-6000
Maximum torque	Nm per rpm	280/1800-5000
Number of cylinders/Displacement (cm^3)		4/1984
Fuel - unleaded petrol min. RON		95

Performances

		OCTAVIA M6	COMBI M6
Maximum speed	km/h	240	238
Acceleration 0 - 100 km/h	s	7,3	7,5

Fuel consumption (in ltr./100 km) and CO_2 emission (in g/km)

Urban	10,9
Non-urban	6,2
Combination	7,9
CO_2 emission - combination	188

Capacities (in liter)

Fuel tank capacity/of which spare	55/7
Reservoir for windscreen washer system/ with headlight cleaning system	3/5,5
Engine oil[a)]	4,5
Cooling system of the vehicle	7,7

a) Oil capacity with oil filter change. Inspect oil level when filling; do not fill up too much. The oil level must be between the markings ⇒ page 213, “Check engine oil level”.

Weight (in kg)

	OCTAVIA M6	COMBI M6
Permissible gross weight	1940	1955
Unloaden weight ready for work	1400	1415
Loading capacity	540	540
Loading capacity when using the TLC	465	465
Permissible front axle load	1100	1100
Permissible rear axle load	1100	1100
Permissible trailer loads, trailer braked	1400 1600[a)]	1400 1600[a)]
Permissible trailer loads, trailer unbraked	650	650

a) Uphills up to 8%

1.9 l/77 kW TDI PD - EU 4, EU 3

Engine

Power output	kW per rpm	77/4000
Maximum torque	Nm per rpm	250/1900
Number of cylinders/Displacement (cm^3)		4/1896
Fuel		Diesel

Performances

		OCTAVIA M5	OCTAVIA DQ6	COMBI M5	COMBI DQ6	COMBI 4x4 M6
Maximum speed	km/h	192	189	191	189	181
Acceleration 0 - 100 km/h	s	11,8	12,2	11,9	12,3	12,9

Fuel consumption (in ltr./100 km) and CO_2 emission (in g/km)

	OCTAVIA - M5 EU3, (EU4)	OCTAVIA - DQ6 EU4	ESTATE CAR - M5 EU3, (EU4)	ESTATE CAR - DQ6 EU4	ESTATE CAR 4x4 - M6 EU4
Urban	6,3/6,4[a)]	7,7/7,8[a)]	6,5/6,6[a)]	7,7/7,8[a)]	7,7/7,8[a)]
Non-urban	4,2/4,4[a)]	5,0/5,1[a)]	4,4/4,6[a)]	5,0/5,1[a)]	4,9/5,0[a)]
Combination	4,9/5,1[a)]	5,9/6,1[a)]	5,1/5,2[a)]	5,9/6,1[a)]	6,0
CO_2 emission - combination	130/135[a)]	156/161[a)]	135/137[a)]	156/161[a)]	159/158[a)]

a) Vehicles with DPF

Capacities (in liter)

Fuel tank capacity/of which spare	55/7	60[a]
Reservoir for windscreen washer system/ with headlight cleaning system	3/5,5	
Engine oil[b]	4,5	
Cooling system of the vehicle	7,7	

a) OCTAVIA ESTATE CAR 4x4
b) Oil capacity with oil filter change. Inspect oil level when filling; do not fill up too much. The oil level must be between the markings ⇒ page 213, “Check engine oil level”.

Weight (in kg)

	OCTAVIA M5	OCTAVIA DQ6	COMBI M5	COMBI DQ6	COMBI 4x4 M6
Permissible gross weight	1970	2010	1985	2025	2120
Unloaden weight ready for work	1310	1350	1325	1365	1460
Loading capacity	660	660	660	660	660
Loading capacity when using the TLC	585	585	585	585	585
Permissible front axle load	1050	1100	1050	1100	1100
Permissible rear axle load	1100	1100	1150	1150	1230
Permissible trailer loads, trailer braked	1400[a] 1600[b]	1400[a] 1600[b]	1400[a] 1600[b]	1400[a] 1600[b]	1600[a] 1700[b]
Permissible trailer loads, trailer unbraked	650	650	650	650	650

a) Uphills up to 12%
b) Uphills up to 8%

2.0 l/103 kW TDI PD – EU 4

Engine

Power output	kW per rpm	103/4000
Maximum torque	Nm per rpm	320/1750
Number of cylinders/Displacement (cm^3)		4/1968
Fuel		Diesel

Performances

		OCTAVIA M6	OCTAVIA DQ6	COMBI M6	COMBI DQ6	COMBI 4x4 M6	SCOUT
Maximum speed	km/h	208	209	207	208	199	197
Acceleration 0 - 100 km/h	s	9,6	9,6	9,7	9,7	9,9	10,2

Fuel consumption (in ltr./100 km) and CO_2 emission (in g/km)

	OCTAVIA M6	OCTAVIA DQ6	COMBI M6	COMBI DQ6	COMBI 4x4 M6	SCOUT
Urban	7,0/7,2[a)]	7,9/7,8[a)]	7,0/7,2[a)]	7,9/7,8[a)]	8,0	8,0
Non-urban	4,7/4,8[a)]	4,9/4,8[a)]	4,7/4,8[a)]	4,9/4,8[a)]	5,3	5,4
Combination	5,5/5,7[a)]	6,0/5,9[a)]	5,5/5,7[a)]	6,0/5,9[a)]	6,3	6,4
CO_2 emission - combination	145/150[a)]	158/156[a)]	145/150[a)]	158/156[a)]	166	173

a) Vehicles with DPF

Capacities (in liter)

Fuel tank capacity/of which spare	55/7	60[a]
Reservoir for windscreen washer system/ with headlight cleaning system	3/5,5	
Engine oil[b]	4,5	
Cooling system of the vehicle	7,7	

a) OCTAVIA ESTATE CAR 4x4
b) Oil capacity with oil filter change. Inspect oil level when filling; do not fill up too much. The oil level must be between the markings ⇒ page 213, “Check engine oil level”.

Weight (in kg)

	OCTAVIA M6	OCTAVIA DQ6	COMBI M6	COMBI DQ6	COMBI 4x4 M6	SCOUT
Permissible gross weight	1995	2030	2010	2045	2130	2190
Unloaden weight ready for work	1335	1370	1350	1385	1470	1530
Loading capacity	660	660	660	660	660	660
Loading capacity when using the TLC	585	585	585	585	585	585
Permissible front axle load	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Permissible rear axle load	1100	1100	1150	1150	1230	1230
Permissible trailer loads, trailer braked	1400[a] 1600[b]	1400[a] 1600[b]	1400[a] 1600[b]	1400[a] 1600[b]	1600[a] 1700[b]	1600[a] 1700[b]
Permissible trailer loads, trailer unbraked	650	650	650	650	650	650

a) Uphills up to 12%
b) Uphills up to 8%

2.0 l/100 kW TDI PD – EU 4

Engine

Power output	kW per rpm	100/4000
Maximum torque	Nm per rpm	320/1750
Number of cylinders/Displacement (cm^3)		4/1968
Fuel		Diesel

Performances

		OCTAVIA M6	OCTAVIA DQ6	COMBI M6	COMBI DQ6
Maximum speed	km/h	206	207	205	206
Acceleration 0 - 100 km/h	s	9,7	9,7	9,8	9,8

Fuel consumption (in ltr./100 km) and CO_2 emission (in g/km)

	M6	DQ6
Urban	6,8	7,9
Non-urban	4,5	4,9
Combination	5,3	6,0
CO_2 emission - combination	140	158

Capacities (in liter)

Fuel tank capacity/of which spare	55/7
Reservoir for windscreen washer system/ with headlight cleaning system	3/5,5
Engine oil[a)]	4,5
Cooling system of the vehicle	7,7

a) Oil capacity with oil filter change. Inspect oil level when filling; do not fill up too much. The oil level must be between the markings ⇒ page 213, “Check engine oil level”.

Weight (in kg)

	OCTAVIA M6	OCTAVIA DQ6	COMBI M6	COMBI DQ6
Permissible gross weight	1995	2030	2010	2045
Unloaden weight ready for work	1335	1370	1350	1385
Loading capacity	660	660	660	660
Loading capacity when using the TLC	585	585	585	585
Permissible front axle load	1100	1100	1100	1100
Permissible rear axle load	1100	1100	1150	1150
Permissible trailer loads, trailer braked	1400[a)] 1600[b)]	1400[a)] 1600[b)]	1400[a)] 1600[b)]	1400[a)] 1600[b)]
Permissible trailer loads, trailer unbraked	650	650	650	650

a) Uphills up to 12%
b) Uphills up to 8%

2.0 l/125 kW TDI PD DPF - EU 4

Engine

Power output	kW per rpm	125/4200
Maximum torque	Nm per rpm	350/1800
Number of cylinders/Displacement (cm^3)		4/1968
Fuel		Diesel

Performances

		OCTAVIA M6	COMBI M6
Maximum speed	km/h	225	224
Acceleration 0 - 100 km/h	s	8,5	8,6

Fuel consumption (in ltr./100 km) and CO_2 emission (in g/km)

	OCTAVIA M6	COMBI M6
Urban	7,7	7,9
Non-urban	4,6	4,8
Combination	5,7	5,9
CO_2 emission - combination	151	156

Capacities (in liter)

Fuel tank capacity/of which spare	55/7
Reservoir for windscreen washer system/ with headlight cleaning system	3/5,5
Engine oil[a)]	4,5
Cooling system of the vehicle	7,7

a) Oil capacity with oil filter change. Inspect oil level when filling; do not fill up too much. The oil level must be between the markings ⇒ page 213, “Check engine oil level”.

Weight (in kg)

	OCTAVIA M6	COMBI M6
Permissible gross weight	1970	1985
Unloaden weight ready for work	1430	1445
Loading capacity	540	540
Loading capacity when using the TLC	465	465
Permissible front axle load	1100	1100
Permissible rear axle load	1100	1100
Permissible trailer loads, trailer braked	1400 1600[a)]	1400 1600[a)]
Permissible trailer loads, trailer unbraked	650	650

a) Uphills up to 8%

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How you can contribute to a cleaner environment

The fuel consumption of your Škoda – and thus the level of pollutants contained in the exhaust – is also determined by how you drive.

The noise level and wear and tear are also influenced by how you personally handle your vehicle. This Owner´s Manual tells you how to drive your Škoda to achieve the minimum impact on the environment, and how to save money at the same time. Look up „Environment“ in the Index to find out more.

Please also refer to all the texts identified with a ❀ in this Owner´s Manual.

Make your contribution – for the sake of the environment.

www.skoda-auto.com

Návod k obsluze
Octavia anglicky 05.07
S64.5610.04.20
1Z0 012 003 FA